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Issued by the Department of Public Welfare of Illinois, to reflect the public charity and penal service of Illinois; to publish the results of its investigations and research in the manifold questions of care and treatment of all classes of state wards and to lead the way towards a harmonious cooperation and coordination of all public and private agencies throughout Illinois, which at any point touch the problems of philanthropy, charity and social betterment.

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THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF ILLINOIS' CHARITY LAW

"To provide humane and scientific treatment and care and the highest attainable degree of individual development for the dependent wards of the State;

"To provide for delinquents such wise conditions of modern education and training as will restore the largest possible portion of them to useful citizenship;

"To promote the study of the cause of dependency and delinquency and mental, moral and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention;

"To secure the highest attainable degree of economy in the business administration of the State institutions consistent with the objects above enumerated, and this Act, which shall be known as the code of charities of the State of Illinois, shall be liberally construed to these ends."



GOVERNOR LEN SMALL

“The State of Illinois can perform no more noble service for humanity than helping those who are unfortunate.”

LEN SMALL

WORLD WAR VETERANS' BUILDING AT ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

By Dr. Ralph T. Hinton, Mgr. Officer, Elgin State Hospital.

The rehabilitation of mental cases among ex-service men is one of the great problems which is confronting welfare agencies of the present generation. When we consider the enormous numbers of apparently able bodied men rejected by examining boards on account of nervous and mental disorders and as a result are now confined in public and private institutions; when statistics clearly indicate that the peak of mental disorders, an aftermath of the great war, has as yet not been reached; the problem becomes one of sufficient importance to compel thoughtful men and women to pause and to ask what has been done and what can be done to relieve the situation.

The Director and the Members of the Department of Public Welfare of Illinois were among the first to recognize the situation in our own State and two years ago began the preliminary work incident to providing suitable quarters and to the establishing schools of occupational therapy and vocational training for ex-service men confined in our State Hospitals. Through the efforts of Judge Jenkins, and with the approval and cooperation of Governor Small, a special Act was enacted by the last General Assembly authorizing the construction of separate buildings for the housing and treatment of mentally disabled ex-service men. The first unit was constructed at the Elgin State Hospital, building operations beginning in June 1921, and the formal dedication occurring on May 28, 1922.

The building which is being used exclusively by veterans of the World's War we believe to be the most modern in hospital construction. Excavation was begun in June 1921, and the cottage occupied June 2nd of this year. The building is practically fireproof, one story in height and of hollow concrete block and tile construction, with a stucco finish. The excavation was done by patient labor. The concrete blocks, 45,000 in number, were also made by patients; and in addition they assisted materially in the general work about the building, in glazing, painting, and the like. It is difficult to estimate the value of the labor contributed by patients, from a monetary standpoint, but there can be no dispute of the fact that construction costs were reduced by thousands of dollars.

The cottage, now known as the V. W. W. building, has a frontage of 277 feet, and the two main wards extend to the rear to a depth of 208 feet. While the building is all under one roof and provides accommodation for 215 patients, it comprises, in reality, three distinct units, with six wards so arranged that classification of the various types of patients can be made fairly well. The main dining room, 40 ft. by 62 ft., is located in the centre of the building. It is of sufficient size to easily accommodate one hundred and eighty patients. On either side are two large day rooms, 30 ft. by 59 ft. From each day room a corridor extends to a dormitory 23 ft. by 206 ft. Each dormitory contains eighty-five beds. On each side of the corridor are to be found the clothes and linen rooms, the utility room, wash room, bath room and lavatories. Each bath room is provided with a large tub and eight show-

ers, all controlled by one mixing valve. A dressing room adjoins the bath room and patients must first pass through this room before entering the bath room.

To the rear of the main dining room is a kitchen and serving room. This room has an outside entrance and all food prepared at the main kitchen of the Hospital is brought through the rear court. The serving room also adjoins a smaller dining room.

The third section of the cottage, situated in the court formed by the two large dormitories, consists of a day room, two dormitories, each of sixteen bed capacity, and two dormitories, each containing seven beds. This unit, in addition, has its own clothes and linen rooms, bath room, utility rooms, etc.

The floors are of concrete and covered with mastic flooring. There are no basements, but all steam and water lines are contained within tunnels which extend around the entire building along the outer walls. Throughout the entire building a wainscoting of salt glazed brick extends to a height of seven feet.

The furniture and fixtures are of the best and no expense was spared in providing comforts for those who make this cottage their home. The day rooms are provided with rocking chairs, large straight chairs, and settees, finished in fumed oak and upholstered in Spanish leather. Victrolas, player piano, billard and pool table, card tables, etc., will also be found. A radio receiving set is being assembled and will soon be installed. The dining rooms are furnished with tables finished in fumed oak, and bentwood chairs. The serving room and kitchen are equipped with a gas range, sanitary refrigerator and a battery of coffee and tea urns. The clothes rooms have been provided with individual boxes and racks for hanging large garments. The beds in the dormitories are the Simmons hospital bed and each has been provided with a cotton felt mattress.

Reference has been made to the classification of patients, and that the six dormitories of the building provide means whereby this can be done fairly well. An analysis of the psychoses from which our ex-service men are suffering will show that their mental disorder varies but little, if any, from the general run of other patients admitted to the Hospital. The dementia praecox group is the predominating one, but there are, in addition, many cases of manic depressive insanity, general paralysis of the insane, idiocy, imbecility, etc. On these wards there are classified, for the most part, the following groups of patients,—

- Industrial Supervision (not irritable)
- Industrial Supervision (irritable)
- Industrial care for self (not irritable)
- Vocational training (care for self)
- Vocational training (supervision)
- Occupational therapy, habit training (irritable)
- Occupational therapy, habit training (not irritable)
- Acute mental, occupational therapy (quiet)

All patients belonging to the diagnostic, hospital, infirmary or acute mental (restless) groups, are treated as are other patients admitted to the hospital for treatment.

The dedication of the building above described took place on Sunday May 28th, 1922, and at this time more than four thousand visitors passed through and inspected the cottage. It is estimated that ten thousand persons attended the dedication exercises.

Among those present were Lieutenant-Governor Fred E. Sterling, Col A. E. Inglesh, Judge C. H. Jenkins, Director of the Department of Public Welfare, Adjutant-General Carlos E. Black, Col. R. J. Shand, Lawrence H. Becherer, Superintendent of Charities; Victor E. McBroom, State Dietitian; Henry Kohn, Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies; W. J. Lindstrom, Assistant State Architect; Judge Fred E. Carpenter, of Rockford; Senator Harold C. Kessinger, of Aurora; Senator Wright of DeKalb; Col. Frank D. Whipp, Fiscal Supervisor; Dr. E. L. Hill, Managing Officer of the Jacksonville State Hospital; Dr. W. A. Stoker, Managing Officer of the Kankakee State Hospital; Dr. H. B. Carriel, Managing Officer of the Dixon State for Girls, at Geneva; William R. McCauley, State Commander of the American Legion; Charles Schick, Senior Vice Commander of the American Legion; and Adjutant William Q. Setliffe. Governor Small, who was unable to be present, sent the following telegram:

"It is indeed fitting on this memorial Sunday for the great State of Illinois to commemorate the deeds and honor the memories of her loyal sons who fought that our glorious country might be united and free. In the erection of this home for the disabled veterans of the world war, we have sought to gratefully acknowledge their patriotism and sacrifice which have preserved national union and upheld our national honor. Though it is impossible for me to be present, I wish to add my tribute to that of those who have met today to honor the dead by helping the living."

Following was the order of the parade:

Moose Drum and Bugle Corps, followed by colors and guard.

State Officers, Commander William R. McCauley, reception committee in automobiles.

G. A. R. Veterans in automobiles.

Elgin Post, American Legion, with post banner.

Huntley and Carpentersville posts in units.

Lawndale Post, Chicago.

Wilmette Post, Chicago.

St. Charles Boys' Home band, followed by two battalions of cadets in uniform and under arms.

Addresses were made by Lieutenant-Governor Fred E. Sterling; Judge C. H. Jenkins, State Commander William R. McCauley; State's Attorney Charles L. Abbott; and Senator Harold C. Kessinger.

Since the establishment of a vocational centre at the Elgin State Hospital 684 ex-service men have been admitted to this institution. Of this number 311 are now present in the Hospital, 37 are on parole, 30 on escape, 92 have been discharged, condition stationary; 136 have been discharged as improved; 27 as recovered; 35 as not insane and 16 have died.

The federal government has furnished a corps of instructors for vocational and industrial training and during this same period patients have enrolled in the various departments as follows:

Academic 368
Commercial 181
Industrial 180
Crafts 123

At the present writing students are enrolled in the various departments as follows:

Academic 81
Commercial 75
Industrial 38
Crafts 119

The citizens of this community, individually and as representatives of various organizations, have done much to promote the welfare of the boys who are patients at our institution. They have done much in the way of providing entertainment, and their interest has aided materially in making the lot of these men more comfortable.

The State has done and is doing a great work in caring for our disabled ex-service men. Many have improved to such an extent that they have again resumed their former places in society. Much still remains to be done and it behooves the citizens of Illinois to provide adequate quarters and means whereby these ex-service men can, if possible, return to their homes and former occupations and not become permanent wards of the State through no fault of their own.

PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT MADE BY JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

By Dr. E. L. Hill, Mgr. Officer.

The Jacksonville State Hospital was conceived by Dorothea L. Dix in January of 1847 when she addressed the Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois in an appeal to secure an appropriation for the construction of an institution to be used for the insane of the State of Illinois. At this time there was no institution of this kind west of the Alleghany except in Kentucky. In her appeal to that body, she cited numerous benefits derived and cures brought about in the care and treatment of patients in institutions or hospitals for the insane in other states. She quoted Dr. Earle, of the Bloomingdale Asylum of New York, who in his annual report of 1844 stated it had been satisfactorily proven that cases where there is no constitutional weakness of the intellect and when the proper measures are adopted in the early stages no less than eighty in each hundred have been released from that institution and also stated there were a few acute diseases from which so large a percentage of persons attacked are restored as from insanity.

She also speaks of amusement and employment of the patients in institutions for the insane in the eastern states and quotes from Dr. McFarland, of the New Hampshire Hospital, in his report of 1844 concerning the benefits of labor as follows: "Our farm, we find by an increased experience, as well as economical provision for the wants of our household, to be a most valuable appendage to the asylum. Its advantages are the more apparent, as we are now beholding; its ample and far stretching surface, the growing means of providing for our increasing numbers, and diminishing the burden of their support." Even in that early day, they realized the burdens of taxation.

Miss Dix, in her report to the legislative body, also speaks of the industrial work at the Lexington Hospital in Kentucky and also the State Hospitals in Massachusetts. She says patients are employed in the farm, garden, cabinet making, mattress and harness making as well as tailoring. She says the alacrity with which the patients daily hasten according to their several varied labors with cheerfulness and propriety was conducive to behavior and mental improvement.

In her plea to the legislative body, she pointed out the terrible condition of the insane of Illinois and cited one case in Morgan County; going in detail describing the ignorance, neglect and inhumanity in this particular case. She gives a vivid description of the inhuman treatment and the wretched care which this man received. She stated that he was kept more like a wild animal than a human being. "I with several citizens of Jacksonville visited this maniac. Those who are paid by the county for taking charge of him, seemed to me to err through incapacity and entire ignorance how to control him, rather than through willful neglect and inhumanity. His sister said to me, "He is a sight of trouble, and costs a dreadful deal, but we rather take care of him, than leave him to strangers, **because** we are kinder and treat him better than they would." Now for the comfort, the situation, the treatment of this unoffending man, who, before the accident which induced insanity, was characterized, as is testified by those who knew him, for intelligence, industry and correct habits."

"It was an intensely hot day last summer, when I visited Fanning. He was confined in a roofed **pen**, which enclosed an area of about eight feet by eight, probably a few inches over. The interstices between the unhewn logs, freely admitted the scorching rays of the sun then; as they now afford admission to the frequent rains, the driving snow, and the pinching frost. He was without bed and without clothing; his food, of the coarsest kind, was passed through a space between the logs, no better than the hogs were fed."

"Some sort of bed clothing and garments at times were supplied but usually not. His feet had been frozen, and had perished; upon the shapeless stumps, he could, aided by some motion of his shoulders, raise his body partially against the side of the pen. This wretched place was cleaned once in a week or fortnight, in mild weather, not so in the wet, cold, wintry seasons. I was told that when the pen was opened for this purpose, the help of neighbors was requisite. Men were called who tied him with ropes and got him on the ground and then they cleaned the place, and him, by throwing over pails of water. Of course, no fire is here introduced in cold winter weather; but a singular expedient has been adopted, as horrible as it is singular; beneath the pen is excavated a pit about six feet deep and six on either side. This dreary, ghastly place is entered through a trap-door; neither light, heat, nor ventilation there; but there is to be found a pining, desolate, suffering maniac, whose piteous groans, and frantic cries, would move to pity the hardest heart."

Through her untiring effort in the cause of humanity, Dorothea L. Dix was able to secure an appropriation for the construction of a Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville to be known as "Illinois State Hospital for the Insane." That Joseph Morton, James Dunlap, John J. Hardin, John Henry, Samuel D. Lockwood, William Thomas, Bezeleel Gillett, Nathaniel English and Owen M. Long, of Morgan County, shall constitute a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane."

On the twentieth of March, 1847, seven members of the board met in Jacksonville and organized and elected Samuel D. Lockwood President and William Thomas, Secretary. On the first day of May, 1847, the board agreed upon a location of the building. A quarter section of land was purchased at \$20.00 per acre and the committee appointed to make the purchase of it. On the fifteenth of May, one-half of the quarter selected was offered for sale at public auction, one-half of the purchase money payable in one, and the other

in two years, to bear interest from the sale, and the committee purchased the same at \$1,600. On the fourth day of June, the board purchased the other half of the quarter for \$1,670 payable the first of January 1848, with interest from the sale.

The members of the board having received such information in relation to the building of the Indiana State Hospital as to induce the belief that the plans of that building might be safely adopted, Moore C. Goltra, a carpenter and joiner, was employed to proceed to Indianapolis and obtain the plans, drawings, and specifications of that building. Instructions were given to procure from the superintendent, Dr. John Evans, such a plan as he could recommend, with the necessary drawings and specifications, to enable the board to determine upon its adoption.

The Building Committee, Messrs. Long, Gillett, and Happy, were appointed to contract for materials and on the tenth day of July, 1847, Mr. Goltra having returned from the Indiana Hospital with ground plans and drawings of that institution, was appointed mechanical superintendent at \$2.50 per day. The building agreed upon by the committee is as follows: principal building one hundred feet in front by forty-eight feet deep, with a basement of eight feet and three principal stories of eleven feet each, an attic of eight feet, and center hall ten feet wide, extending the whole length of the main building; on the center to rise a plain dome. Two connecting wings, one hundred feet long in front and one hundred and eighteen in the rear, seventy-two feet of wing to be forty-two feet wide and twenty-eight feet to be forty-eight wide, with a basement story, the same as in the principal building, with three principal stories and an attic of eight feet.

On the 12th day of August, 1847, Dr. James M. Higgins of Griggsville was appointed first medical superintendent at a salary of \$800 per annum. A notice was published and sent through the state three months previously, as required by law, that the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the third of November, 1851.

Sophrina McElhiney of McLean County was the first patient received October 3, 1851. Three hundred and forty-three admissions were made in the institution before the first formal admission was made. It seems as though these applicants had applied through the courts for admission before the completion of the building. J. Edward March was the first formal admission. He came from Fulton County and was admitted June 21, 1854.

Dr. James M. Higgins, Superintendent of the Jacksonville State Hospital, in his report of December, 1852, makes the statement that at a meeting held in Philadelphia in May, 1851 by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, after mature consideration, it was unanimously adopted that no institution could properly care for and treat successfully a larger number than two hundred and fifty patients. They further agreed and adopted the following: "that every hospital having provisions for two hundred and fifty patients should have at least eight distinct wards for each sex making sixteen wards or classes in the entire institution: and such laws and rules were adopted at the Jacksonville State Hospital.

At that time, the Jacksonville State Hospital permitted no county to send or have in the institution at one time over two patients but as the demands for admission and the number of insane increased and the value of hospital care ascertained among the laity and physicians in the community, the hospital outgrew this provision and the rule or law was cast aside and a strenuous effort made by the hospital authorities and trustees to take care of the constantly increasing number of insane.

In 1883, the north annex of the Jacksonville State Hospital was started and completed in 1884. The south annex was begun in 1888 and completed in 1891. Various buildings to take care of the increasing number of insane were constructed and a large number of patients admitted from time to time until at the present time the Jacksonville State Hospital has a population of practically twenty-four hundred patients with a corps of employees numbering three hundred and twenty-five.

Four new buildings will be finished and ready for occupancy the coming year. The Vocational Training and Occupational Therapy Building furnishes quarters for various classes in arts and crafts. We have patients occupied in these two buildings in number about two hundred and fifty. The Dairy Barn which will house about one hundred cows is now ready for occupancy. The Tubercular Cottage constructed on the most modern and sanitary lines will be ready to be occupied the first of the year. This with the new soldier building which is now rapidly nearing completion will house comfortably three hundred patients. These buildings are modern in every respect and are models of the architect's handiwork and are said to be the last word in the construction of buildings to be used for the purpose that these are intended.

One can, by reading the biennial reports made by the different superintendents of the Jacksonville State Hospital from its beginning in 1847 up to the present time, readily see that they too have had visions and their problems to handle as well as we at the present time. Criticisms were rife and investigations frequent which caused the managing officer or superintendent much time and labor to curry the public opinion in an attempt to prevent criticism other than constructive criticism. Some ideas which we now have were ideas of former superintendents and we only differ possibly in the method of its application but the results obtained while not as great are much the same in the treatment and handling of many of their cases. At that time, the method of treatment was largely custodial although a number of early superintendents readily realized what occupation meant to the insane and they found employment of patients on the farm and in the dairy in and around the institution was conducive to their mental improvement as well as that of behavior.

Sedative drugs, narcotics, alcohol, whiskey as well as other drugs were freely used; bromides and opiates were universally given to patients with certain psychoses. Restraint in various forms was almost universally practiced and in looking over the past methods practiced in the care and treatment of insane, we believe we have reason to feel proud of the progress made.

The Jacksonville State Hospital with its twenty-four hundred inmates has been divided into five great therapeutic groups as follows; first, observation or receiving group, second; occupational therapy group, third; industrial group, fourth; infirm group, fifth; hospital group. Our receiving service is similar to what may be found in any institution or hospital caring for insane patients in the State of Illinois. A careful estimation is made by the receiving or examining physician and after the patient has been classified at the staff meeting it is determined which of these various groups each patient is fitted for.

Our Occupational Therapy Group consists of four male and four female wards which is divided into four classes; A, B, C, and D. Classes. This division also includes the Habit Training Class in which class an effort is made to elevate the patient by arousing their interest by the stimulating effect of constant application of attention to themselves, personal hygiene; such as brushing of their teeth, combing their hair, keeping their dresses buttoned, their shoes on properly and the many things which go to make up a well kept individual. As they show improvement and advancement in this group or class, they are advanced into the "B" class where more complicated forms of occupational therapy is being used. Cases are often times tried repeatedly before a successful elevation of behavior is finally attained. This department is supervised by a trained occupational therapist who through persevering efforts has organized this group with the help of attendants trained to take up the various divisions of this work. At the present time, we have twenty-five people employed in this department or group.

In Occupational Therapy, this work is graduated by beginning with simple tasks and advancing until the more complex ones are taken up. The beginners or primary grades as well as the habit training do such simple things as tacking together pieces of cloth, cutting out paper blocks, braiding,

attention to table manners, games, copying designs, in an attempt to stimulate them to a more nearly normal conduct. As the effect of this stimulation lengthens the period of normal conduct and ability to do these things as well as interest shown, it is determined what grade or scale the patient should be advanced to or kept as the case may be. After the advancement takes place more complicated tasks such as basketry, running weaving machines and hand looms, jig saws and many other arts and crafts are taught. When a patient leaves the "A" group and is able to show and does show 25% attention and interest, behavior, adjustment, insight and ability to do things, he is advanced to the industrial group. Before advancing into the industrial group, a special effort is made to discover the special aptitude of the patient in either his or her ability to do things in order to determine what he or she may be fitted to do or be trained in the industrial department.

Our Industrial Group consists of twelve male and twelve female wards. The work done is similar to the routine work done in the past by most institutions and not unlike that practised in the early beginning of hospitals for the insane but we are striving to place in our industrial and occupational groups each patient suitable or fitted to be placed in this department as he shows ability to be advanced from the "A" class to the industrial group. We have, thereby, been able to employ a greater number of patients in our industrial groups by maintaining farm colonies and the employment of a larger number patients on farm land of eleven or twelve hundred acres which is rented by the institution; the institution only owning three hundred and thirty-three acres. The rented farm land is rented on a crop basis and by the employment of a large number of patients, we are able to farm this land better than other renters and the landlords are anxious and willing to rent the state land because of our ability to farm it more successfully than others. While the patients are employed in and about the farm in farming, gardening and dairying, they are under the supervision or in charge of attendants who are responsible for the patient and are expected to give them instructions in the line of work which they are employed. Patients are also employed in the various arts and crafts in the industrial work in the shops in the institution. In these shops an effort is made to teach the patients trades or vocations and we have been able to advance a number of patients fairly efficient in carpentering, masonry, plumbing, painting, coblery, tailoring, cabinet making, weaving, electricians, and knitting. As their work improves they improve mentally and a number of patients have been able to leave the institution and take up work on the trade which they learned in the hospital.

In the matter of diversion or amusement as well as calisthenic which is universally practised and carried out in a large scale in this institution, we have some form of amusement or diversion each day in the week as follows: Monday evening; dances at both amusement halls, Tuesday; picture shows from one o'clock until nine thirty at night making it possible for each patient physically able to attend these shows, Wednesday; Community Singing at the main hall and dance at the annex hall, Thursday; Community Singing at the annex hall with dance at the main hall; Friday, picture shows from one until nine thirty at night, Saturday; two shows from six until nine thirty. These shows are put on by a trained instructor and patients are used exclusively in the show production or entertainment. Music is furnished by a patient's orchestra composed of patient players of the patient's band. The patient's band consists of eighteen pieces of music. All patients are taught to play on various instruments by a graduate in music from the School for the Blind. Sunday, we have Catholic services in the morning from eight until nine and from nine thirty until eleven, Sunday School on all wards and in both halls. From two until three thirty, we have Protestant services in the main chapel and from three thirty until five in the evening, band concert on the lawn for all patients by the patient band which as stated before consists of eighteen pieces, all patients.

Calisthenic and setting up exercises is given to all groups of patients in the shops and occupational therapy groups by a trained instructor in the morning and afternoon.

Our Infirmary Group consists of four male and four female wards which is devoted to the care of patients suffering from organic trouble, cases of senile dementias, arteriosclerosis and general paralysis of the insane. Several light physical exercises is given the patients and they are permitted to attend the amusements as much as possible but owing to their physical infirmities very few are able to do so.

Our Hospital Group consists of hydrotherapeutic group for the acute mental cases and hospital for those physically sick. The hydrotherapeutic department consists of male and female division which is kept in operation throughout the entire twenty-four hour period or three shifts. In the hospital group, we have a thoroughly equipped X-Ray outfit as well as a laboratory and we are now able to give our patients a very careful and conscientious examination in order that we may determine, if possible, the cause of their psychoses.

We have very carefully worked out a social service program which extends its arms of influence to the homes of the inmates and even to the children and their problems and the problems of the family. An attempt is made to solve these problems in so far as it affects the patient and to bring about a co-operation with the social service departments of the different counties in the state. We hold Clinics in Jacksonville, Quincy, Springfield, Decatur, Taylorville, and Carlinville where our social service department meets and consults with relatives of the patients in reference to their coming home and the behavior and conduct after they are paroled home. A number of cases are referred to the physician and social service worker by County Judges and Social Service Workers and such problems as the community feels they would like to seek the advice of this department are also referred. In this way, we have been able to co-operate to the mutual advantages of both hospital and community and in a number of cases, we have been able to prevent the necessity for the commitment of the patient to the Jacksonville State Hospital.

While we have made progress, we are far from the goal but with better facilities, better equipment, greater opportunities and more funds, we hope to determine the cause of many of these mental cases which we are now treating expectantly.

CRIMES OF DIFFERENT PERIODS—PRESENT DAY BANK ROBBER AND HOLD-UP MAN PRODUCT OF 20TH CENTURY—PAROLE AND AFTER-CARE IN ILLINOIS

By Will Colvin, Supt. of Pardons and Paroles.

Various periods of time produce their own peculiar crimes. In the early forties the people of Illinois dealt with counterfeiting and horse stealing. These were the major crimes of that time. The counterfeiter was incarcerated from five to ten years. Horse stealing was punished almost as severely. With its vast prairies and small population it was a serious thing in those days to steal a man's horse, and leave him alone upon the prairies many miles from a dwelling.

Crime problems which occupied the attention of the people in the forties have now become obsolete. Other crime problems since the forties have been met and solved.

Robbery with a weapon furnishes the crime problem of the present day. As recently as six years ago little attention was paid to the crime of robbery with a weapon. Since 1914 the crime of robbery with a weapon has increased by leaps and bounds. Six or seven years ago robbery was punished by from one to two years incarceration. Until 1919 punishment for robbery with a weapon ranged from one year to life. In 1918 the average for robbery with a weapon in cases that were heard by the Division of Pardons and

Paroles was fixed at approximately eight years. In 1919 the legislature enacted a new law providing a sentence of from ten years to life for robbery with a weapon.

The increased punishment for the crime of robbery with a weapon has not served as a deterrent. Since the new law became operative on July 1, 1919, hundreds of boys under twenty-one years of age have been received at Pontiac, either upon conviction or pleas of guilty, with sentences ranging from ten years to life. In their cases, at least, the reformatory feature of that institution is lost. Likewise hundreds of men have been received at the Joliet Penitentiary also with sentences of from ten years to life. The number similarly sentenced from the down State counties to Chester is much smaller. Chicago is the great sufferer from this class of crime.

Yegg burglary, which occupied the attention of the people as a major crime problem for twenty years prior to 1915, has now become a lost art. Robbery while armed has taken its place. A yegg burglar was a peculiar individual who studied safe blowing from every angle. When working he lived beside a camp fire, usually along a railroad track, removed every mark of identification from his clothing, buried his tools in the ground and cooked "the soup" back in the woods. The yegg burglar worked at night and only came in contact with a police officer or night watchman.

In his place has come the youthful bandit with a large revolver, who works in the day time and depends upon the firing of shots, the crashing of glass and an automobile to furnish a ready and quick means of escape.

Neither parole laws nor their administration will solve new crime problems. Attacks upon parole laws will not better conditions. The problem must be met and solved in a more intelligent manner. History reveals vast crime waves have followed great wars. Crime conditions in America and in other countries, following the World War, are no different than they were after other great wars in which people were taught to fight and kill.

The psychology of suggestion bears an important relation to crime. About five years ago the first daylight bank robbery in the country took place in Chicago. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States newspapers heralded the details of that daylight robbery, thereby revealing the ease with which banks can be robbed in daylight. Youthful bandits took the cue with the result that one bank after another in the city of Chicago was robbed in daylight. The new crime spread to the down State with like result. From the down State daylight bank hold-ups spread throughout the country until now bank hold-ups are almost a daily occurrence.

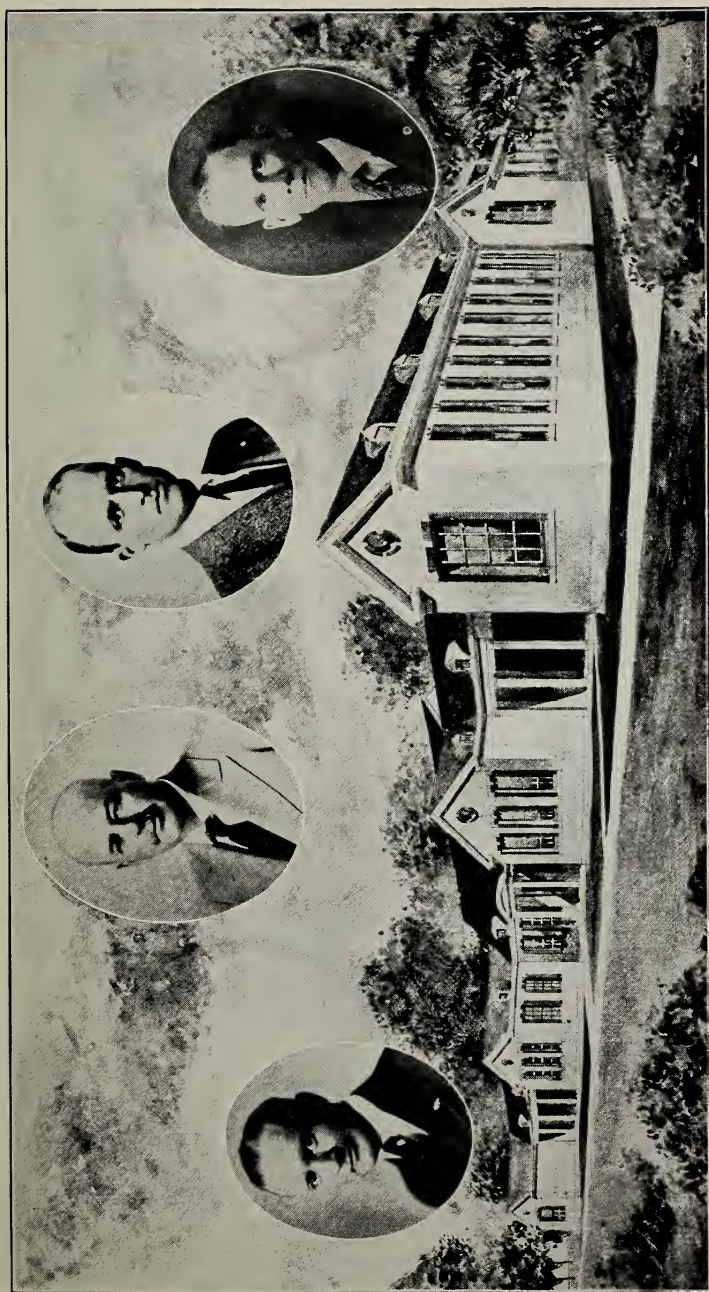
Dependence upon burglary insurance alone for protection is practically an invitation to daylight bandits. In most banks the employees are told that the funds are protected by insurance and that in consequence no official should endanger his life in their protection.

When the fee for this insurance becomes high enough to make it prohibitive, banks will place an officer in their institutions and protect him by a bullet proof cage. One good officer so protected can shoot down bank bandits as fast as they come in. Bank hold-ups will diminish when the banks depend for protection upon an officer in a bullet proof cage instead of insurance.

COOPERATION WITH LAW ENFORCING AND COMMITTING AUTHORITIES

No human agency—either court, judge, jury or paroling authority—can determine accurately how long persons should be incarcerated before parole.

The public mind loses sight of the fact that every person sent to a penal institution—except the life term, and he is but a small per cent of the total—is coming out some day if he lives. He is coming out either upon parole or with his sentence served in full. That being so the after-care and supervision to be exercised over the person released upon parole has been made as important a factor in Illinois as the question of time to be served by the prisoner for his crime.



WORLD WAR VETERAN'S BUILDING AT ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

During the first twenty years' operation of the Illinois parole law little attention was paid to after-care or supervision. Under the present administration of the parole law by the Department of Public Welfare, under the Division of Pardons and Paroles, no person is released upon parole until suitable employment has been obtained. No sponsor is accepted for a paroled prisoner until he has been investigated and found to be a fit person to take another person upon parole.

In the larger cities throughout the State the police department is advised where each parolee works in the daytime and where he sleeps at night. It is an unbreakable rule that no parolee can remain outside of his home after the hour of nine o'clock at night. In many of the larger cities, outside of Chicago, the parolee when arriving reports direct to the chief of police. Cooperation by the paroling authorities and the local law enforcing agencies in the various cities and counties has produced great good, both to the community and the individual upon parole. It has been a task of great magnitude to educate parolees to an understanding that they will find ready assistance in the police departments so long as they are law abiding.

Until the present system of after-care and supervision was inaugurated police departments and the paroling authorities never so much as met upon a common ground to discuss the problems in which each had an equal interest. Paroling authorities and law enforcing agencies meet now upon the common ground that if persons upon parole are committing crimes the paroling authorities want them back in the institutions as badly as the law enforcing agencies want to be rid of them.

At the end of twenty years' operation of the parole law a system had grown up under which it was practically impossible for any person to successfully do a parole in Illinois. Supervision and after-care, as exercised at this time, have so changed these conditions that every man coming out of prison can return to right living and become law abiding if he so desires.

Men upon parole are no longer automatically discharged at the expiration of one year. At this time many men have been placed under supervision for periods as great as five years.

SUPERVISION FOR TRAINING SCHOOLS

During the year the work of the Parole Department of the Division of Pardons and Paroles was increased by taking on the supervision and after-care of girls upon parole from the Girls' Training School at Geneva, and of boys upon parole from the Boys' Training School at St. Charles. The two training schools each have three field agents. It is physically impossible for three agents to properly supervise several hundred upon parole who are scattered throughout the State.

Under the plan worked out by the managing officers of the two training schools and the members of the Division of Pardons and Paroles, girls and boys upon parole from Geneva and St. Charles hereafter will receive the same close supervision and after-care that is exercised over parolees from the penal and reformatory institutions. Under the new plan of supervision for girls and boys out of the training schools, the Parole Department has taken over the supervision and after-care of approximately 400 girls from Geneva and approximately 500 boys from St. Charles.

Mental deficientes are no longer placed upon parole until the Division of Criminology says it is reasonably safe to release them. Cooperating together the Division of Criminology and the Division of Pardons and Paroles have worked out a plan under which the low grade mental deficientes are taken from the penal institutions and placed in a State hospital best suited to the treatment of the individual. Incarceration in a penal institution for a period of time does not prevent the person of low mentality from committing other crimes. Custodial care in a hospital, under treatment by doctors and physicians specially trained in their work, may produce results that are not obtainable through incarceration in a penal institution or reformatory. In many cases of mental deficiency an error was made in the first instance

when the individual was incarcerated in a penal institution instead of being committed to a hospital. Errors of this character are committed almost daily. In many of these cases the penal institution and the parole law should not have been charged with responsibility.

PAROLE SUPERVISION EXERCISED BY CHICAGO OFFICE.

For purposes of parole supervision the State has been divided into ten parole districts. District No. 1 includes Chicago and ten counties lying across the northern portion of the State. The number upon parole in District No. 1, practically all of whom are in Chicago, was considerably smaller at the end of this year than in previous years. On September 31, 1922, 286 persons remained upon parole in District No. 1. This number was divided as follows: Joliet 164, Pontiac 118, and Chester 4.

The monthly report for September, 1922, illustrates the character of work performed by the Chicago office of the Parole Department. In part the report follows:

PAROLE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1922—DISTRICT NO. 1.

	Joliet	Pontiac	Chester
On parole September 1	171	136	5
Paroled during September	21	5	2
Served parole and discharged	15	20	2
Transferred to District No. 2	4	0	1
Transferred to District No. 5	1	0	0
Transferred from State	4	0	0
Returned for violation	1-1	2	0
Wanted as violators	3	1	0
In jail awaiting trial	-6	-6	-0
House of Correction	-2	-0	-0
Totals	192 28	141 23	7 3
Total deductions	28	23	3
	164	118	4

SUMMARY

Joliet	164
Pontiac	118
Chester	4
Grand total doing parole in District No. 1, September 30, 1922	286

PENAL POPULATION LARGEST IN STATE'S HISTORY.

At the close of the year 1921 the penal population was the largest in the State's history. The two penitentiaries at Chester and the Reformatory at Pontiac are filled to overflowing. At the close of the year Joliet had 1835 inmates, Pontiac had 1,160 and Chester had 1,050; a total of 4,045.

The Joliet Penitentiary is enabled to care for its large population by reason of the fact that more than 400 of its inmates are employed upon construction work at the new prison and upon farm work at the State Farm. In addition it has been possible to relieve the crowded condition at the old prison by the transfer of some of its inmates to the Vandalia State Farm. Were it not for the fact that more than 400 inmates committed to the Joliet prison are cared for at the new prison, at the State Farm and at the Vandalia State Farm, it would be necessary at this time to close the Joliet prison to incoming inmates.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF SUCCESS OF WHITMAN'S IDEA ON TREATMENT OF CONVICTS

The press dispatches of October 11, 1922, carried a story which gives a practical illustration of the successful application of John L. Whitman's ideas on the treatment of men incarcerated in the penal institutions. Mr.

Whitman is Superintendent of Prisons. Since the lamented death of Honorable E. J. Murphy, for many years Warden of the Joliet prison, Mr. Whitman has been Acting Warden of that institution. In 1920 he caused to be introduced in the penal institutions of the State what is known as the Progressive Merit System. This system has for one of its objects the individual treatment of inmates according to their necessities and requirements. The purpose of the system is to prepare the inmates against the time when they shall be released upon parole.

Operated in connection with the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet is a 2200 acre penal farm. Inmates are assigned from the prison to this farm where they reside in cottages. There is no stockade. They are not under guard. They are selected for this service under the operation of the progressive Merit System.

According to the press reports two inmates who had been assigned to the farm were acting queerly. Their associates suspected because of their conduct that they were contemplating escape. They took them aside and for a considerable time tried to persuade them that they should not leave. Not satisfied with the results of their efforts, they watched the two men. Later in the night they were discovered leaving their cottage and the farm colony. The other prisoners apprehended them, went to the telephone and called up the Warden at the old prison, five miles distant. Officers were at once sent to the farm. They returned the two men and placed them in cells within the prison walls.

So far as is recorded, this is the only instance of inmates of any of the Illinois penal institutions placing themselves upon the side of the prison authorities to the extent of actually apprehending and detaining other prisoners in attempting to make their escape.

CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION AND THE CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION ENDORSE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PAROLE LAW

During the recent crime wave in the City of Chicago the Chicago Bar Association took formidable steps to aid the authorities of that city in the suppression of crime. A sub-committee of the Board of Managers of the association was appointed to make an investigation not only of the anti-social elements of its population, but of the method employed by the peace officers and committing authorities. The scope of their investigations also included the administration of the Probation and the State Parole Laws. This committee co-operated with the Chicago Crime Commission.

An invitation was extended the committee to visit the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet when the members of the Division of Pardons and Paroles were to hold their June 1922 meeting in that institution. In response to the invitation Honorable John P. McGoorty, a member of the committee, under date of June 8, 1922, wrote to the Division a letter in which he expressed unqualified approval of the work of the Division by his committee and the Chicago Crime Commission. Judge McGoorty was for a number of years a Circuit Judge in Cook County. He was assigned to the Criminal Court. His letter reads:

"The committee of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bar Association has received such favorable reports of the administration of the parole law by the Division of Pardons and Paroles that they regard a visit to Joliet for the purpose of observing your method of procedure as wholly unnecessary. The attitude of the committee is very gratifying to me.

I am also pleased to report that at a conference held by this committee with the Chicago Crime Commission the latter body was unanimously of the opinion that the administra-

tion of the parole law was most satisfactory to the Chicago Crime Commission.

Believe me to be, with continued assurances of my personal esteem for you and the other members of the Board, and with kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John P. McGoorty."

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF AFTER-CARE OF PAROLEES FROM ST. CHARLES AND GENEVA BY THE DIVISION OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

About the first of the year the after-care of the girls from the Illinois State Training School at Geneva and the boys from the St. Charles School for Boys was turned over to the Division of Pardons and Paroles. It was a new departure. It had been thought that those who were in charge of the aftercare of the men from the penitentiaries and the men and boys from the reformatory would not be qualified in the nature of things to supervise the parole of younger boys and of girls. Each school was given but three field agents. They could not do the work. They were swamped. The managing officers of St. Charles and of Geneva conferred with the Superintendent of the Division of Pardons and Paroles. They worked out a plan. They put it into effect. It has been successful.

Under this plan the parolees from these two schools are given the same aftercare that is exercised over the parolees from Joliet, Chester and Pontiac.

For the purposes of parole the State is divided into ten districts. Each district has assigned to it one or more parole agents, as the number upon parole in that district may require. These agents are centrally located in each district and through a system of reports are constantly in touch with the central office of the Division of Pardons and Paroles where is located the Chief Parole Agent of the State. The parole agents investigate the home surroundings of each parolee before released. They go into the home. If home conditions are not good they tell the parents that they must clean up if they want their child back. They instruct them what to do to make home attractive. This is done particularly in the case of the girls. Frequently through the intercession of the parole agent the parents remove to better localities. They want their child back. Many of them are in better circumstances than they were when the child was committed. When they know that in order to have their child at home with them they must better the home surroundings they frequently do it.

The greatest possible care is exercised in properly and comfortably locating the girls from Geneva and procuring suitable employment with favorable surroundings for them where employment is necessary. Care is also exercised in guarding them against associations which may tend to undo the work of the school.

The agents are further directed to co-operate where possible with local officers, either of the juvenile courts or the county and city probation officers. In localities where there are welfare workers the parole agents solicit the assistance of the officers of such local organizations. In this way every possible influence for good is directed toward the rehabilitation of these boys and girls.

There are approximately five hundred boys and four hundred girls under parole. While the work has been in progress but about ten months, the results appear to be highly satisfactory. In a letter of recent date addressed to the superintendent of Division, Mrs. Lucy D. Ball, Managing Officer of the State Training School for Girls, expresses herself as well pleased with what has been accomplished. She says:

"Enclosed you will find copy of a letter sent us by Mr. B. W. Carter, Parole Agent of District No. 3.

"I think it speaks very well for the new work you are attempting to accomplish in having such out-spoken praise for what is being done. I assure you that the reports have far exceeded my expectations and I think in the future will be all that we could expect. It has been a little difficult to give the exact addresses of some of the girls because we know that most of them work away from home, consequently live more or less of a migratory life.

"I sincerely thank you for the splendid assistance you have given and will continue to endeavor to do our part in supplying your department with the information needed."

The report to which she refers in her letter is also of interest in that it speaks of the co-operation with local authorities. Parole Agent Carter's letter follows:

"On investigating and checking up on the parolees from St. Charles and Geneva, I endeavor to avoid any undue publicity. I find that the City and County Officials are very much enthused that The Department of Public Welfare has taken over the supervision of the inmates released from St. Charles and Geneva, and have heard many favorable comments and received the assurance that they will be glad to co-operate assist at any and all times.

"Mrs. Mackin, Police Matron and an experienced social worker of Galesburg, a woman who has had quite an exceptional experience in handling delinquents, states that this is one of the best moves undertaken by the Department and that she will be glad to assist in the aftercare of delinquents on parole from either place.

"Mrs. Lillian Davis, connected with the Welfare Association of Kewanee, Ill., states that she is glad the Department is broadening out in the scope of its efforts and predicts that good results will surely follow."

EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN

By Leo Steiner, M. D. Mgr. Officer, Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Chicago.

Upon assuming the management of this institution, and after carefully studying the existing conditions it became apparent that the children, house patients (those remaining at the hospital for observation and treatment), were not receiving all that was justly due them.

The diseases infecting the eyes, especially trachoma (granulated lids), responds very slowly to treatment, likewise, certain infections of the ear, necessitating at times, months of constant treatment and coupled with vigilant supervision. Their physical conditions were being attended to, but their education was being neglected, and we believe the outstanding feature of this administration, and to which we point with, we trust, pardonable pride, is the establishment of educational facilities for the children in this Hospital. Children are receiving the same schooling as those at the public schools, from the first to the seventh grade. The attendance averages around twenty-five pupils and necessarily, is constantly changing, as the patients are discharged as soon as their conditions will safely permit.

We find the school is decidedly beneficial to the children from two standpoints. First they are receiving the schooling required and secondly, their minds being thus occupied, they are much less apt to make disturbances among themselves. We are equipped with in-door play rooms and possess limited facilities for out-door play and exercise.

Another innovation recently established is that we have the personal services of two well known pediatricians, who examine the children daily and prescribe special foods as their individual physical conditions demand. All children have a light breakfast at 7 A. M., luncheon at 9:30 A. M., heavy dinner at the noon-day hour, luncheon at 3:30 P. M. and a light supper at 5:30 P. M. The effects of these scientific diets soon become clearly discernable. They increase in weight and their physical condition is wonderfully improved.

Thanks to the charitably inclined people of Chicago, we have been able to provide a variety of amusement and entertainments for the children and we take this opportunity of publicity acknowledging our appreciation and obligation to all those giving of their time and substance to interest and amuse the little patients at the Hospital.

We feel this article would be incomplete if we did not mention what is being done for the tender helpless babies intrusted to our care.

We have a Gonorrheal Ophthalmia ward with a capacity of six beds, usually all occupied. Mothers who are nursing their babes are allowed to remain at the Institution while the infants are being treated. These tiny babes were not properly treated at the time of birth, and would all become permanently blind, if immediate treatment and skillful nursing were not administered promptly to them. It is a source of gratification to note that during the many years this Institution has been functioning, that hundreds have been saved from becoming totally blind.

In closing we desire to append a letter from Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Health Commissioner of Chicago, concerning the activities of this Institution relative to the care of the babies received here for treatment.

City of Chicago
Department of Health
September 30, 1922

Dr. Leo Steiner,
Managing Officer,
Ill. Char. Eye and Ear Infirmary,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Steiner:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 29, advising you have persuaded the Matthews family to leave their child in your institution until cured.

This is just another instance of the wonderful work you are doing, and I wish all of our citizens could know the number of babies you are saving from blindness. You are to be commended.

With kindest personal regards, I remain
(Signed) HERMAN N. BUNDESEN
Commissioner of Health.

MEDICAL STAFF

The Medical Staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary is composed of about sixty staff men and eight resident physicians. Chief of Staff, Dr. William L. Noble.

Heads of Services :

E. K. Findlay	Dwight C. Orcutt	S. M. Hager
Norval H. Pierce	Robert Von der Heydt	M. H. Lebensohn
Henry Boettcher	Michael Goldenburg	Alfred Lewy
Harry H. Woodruff	Ulysses J. Grim	W. K. Spiece

In order that the patients may get the benefit and advise of specialists, who are not eye, ear, nose and throat men, we have a consulting staff of the following:

- Dr. Clarence Neyman, Neurologist
- Dr. Maurice L. Blatt, Pediatrician
- Dr. I. L. Sherry, Asst. Pediatrician
- Dr. Benj. Goldberg, Internist
- Dr. Elbert Clark, Dermatologist
- Dr. William Douglas, Dentist

LABORATORY

The Laboratory Department is under the supervision of Dr. Francis Lane, assisted by Dr. Georgiana D. Theobald, as assistant pathologist, and Miss Veronica Fries, laboratory technician. In this laboratory besides taking care of the eye work, we are averaging 150 Wasserman-Blood tests per week. The treatment of these patients is given by Dr. Clark, who is treating about 150 cases a week. Exceptionally good work has been done in this department, patients suffering from eye conditions that had been treated under Dr. Clark's supervision with salvarsan have shown marked improvement.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

During the year ending June 30, 1922, this Institution has dispensed approximately, 5,500 pairs of glasses. Many of these have been given free upon the recommendation of such institutions as United Charities of Chicago, Visiting Nurses Association, Juvenile Court of Cook County, Park Ridge School for Girls, Board of Education, Chicago Health Department, Cook County Agent and other responsible charitable organizations.

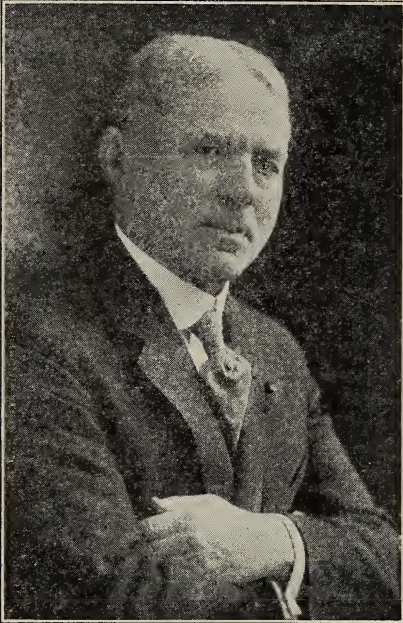
We have also taken care of patients who have to have X-ray work done, and have given X-ray pictures to the needy poor.

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS

THE BOY AGRICULTURIST
MAY 1922

The sudden death of Col. C. B. Adams on Friday afternoon, about 3:20 o'clock, May 12, 1922, was not only a severe shock to the entire community but cast gloom over the big state institution, the St. Charles School for Boys, of which he was superintendent. To the 800 boys in the institution Col. Adams was "the big father," and he took a personal interest in every lad

sent to the school. Many a boy who never before had a chance in the world, after a few years of training under Col. Adams, has gone out into the world and made his mark in business and professions.



Col. Adams installed a system of military training in the school. The boys in each cottage were organized into a company and they selected their own officers. Under the honor and military systems the school soon lost all resemblance of a reform school and most of the boys have benefited physically and mentally by this method of training.

Until Thursday evening Col. Adams was apparently in the best of health. He complained that evening of illness and while in Geneva visited a drug store and got some pepsin. During the night he was not relieved and at 3 o'clock his son-in-law, Dr. Carpenter, was called to attend him. His sickness was not considered at all serious, however, and the following day Dr. Carpenter was not called.

COLONEL CYRUS BARTON ADAMS

Early in the afternoon Col. Adams who was lying down asked Mrs. Adams to go and take a nap as she had little rest the night before. He stated that he was feeling better. Shortly afterwards he had passed away.

Physicians attributed his death to angino pectoris, which is defined as muscular spasms of the chest, accompanied by an affection of the heart.

Two years ago Colonel Adams was elected president of the American Prison association. He was one of the best known penologists in the country.

Colonel Adams was born in Marion County, O., July 4, 1862. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1884 and spent most of his life as a resident of his native state.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he went to Porto Rica as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Ohio Infantry. After the war he served as provost marshal general of Porto Rica. Later being made military instructor at Ohio university. He held this position until 1902, when he was appointed superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory at Lancaster, Ohio.

Former Governor Charles S. Deneen, when looking for a man to take the superintendency of the St. Charles institution in 1909 selected Colonel Adams who remained at the head of the upriver school until December 31, 1913,

when he accepted the position of superintendent of the State Reformatory at Concord Junction, Mass. After serving two years in this capacity he was appointed State Superintendent of the Prisons of Massachusetts.

February 20, 1918, former Governor Frank O. Lowden induced Colonel Adams to return to St. Charles as head of the institution and he served in the capacity of superintendent from that time until his death. He was loved by the employees of the institution as well as by the boys, for whom he has done so much.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Winifred Adams, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frances Stimson, wife of Robert Stimson of Detroit and Mrs. Catharine B. Carpenter, wife of Dr. Ralph W. Carpenter of Geneva, and a brother, Ernest E. Adams of Chicago.

Hundreds came from far and near; state and county officials, professional and business men and their ladies, to pay their respects to the memory of Col. Cyrus Barton Adams and attended the services at the big gymnasium at the St. Charles School for Boys, Monday afternoon. For several hours before two o'clock, the time for the funeral services to start, the body lay in state surrounded by a profusion of beautiful floral tributes from friends and beneath several magnificent big American flags effectively draped.

There was a distinct military tone to the funeral ceremonies. Veterans of the Spanish-American and the World War stood at parade rest at each end of the casket and were on guard at the entrance of the gymnasium.

The service was simple but most impressive. Just before they began the Commander of the Spanish-American veterans pinned an honorary medal on the breast of their departed comrade. The entire gathering was asked to join in the singing of Col. Adams' favorite hymns during the service. These songs were "Rock of Ages," "Lead Kindly Light," and "Abide with Me."

Col. Adams' favorite passage of scripture, the familiar 23rd psalm, was read: "The Lord is My Shepherd, I shall not want."

Dr. Abel White of Chicago, a personal friend of Col. Adams, took this psalm as his text and paid a most eloquent and beautiful tribute to the man who had, like the Shepherd, devoted many of the years of his life to seeking the "lost sheep" and bringing them back into the fold. He also paid a most touching tribute to Col. Adams' love for his mother and his devotion to his family.

As the funeral cortege formed to leave the gymnasium the school band stationed outside played "Onward Christian Soldiers." The boys of the school were in full dress cadet uniform, and lined up on either side of the street and stood at present arms as the funeral procession left the school.

Groups of boys at the farm cottages stood at salute as the hearse containing the body of the man whom they loved and respected, passed enroute to the cemetery.

At Oak Hill the services were read by Spanish-American War Veterans and a firing squad from Bob Evans Post No. 58 fired three volleys over the grave of their departed comrade.

As the flag-draped casket was lowered into the earth a boy from the school band sounded "taps."

The Geneva business houses were closed on the afternoon of the funeral from 2:30 to 4:00.—Geneva Republican.

Besides Bob Evans Camp No. 58, United Spanish-War Veterans of Chicago the post to which Colonel Adams belonged and who conducted their beautiful funeral service at the graveside of their departed comrade, there were also several members of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War present: Col. John J. Garrity, ex-chief of Police of Chicago, now Adjutant General of the United Spanish War Veterans; Col. Geo. V. Lauman, Major J. J. McConnell, Capt. O. W. Michael and Lieuts. Frederic B. Hart and C. B. Walls all of Chicago, coming as a committee from the Illinois Commandery of which Colonel Adams was Past Commander. A very beautiful floral tribute was present from this order as well.

Oriental Consistory of Chicago of which Colonel Adams was a long time member also sent a beautiful floral piece with a 32nd degree Masonic sign worked therein. There were a profusion of other floral offerings from employees of the school and close personal friends.

A delegation of the Colonel's old comrades from the 4th Ohio Regiment came all the way from Ohio to be present at the funeral of their former Lieut-Colonel and comrade in arms.

Judge Timothy S. Hurley of Chicago, who with the late Judge Richard S. Tuthill is credited as being one of the leading figures in helping to found the school was also present, as well as several close personal friends of the family connected with the Juvenile and Circuit Courts of Chicago.

PROGRESS AT THE ANNA STATE HOSPITAL

By C. H. Anderson, Mgr. Officer

Progress at the Anna State Hospital has not been uniform either in point of time or in scope. Reconstruction, economic conditions and labor disturbances have effected the institution as vitally as other commercial enterprises. High prices and other unusual conditions have made practical estimates of our needs impossible. Recent demands on the state's exchequer have been so great that the appropriations for the hospital have been barely enough to meet the necessary requirements. This is not intended as a criticism of the action of the General Assembly for it has been as liberal in matters of appropriations as conditions would permit. While the greatest advancements have not been made along the line of a building program but substantial improvements have been recently made in the physical condition of the institution.

The new nurse's home was completed and occupied early in the present year. This building supplies excellent accommodations for about seventy-five nurses and female attendants. Good quarters adds to the contentment and happiness of the employes thereby making the service more attractive to the better class. With improved living conditions, experienced employes can more easily be retained in the service.

SANITATION

The sanitation of the wards has been improved by laying tile floors in many of the toilet rooms in the institution. Workmen are now laying tile floors in the toilet rooms not previously having tiled floors.

The entire institution with the exception of a few wards has been screened against flies, mosquitoes and other disease bearing insects. The annual scourge of mosquitoes has been abated by filling the pits and other breeding places of mosquitoes about the premises. Offensive odors on the wards have been removed by improved sanitary conditions of the wards and improved plumbing.

FIRE PROTECTION

In compliance with recommendations of the state fire marshal, fire doors, fire walls and cement stairways have been erected in the annex and main building.

The annex has been rewired and the main building is now in process of being rewired in the interest of fire protection. The elevator shaft in the main building has been fire proofed by its enclosure in fire proof walls. A new fire escape has been connected with the chapel wall.

FARM AND GARDEN

Reports show that the production of the farm and garden has increased from year to year under the wise management of our present farm and dairy consultant. During the past season a better succession of farm and garden productions have been secured than ever before.

Our present objective is to cause the farm to serve the kitchen by supplying vegetables, fruits and other provisions at such times and in such quantities as can be used to the best advantage.

The hog industry has proven quite remunerative. All the fresh pork consumed has been raised and slaughtered at the institution.

The poultry industry properly dates from the autumn of 1920 and is now in a flourishing condition. The fowls now on hand number about fifteen hundred clear white Wyandotte stock. The flock of geese will furnish the Thanksgiving dinner without impairing the number to be held over for laying purposes next spring.

DAIRY

The dairy herd has been increased in numbers from about forty to over one-hundred head of producing cattle. The supply of milk at this time is sufficient to give the infirm, the acutely ill, the tubercular and all cases needing special diets as much as they desire. The remaining population receive a limited amount each day. We hope to be able in the near future to supply each patient in the institution with all the milk needed.

OCCUPATION THERAPY

The scientific use of employment in the treatment of the insane marks an epoch in the state service. No single remedy at our command does as much to promote the happiness, well being and improvement of the insane as employment applied in a rational way. It matters not whether the employment is on the farm, garden, in the factory or in the class room. The essential factor is the adaptation of the employment to the correction of the individual patients abnormal mode of thought and action. Since occupational therapy has been introduced into the Anna State Hospital the number of functionally untidy patients has been reduced from seventy-five to thirty-nine patients.

A destructive patient is rarely seen on the wards at the present time. Formerly many patients spent their time tearing up clothing, bedding and any other destructible articles that they might come in contact with. Occupational therapy substitutes a useful habit for a destructive one. Prior to the introduction of occupational therapy a large percent of the population of the institution were permitted to deteriorate from year to year until they led merely vegetative lives. This class of patients are rapidly disappearing under the benign influence of occupational therapy. The present plan is to arrest the deteriorating processes at the time of admission and as far as it is possible to do so to restore the patient to a place of usefulness in the community.

THERAPEUTIC CLASSIFICATION

The adoption of a therapeutic classification of patients was one of the progressive measures chosen during the present decade. This classification makes it possible to handle large numbers of patients in a scientific way where the number of trained technicians will not permit each patient to have an individual instructor. It enables a limited number of instructors to give individual attention to the largest number of patients. It has proven the only successful method known of handling patients in groups. By this method of classification all patients requiring a specific form of treatment are grouped together. The untidy are all segregated in one class where habits of tidiness and neatness may be taught. The destructive patients are segregated and normal habits are substituted for the destructive habits that have been acquired during the processes of deterioration. The irritable patients are segregated and through the benign influence of normal occupation habits of kindness and gentleness are acquired.

STANDARDIZATION

An effort has been made toward the standardization of forms, records and supplies. This is a noteworthy progressive step in the management of the state hospitals. The past history of the management of the various institutions in Illinois has reflected the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the respective managing officers. With the standardization of service the relative comparison of the work done at each institution can easily be made and every managing officer is working toward the same end. The tendency of standardization is to eliminate all non-essentials and reduplications.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, NORMAL, ILL.

By Ralph Spafford, Mgr. Officer

September 11th, 1922 was a gala day at the Institution. 369 children who had been watching the activities of masons, carpenters, and other craftsmen for more than a year, trooped to the new school house, laughing, singing, shouting and demonstrating their happiness in the realization of possessing and enjoying the new school home.

The new building which is beautifully located near the center of the institution grounds was completed during the summer vacation. The new furniture was installed and all in readiness for the opening of school. The building is of the bungalow type, single story, brick and stone construction with slate roof, the cut stone trimming being in pleasing contrast to the reddish brown cloister face brick. It is practically fire-proof with cement and mastic floors and partitions of gypsum block and hollow tile.

The main section of the building extends east and west about 176 feet with an east and west wing extending south from each end of the main section about 124 feet. The liberal allowance of the ground plan provides spacious corridors and commodious, well lighted class rooms. It would appear that artificial light will hardly ever be necessary in these rooms.

The plan of the building provides for extensions to the south of the east wings if the growth of the institution makes additional school facilities necessary. Facing the south, the building is entered at the center through an ornamental arched loggia which leads to a vestibule and thence to the main corridor. The floors are of cement with mastic finish. The walls of the corridors are of salt glazed brick of a pleasing soft tone. The main corridor extends the entire length of the building east and west with a large window at each end and class rooms on each side. The corridors of the east and west wings connect with the main corridor and each wing has an entrance similar to the main central entrance. The corridors in the wings have class rooms on one side and artistic arched windows on the other.

The building houses ten commodious class-rooms, each having a connected room for coats, wraps, etc. There is a principal's office, teachers' rest room, janitor's service room, supply storage room and boys' and girls' toilets. Bubbler drinking fountains are installed at each end of main corridor. Each class-room is provided with a built-in blackboard, electric lights, patent ventilating window shades and auxiliary steam radiators. Seating arrangement is in accordance with the most recent approved ideas. The ventilating system is such that the air is completely changed every sixty seconds. Fresh air is taken from outside, fanned through steam coils and into the rooms, replacing and forcing the foul air to the outside through ceiling vents.

The principal's office is located in the center of the main building, facing the main central entrance and is convenient and accessible to all class-rooms. The rest room provides a comfortable retiring room and private toilet accommodations for the teachers. The boys' and girls' toilets are located near the connecting corridors of each wing of the building and are equipped with modern sanitary fixtures. The building is heated with steam and lighted with electricity. The wires, steam and water supply pipes enter the building and are introduced into the various rooms thru a concreted tunnel constructed under the floors and extending entirely around the building.

The old frame school building has been remodeled, decorated and made attractive in many ways. The manual training and art and craft classes are now enjoying the advantages of these improved quarters. Ninety-five boys each day may be found busily engaged with mechanical drawing problems later to be worked out on the bench with plane, saw and hammer. The project lessons of this department are such as are useful in the Home. These boys also have a scholarship organization known as the American Sportsmen. Evening meetings are held once each week. At the present time the Sportsmen are fostering a Junior organization.

The girls in the Arts and Crafts department are organized into a "So and Sew" club, meeting once each week in the evening. The interest and enthusiasm of the girls in this work is remarkable, considering the fact that most of the work accomplished, results in finished articles of a very practical nature.

Teams are being organized throughout the school for competition in observing the health habits. This work is a part of the gymnastic and athletic work of the school. Plans are under way for much activity in this department and our athletic teams are expecting to give a good account of themselves during the season.

The new school building is a great satisfaction. The effect of congenial pleasant environment is reflected in the faces of all the children, who enter school as kindergarten tots and graduate with an eighth grade certificate. Our graduates are accepted at the Illinois Normal University High School. Six boys and three girls of this Institution are now in attendance at this school and doing very creditable work.

OUR BOY SCOUTS

By Ralph Spafford, Mgr. Officer, Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

"Physically Strong, Mentally Awake and Morally Straight." Troops 4 N and 5 N Normal Boy Scouts is composed of about forty-five Soldiers' Orphans' Home boys, who are rapidly becoming two of the most active troops in McLean County. These troops were organized December 13th, 1921 and have been active since that time. In the two troops at the present time are seven first-class, twenty-five second-class and thirteen tender-foot scouts. Seven scouts of the two troops have qualified for merit badges in several branches of scouting. Troop 5 N ranks second in athletics in McLean County Council of Scouts and both troops have many awards fairly won in open competition with the best troops in the County.

The average Boy Scout troop rates 27% on the Scout Barometer Scale. Our troops at present rate 39%, which we believe to be close to the national average and a highly creditable showing for our boys.

We believe the Scout movement has been a decided influence for good in the institution. We believe the influence of forty-five boys who back up their effort to become good citizens with systematic study and work will result in a higher standard of discipline thruout the institution. Plans are now under way for the organization for a similar movement to which our girls will be eligible. Scouts James Allen and Aaron Brown are interested in radio and have recently erected a radio outfit with the ariel on the roof of the main building.

Much credit is due Housefather Claude Hicks and Mr. Dudley Smith for the development of the Scout movement in our institution. The following program is typical of the weekly programs at meetings held one evening each week:

- 7:30 Assembly-Roll call by Scribes. Tests passed to be checked by Scribes
- Flag Ceremony.
- 7:40- 7:50 Setting up exercises. Instructor appointed at previous meeting.
- 7:50: 7:52 Short Recess.
- 7:52- 8:10 Drill (with patrol competition- 2 judges).
- 8:10- 8:15 Recess.
- 8:15- 8:20 Business. (Scoutmaster's talk etc).

- 8:20- 8:35 Instruction period.
 8:35- 8:50 Games (conducted by a game committee appointed each meeting).
 8:50 Closing Ceremony. Followed by a few minutes for questions concerning test passing etc.
 9:00 * Lights out.

Absolutely no excuse goes for absence from meeting.

Patrol merits figured at end of each month.

Winning patrol each month will be awarded a cake or other suitable prize.

Prize will be awarded to winner of individual having largest number of merits and fewest demerits at end of each four months period.

A NEW DOMESTIC SCIENCE COTTAGE AT THE ILLINOIS SOLDIER'S ORPHANS HOME

The new cottage now completed and nearly ready for occupancy is unique in design and complete in its appointments. Intended to house the older girls who are approaching the time when they must sever their connection with the Home as dependent wards of the State and step out into the world to become home-makers.

This cottage is an innovation in that the girls will be under the supervision of a competent domestic science matron, and the complete equipment makes it possible to teach all of the useful accomplishments necessary to the house-wife, house-keeping, cooking and etiquette. In providing this cottage, the Department of Public Welfare has given our girls an opportunity equal to that of more fortunate girls in family homes.

This cottage completes a row of six, all of which are occupied by girl inmates of the institution. All the cottages are of attractive design and similar in construction with the exception of kitchen and dining room, which is included in new cottage.

The building is of two stories, brick and frame construction, the first story being of red cloister brick, trimmed with cut stone. The second story is of frame construction painted white. The roof is of green tinted slate composition shingles. It is intended to accommodate thirty-eight girls.

The building faces north with front entrance near the north end of building on west side. This entrance has columns on each side with small gable over-head and opens into a large living-room on the first floor. On the north side of the room is a bay window. Near the center of the south side of this room is a cased opening leading into a hall and to the stairway leading to the second floor. On the west side of this hall is a locker room containing thirty-eight lockers. Another door on west side of hall just south of door to locker room leads to the shower bath and adjoining is the lavatories and toilets. The floors in these room are of terrazzo.

Through a cased opening on the east side of this hall is seen the dining room. On the south side of the dining room is an entrance to the kitchen through a pantry which is provided with built-in table and cupboards. The kitchen is supplied with a large sink with drain boards on each side. An additional small pantry with a liberal supply of shelf room also adjoins the kitchen. The room is cleverly arranged for convenience in the performance of household duties. A door on the west side of the kitchen opens into a hall which leads to a grade door on the south side end of the cottage facing the girls' play ground.

At the head of the stairway leading to the second floor is a door opening into the dormitory. This large, well lighted and ventilated room occupies about two-thirds of the entire second floor and is well supplied with windows on three sides.

The matron's room is entered through a door just to the right at the head of the stairs and occupies the south-east corner of the second floor. A private toilet and bath and clothes room adjoins. Just across the hall from the matron's room, convenient to the dormitory, is a door opening into a lavatory and toilet, linen and clothes closets.

A stairway from the hall on the second floor leads to the spacious attic which provides for storage for clothing and other personal effects not in daily use.

STATES GIVING AID TO SPECIAL CLASSES FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, BLIND, DEAF, AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN HELD IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By Robert W. Woolston, Mgr. Officer, The Illinois School for the Blind.

The following facts regarding the education of under-privileged children have recently been gathered by a committee, who will make a report to the National Education Association.

ILLINOIS

The state has enacted a law requiring all children who are deaf or blind to attend school upon reaching eight years of age.

These children may attend special classes if such can be organized in the public school of their towns or cities, or they may attend the State School for the Blind or the State School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, Ill., where the state pays for their tuition, text books, board, room, laundry, and medical attendance.

Many special classes for the deaf have been organized in the public schools of the various cities of the state.

Chicago only has special classes for blind children.

MASSACHUSETTS

A statute was adopted on July 1, 1919, which makes it mandatory that school committees form special classes for the instruction of children three or more years mentally retarded in all cities or towns containing ten or more such children.

MICHIGAN

In 1917 a statute was adopted which provided for day schools for the deaf.

The state contributes total expense of teacher's salary and equipment of these day schools which are conducted for nine months of the school year, provided this sum does not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per pupil instructed for full time of nine months.

A proportionate sum is contributed for pupils attending school for a shorter period.

The State aid is conditional upon the fact that the teacher be a graduate of training school for the deaf by the oral method and that she have one year's experience as teacher in school for the deaf.

The State employs a psychologist.

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota law of 1915 provides for the establishment of special classes for the mentally defective, for the deaf and the blind children and those children having speech defects.

It contributes one hundred dollars per year per child in schools holding session nine months of the school year.

It provides that the classes must not consist of less than five.

In the classes for instruction of those children with speech defects, if a child attends less than nine months the amount contributed by the State will be proportionate to the months of instruction.

The method used in teaching the deaf must be the combined system, aural, oral, manual and every method known to the profession.

The State employs a psychologist.

MISSOURI

A Statute was adopted June 7, 1919, which made it mandatory in any school district in which were found ten or more children who are blind, deaf, or feeble-minded and yet capable of instruction, to provide special classes for their instruction, and to provide transportation for such children as cannot otherwise attend.

It also made it mandatory to supply instruction adopted to the varying physical and mental handicaps of the children which shall be determined by the State Department of Education.

It makes it the duty of the Board of Education or Board of Directors in each district to ascertain annually who belong to any of the above types.

The State contributes seven hundred fifty dollars per annum for each teacher employed wholly in the instruction of pupils of such classes, provided the teacher has been especially trained for such work and this training is in accordance with regulations established by State Superintendent of Schools.

NEW JERSEY

Statute adopted February 11, 1918, makes it mandatory upon Boards of Education to discover all children three or more years retarded in mental development, and all blind, deaf, and crippled children incapable of education in the regular schools, and to establish special classes for the instruction of each type of child in all cases where ten or more of this type is discovered.

The number of children in these special classes is limited to fifteen.

NEW YORK

Statute adopted May 18, 1917, makes it mandatory for Boards of Education of each city and each union free district and upon the Board of Trustees of each school district to ascertain within one year the number of children three years or more retarded mentally, and to establish classes for the instruction of such children. Another Statute makes similar ruling for blind, deaf, and crippled children.

The number of children in the classes for mental defectives is limited to fifteen.

The State employs a "Physical and Mental Diagnostican," and a Supervisor of Special Classes.

OHIO

The State contributes three hundred twenty-five dollars for each blind child given instruction in a special class for the blind during nine months of the year and a proportionate amount for each child given such instruction during a shorter period, provided no more shall be drawn than is actually expended above the cost of teaching an equal number of pupils of normal condition in the same district and grade.

The state contributes one hundred and fifty dollars for each deaf and each crippled child instructed in a special class for their type during nine months of the year and a proportionate amount for a shorter period.

State supervisors are appointed for these classes.

PENNSYLVANIA

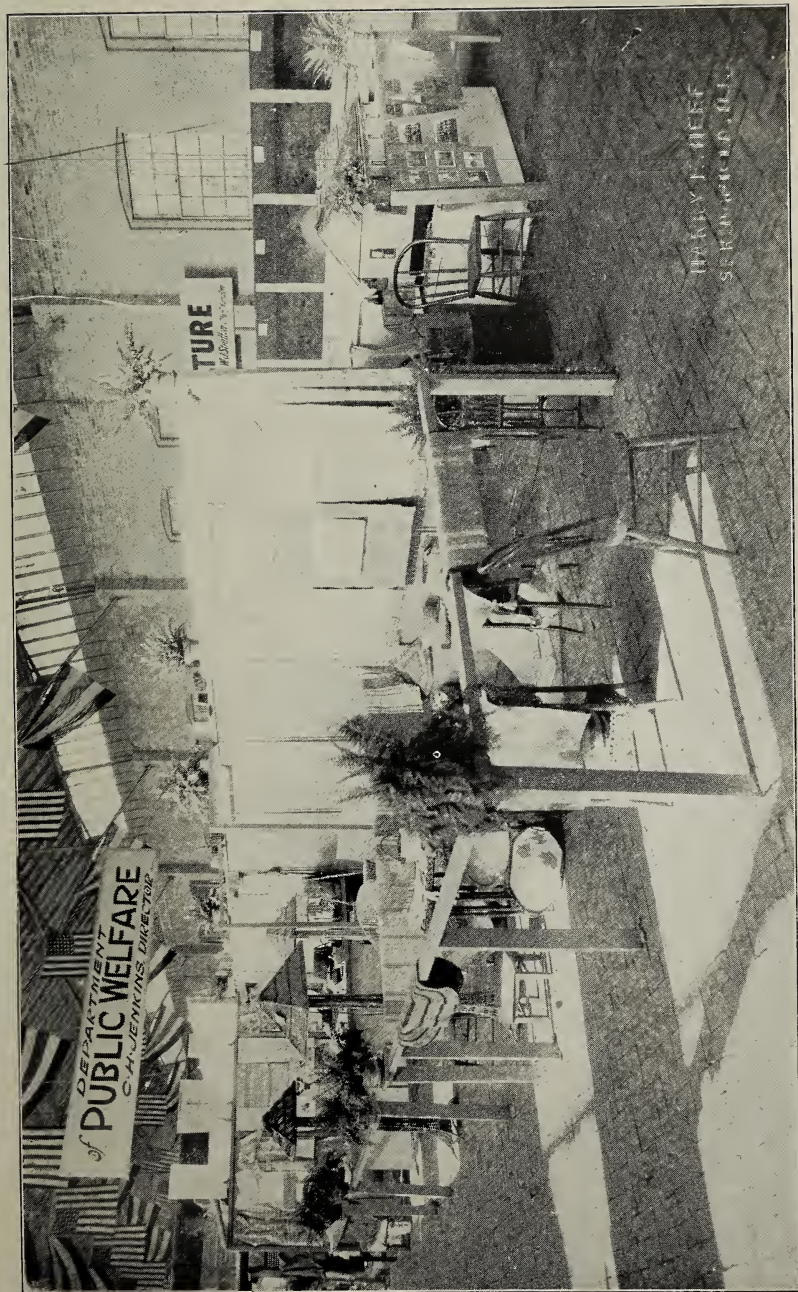
June 22, 1919, a Statute was adopted making it the duty of Superintendents to report to Medical Inspector all cases of blind, deaf, or mentally defective children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, to establish special classes for the education of such children, such classes to be organized under the superintendence of the State Superintendent of Education.

The State contributes one-half of the total expense of such classes.

WISCONSIN

The State contributes two hundred dollars for each blind child who is instructed in a public day school for the blind during the nine months of the year and one hundred and fifty dollars for each deaf pupil or pupil with defective speech instructed in a special class for nine months of the year.

The State contributes one-third of the salary of each teacher of a special class for "exceptional" persons of school age provided this sum does not exceed three hundred dollars. "Exceptional" refers to mental defectives.



INSTITUTION EXHIBITS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

On the right, Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville. On the left, Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville. Prison Industries, Lincoln State School for Feeble Minded, State Fair 1922.

The State supports a psychologist who has general supervision of special classes and gives special attention to examining, testing and classifying the pupils applying for admission to these classes.

WYOMING

A Statute was adopted making it the duty of the State Board of Education to provide for the education and the training when necessary for all children under twenty years of age, who stutter, who stammer, who have defects of organs of speech, whose physical development is arrested or who have other physical defects, such as infantile paralysis, whose mental development is defective, in institutions or special day classes.

All necessary expense, for investigation, clothing, subsistence, transportation, keeping and maintaining shall be paid by funds hereby appropriated.

The appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for the two years ending March, 1921. The Statute was adopted March, 1919.

A bonus of twenty-five dollars for each month of service is paid to each teacher at the end of school year.

The State employs a psychologist.

WEST VIRGINIA

Statute went into effect July 1, 1919, which gives State Board of Education full authority to provide ways and means of educating children who are mentally or physically defective or disabled.

THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

As the demand for teachers to teach classes of defective children is far in excess of the supply, inquiries were sent to the Universities and the better known colleges concerning courses offered preparatory for such teaching. A list of Universities and Colleges and a few other institutions offering such courses, is presented, and in some instances, courses are briefly described.

The returns indicate that:

182 cities support classes for defective children.

74 cities support classes for backward children.

10 cities support speech correction classes.

157 cities use psychological tests in selecting children for special classes for mental defectives.

98 cities employ psychologists.

54 cities have such tests made by teachers.

5 cities employ psychologists to establish classes in smaller districts, and psychological aid is often given by University, State or local clinic.

A number of cities in the United States have special schools for their crippled children.

New York City has one Elementary School with equipment for five large groups of crippled children.

Philadelphia maintains a special school where every crippled child is graded according to his mental age.

Detroit has the finest school in the United States for crippled children,

But Cleveland is now building one which will surpass it in every respect.

Jersey City opened a new school for the education of its crippled children in September, 1920. It is modern and beautiful in all its appointments, having planes, stairs and elevators.

Chicago has a large two story building with special equipment accommodating crippled children in all elementary and high school departments.

Boston has a large private school with modern buildings and equipment called the "Free Industrial School for Crippled Children."

New York City has three large private day schools one of which is under the charge of a group of prominent Jewish women and financed by them; except what the Board of Education of the city of New York furnishes the teachers.

The highest type of State School for crippled children is at Canton, Mass., where children are prepared for trades and professions.

Nebraska and Minnesota have similar schools.

Philadelphia has a most excellent private school which takes entire control of these afflicted children until they are eighteen years of age and equips them to be self-supporting. This is regarded as the finest institution of its kind in the world. It is called the "Widner of Philadelphia."

The Convalescent Home for Crippled Children at Wheaton, Ill., maintains a good school where excellent work is done.

It is interesting to note that in all states in which school laws provide for special classes:

1. The number of classes multiply.
2. The professional requirements for teachers are raised.
3. The number of children per class decreases.
4. Methods and standards of work improve.

The states which give aid to classes for defective children in the Public Day Schools are:

Ohio	Wisconsin
New York	New Jersey
Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Michigan	Wyoming
Missouri	West Virginia
Illinois	Massachusetts

In reply to inquiries these schools send out the following list of trained workers in such trades as:

Repairing furniture.	Toy Furniture making.
Brush making.	Forge work.
Printing.	Book Binding.
Leather work.	Pottery.
Jewelry.	Weaving.
Basketry.	Garment making.
Drawing.	Stencil work.
Music.	Typewriting.
Dictaphone operating.	Telephone switchboard operating.

Several of the cities note that fifty per cent of time in training is devoted to industrial or manual work. Most of the cities state that one third time is devoted to manual work, one third to academic work and one third to physical training.

One of the great lessons which the public has at last come to realize is that these physically handicapped people can be taught how to do useful work. This is a lesson which they themselves learned many years ago but the confidence and the recognition of the public could never be gained until recently.

GROWTH OF THE DIXON STATE HOSPITAL

By Warren G. Murray, M. D., Mgr. Officer

This institution has made considerable progress in the past two years, our population having increased from three hundred to practically eight hundred during this time and our present unoccupied buildings will accomodate approximately three hundred additional patients making a total capacity of about eleven hundred.

Ten new buildings have been completed and two wings have been placed on the old administration building and the building converted into quarters for officers and employees.

One of the ten new buildings constructed for a male receiving cottage is now being occupied as an administration building and serves the purpose quite well.

Two buildings with a capacity of one hundred patients each have been built on the female side of the institution, and three of the same type on the male side. These buildings are almost ideal for housing the group that can be cared for in large units, with mastic floors, vitrified brick walls to the height of seven feet, two large and well ventilated dormitories, with adequate ventilation, two clothes rooms, a bath room, an attendants room, two toilets, one being immediately accessible from each dormitory, a utility room and a large day room; the needs of this group appear to have been clearly anticipated.

The male tubercular cottage which is light and airy, is yet unoccupied and we are planning to use it as a male hospital and infirmary until our hospital building is constructed.

Four buildings have been erected on the east side of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. Three cottages, two with a capacity of thirty patients each and one housing sixty, and a dining room which will easily accommodate a hundred and fifty patients. In the later group of buildings the higher grades of male epileptics will be cared for, while the style of architecture of these cottages, differs greatly from that of the newly constructed buildings on the west side of the railroad, the same materials have been used in their construction and they are very attractive.

Our patients while not so greatly occupied with the elementary work as we should like to have them, have been busy making a hundred and sixty thousand cement blocks, more than a mile of new roads and more than a mile of new side walks and have done much to add to the appearance of the institution by taking care of a vast amount of grading that was necessary. They also have helped to build tunnels and have apparently enjoyed their work in the gardens and on the farms.

Some late improvements include:

1. Remodeling north kitchen and installing new equipment, giving us kitchen facilities for caring for two thousand patients.
2. Placing in service two 250 H. P. boilers transferred from the Chicago State Hospital.
3. Temporary establishment of a carpenter shop in the power house.
4. Enlarging our root-cellar to four times its former capacity involving little expenditure.
5. Partitioning off space in our laundry building where there are accommodations for about six hundred which serves temporarily as an amusement hall, chapel, moving picture theater and a place for occupational therapy classes.
6. Installation of four power machines in the sewing room.
7. Painting of the half million gallon water tank by head painter and patient help, also redecoration of employees quarters and older ward buildings.
8. Running new steam line from power house to laundry, to take care of increased laundry work.
9. Installation of two vacuum pumps to facilitate heating the south part of the institution.
10. Converting old ice house at Farm No. 2 into rat proof building for storing ground feed for cattle.
11. Placing new sills in barns and repairing silo.
12. Addition of large cascade washer, two extractors and large drying tumbler to our laundry equipment.
13. Installation of new telephone system with switch board and thirty eight telephones.

We have been criticised much by people in the community for not having more shrubbery and trees. Our state landscape gardener promises to set out several thousand trees and shrubs for us this fall, and we are hopeful that in the course of a few years, we will have, as we should have with the wonderful natural location, the most beautiful institution in the state.

NOTES FROM THE LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

By Dr. C. B. Caldwell, Mgr. Officer

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

For some time, in fact for several years, a movement has been contemplated to institute at least one troop of Boy scouts at the Lincoln State School and Colony. This intention was especially crystallized in 1915 after the commitment law became operative and there began to be a large number of delinquent male admissions to the Lincoln State School and Colony. It was found that the increased admission rate of such cases caused a distinct change in the general conduct reports from the boy's side. The need of extra measures to enforce discipline became very apparent. It was not until the spring of 1922 that a Boy Scout troop could be organized in the institution because it was only a few months prior to that that there was a local organization in the city of Lincoln. The institution officials discussed with the Boy Scout executive and the executive committee in Lincoln the feasibility of placing an organization at the Lincoln State School and Colony. All of the difficulties were ironed out and it was found that the people in Lincoln were very cooperative indeed.

As a result by the end of April, 1922 we had Troops 10, 11, 12 and 13 organized. These troops consisted of approximately 40 members each including the senior patrol leader. This made a total of about 150 boys. It is noteworthy that Troop 11 was composed of our working boys, some of whom were as high as from 40 to 50 years chronological age. In the main the mental ages of all the boys varied from 6 to 9 years. It was thought that these boys would at least be capable of taking the tenderfoot work in the Boy Scout activities.

So far they have been very enthusiastic and are now under the leadership of Scout Master Milburn Fay who has commanded the entire respect of the boys and who had experience with one of the down town troops in Lincoln last year. There has already been a marked improvement in disciplinary matters so that for small offences it has been possible to introduce the beginning of self government amongst the boys. In every way the experiment promises to be a very profitable one both for the boys and for the institution.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS

The school has been quite active through the year just closed in giving a series of entertainments. This started with the Hallowe'en Masquerade Ball in the gymnasium, was followed by a special Thanksgiving program and then the first half of the year closed with the usual Christmas holiday festivities. Many of the toys given the children as well as articles of needle work were made in the school.

With the beginning of the new year a consolidated Washington and Lincoln program was begun which was carried to a very successful conclusion on Lincoln's birthday. The usual Easter program was carried out, followed by the observance of Decoration Day and finally the big out of door May Day Pageant which with the exhibit of school work open to the public closed the years work. The school department is getting on its feet following the war deprivations. It is planned to have a more successful year than ever during 1922-1923.

HISTORICAL NOTES

As early as 1845 the need of special provisions for the care and education of the feeble-minded was noted in some of our Eastern States, Massachusetts and New York being leaders in this movement. Those who gave this subject special attention succeeded in crystallizing sentiment until the first institution for the care of these unfortunates was opened at Barre, Massachusetts in 1848. This institution was under the management of Doctor H. B. Wilbur, whose brother Doctor Charles T. Wilbur was later to become the first Superintendent of the institution in Illinois.

Agitation for an institution for "idiots" in Illinois was begun before the Legislature in the early 60's. This demand became so insistent that in 1865 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000.00 in an act entitled "An act to organize an Experimental School for the Instruction and Training of Idiots and Feeble-minded Children in the State of Illinois." The Legislature also authorized the Board of Directors of the Illinois institution for the education of deaf mutes, at Jacksonville, "to take such measures as to the Directors might seem suitable, for the purpose of accomplishing the benevolent object of the Legislature."

As Jacksonville was regarded as the eleemosynary center of Illinois at that time we find that this made four institutions, for the blind, for the deaf, for the insane, and for the feeble-minded. So in March, 1865 the Experimental School for Idiots and Feeble-minded Children was started in the fine old home of Ex-Governor Duncan in Jacksonville. The school was under the immediate charge of Mr. P. G. Gillette, then Superintendent of the School for the Deaf. Mr. Gillette started the school, organized it, and had about one dozen pupils when Doctor C. T. Wilbur was brought on from New England in October, 1865 to be the permanent Superintendent. This experimental school remained in operation at Jacksonville for 10 years, during which time we find complaint being made about the over crowded conditions.

So apparent was the need for a school of this kind that the Legislature in 1875 established a permanent institution, choosing Lincoln, Illinois as the site for this institution. The present main building was erected in 1875 on 98 acres of ground in the southwest corner of the city of Lincoln. Doctor Wilbur came to Lincoln as the first Superintendent. With him came the teaching force and 100 children who formed the inmates' roll. It is of interest to note that at the present time just one of these original 100 remains as an inmate at the Lincoln State School and Colony.

Much progress was made in educating and training of the feeble-minded during this 10 year period. Doctor Wilbur notes improvement in epilepsy, improved habits and takes account of considerable progress made in the education of these defectives.

The present main building at Lincoln was built to house a maximum of 500 children and which also had school rooms and other arrangements to take care of the school activities was deemed at that time to be large enough to take care of all of the feeble-minded Illinois would ever have.

We find in Doctor Wilbur's benninal report issued in 1877 that there were 117 children enrolled in 1877. Up to that time there had been a total of 803 applications received since 1865. Some of these applications were evidently duplicated but it should have served as a warning as to the amount of applications there would eventually be.

On September 30, 1880 we find that there were 296 children present as inmates. We also find that there had been need of another building which had been erected and was known as the custodial building to house certain children not schoolable. The school department was well organized by this time and there is evidence of mental examinations being made so as to classify these children. It had developed that there should be a change of attitude regarding what could be done for the feeble-minded by training in an institution. For a number of years a belief had been prevalent amongst workers that the majority of the feeble-minded could be restored to normal mentality. Now the Superintendent comments in regard to their capacity for usefulness that feeble-minded children may be largely self sustaining through their own efforts provided they are furnished with implements and with proper supervision. The soundness of this view has been demonstrated through the years up to the present time.

In 1885 Doctor Wilbur was succeeded as Superintendent by Doctor W. B. Fish, Doctor Wilbur removing to Kalamazoo, Michigan to establish a private institution for feeble-minded children. Doctor Fish served as Superintendent until 1893 when he was succeeded by Doctor A. M. Miller. During the regime of Doctor Fish many evidences of growth took place. The total of inmates had grown to nearly 700. The school quarters had become so crowded that it was imperative that something be done to take care of the situation. As a consequence in

1895 the present school building was erected. This allowed all of the school activities to be removed from the main building and made considerably more room than had existed up to that time.

The name of Doctor W. H. C. Smith is found as Assistant Superintendent from the time of Doctor Fish's administration of affairs, through the Superintendency of Doctor A. M. Miller and into the Superintendency of Doctor Joseph W. Smith who succeeded Doctor Miller. Doctor Smith later was President of the Board of Trustees of the Lincoln State School and Colony, a pioneer in work with the feeble-minded, an organizer of a private institution of his own with unquestioned standing, and one of the out-standing characters in the United States having to do with problems concerning the feeble-minded.

Doctor J. W. Smith was succeeded by Doctor W. L. Athon in the latter part of 1896. We find in 1898 in Doctor Athon's report that there were 700 inmates. We also find the reports of the school with largely increased activities and with the organization of industrial departments including the brush shop, the mattress shop, the industrial sewing room, etc. Thus is seen the tendency to break away from the literary branches in training these defectives and to recognize the value of manual training.

In 1901 Doctor S. H. McLean became Superintendent of the institution, in 1904 Doctor C. B. Taylor succeeded Doctor McLean and in 1907 Doctor H. G. Hardt succeeded Doctor Taylor.

During all the time since 1865 the institution had been under the management of a local board of trustees. On January 1, 1910 by special act of the Legislature the various local boards in charge of charitable institutions in Illinois were abolished and in their places a centralized board of control consisting of five members and with headquarters at Springfield was authorized by law. This board was known as the State Board of Administration of Charitable Institutions. Under its management a very marked departure from old established customs was made. One feature of these changes was the removal of local buying of supplies from each institution and its purchase in large amounts for all the institutions. Another beneficial change was the fact that the various institutions could be correlated so that there was a centralized body for transfers of both employes and inmates in case of necessity.

It was found at Lincoln that the changes were very beneficial. The large amount of time that had been taken in buying supplies could now be devoted to the scientific management of the institution. More attention was given to school and shop organization. During this time, in 1909 to be exact, a department of psychology was inaugurated for the purpose of mental examination grading and classification of children. The institution had grown by leaps and bounds so that now there were nearly 1200 inmates, the buildings were over crowded and Legislative acts met these needs by the erection of more buildings. The feature of medical management was more and more emphasized. Increases were made on the medical staff of the institution, laboratory facilities were added, research work along pathological lines was started and the institution began to take on the characteristics of a large and growing business.

During the years there had been marked improvement in the care of the records and the business management of the institution generally. Modern filing cases and card index system had been installed. In every way the records were better preserved and more satisfactorily than before.

In 1912 the need for additional floor space in the school was met by the erection of a gymnasium which has proved one of the most useful buildings on the grounds. Not only did it serve as a place for physical culture training but also for dances, moving picture shows, chapel services, roller skating, in-door baseball, basket ball and a great many other activities for both inmates and employes. This building furnishes so valuable a function to an institution that its usefulness is worthy of special mention.

The next immediate change was the passage by the Legislature in 1915 of the commitment law. This law revolutionized admissions to the Lincoln State School and Colony. Whereas before there was a choice exercised about admissions now there was none. It had been customary to select admissions by the

following rule: "Children only eligible for admission who are between 6 and 18 years of age, who are neither crippled, blind nor epileptic, and who are of a teachable mentality." The passage of the commitment law removed all of these restrictions. The only thing left to decide by the management was when a vacancy existed. As a consequence in the years following 1916 the admission rate increased rapidly, buildings were added and the situation from an institution standpoint was well nigh intolerable.

Doctor T. H. Leonard who had succeeded Doctor H. G. Hardt as Superintendent in 1913 had to bear the brunt of all the difficulties brought on by this commitment law.

Psychological activities throughout the United States had so increased that practically all of the courts passing on children had available the services of a psychologist. As a result the delinquent defectives began to appear in the institutions. These individuals who had no respect for law and order and who were temperamentally quite different from the simple type of feeble-minded children caused most acute disciplinary problems. The institution at Lincoln was so crowded that proper measures could not be taken to separate the delinquents from the simple type of feeble-minded. As a result there was much contamination of the morals of the innocent children.

On January 1, 1920 Doctor Leonard was succeeded by Doctor C. B. Caldwell as Superintendent. Doctor Caldwell had had a number of years experience as Assistant Superintendent and had watched the institution grow throughout the years. On January 1, 1920 there were well over 2200 inmates enrolled. Since that time many transfers have been made to the Dixon State Hospital which serves as the institution relief in Illinois for the crowded condition at Lincoln. It is interesting to know that in the last four years a total of 675 inmates have been transferred from Lincoln to Dixon. Prior to that time some 300 were transferred from Lincoln to Peoria. It is consequently a source of gratification that the Dixon State Hospital has had the building program rushed so that they are able now to receive from Lincoln and thus avoid the terribly congested condition that applied two or three years ago.

It has been a pleasure to watch the growth from comparatively small numbers of an institution for the feeble-minded into one of the largest in the United States. Special problems have been met by humanitarian expedients. For instance sexually delinquent feeble-minded mothers who were committed to Lincoln were allowed to bring along their infant children in an order some years ago by the Board of Administration. These infants have been held without commitment as "guests" or "non-commitments." The Legislature even went so far as to build a special building for them. Other problems have been the opening up of closer cooperation between the School and civil authorities of the various communities throughout Illinois. The Lincoln State School and Colony has from time to time conducted schools for the training of teachers to meet problems of the defective and to help them establish rooms for subnormal children in public schools. The institution has grown to a point where by means of out-patient clinics and close cooperation with the courts it is able to perform a much more useful function than when it existed as a mere school for training.

PUBLIC EXHIBITS

During the year 1921, the Department of Public Welfare exhibited institution products at the Pageant of Progress in Chicago and at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield. This year, the Department exhibited at the Pageant of Progress, and the Illinois State Fair, and the institutions also exhibited their articles at the Aurora Fair and the Inter-State Fair at Kankakee.

In visualizing the progress of the State of Illinois, represented in part by the Department of Public Welfare, dealing with the many humanitarian problems of this commonwealth, in all its phases, at our State charitable and penal institu-

tions, the Pageant of Progress Exposition held in the city of Chicago, the State Fair, the Aurora Fair and Inter-State Fair at Kankakee, as mediums of education and publicity, on account of the vast attendance of people, has not been equalled in the State's history.

One of the Managing Officers in charge of a booth reported that visitors showed varying degrees of interest. Some were highly interested because they had relatives in the State institutions, and others were interested because they were tax payers and were eager to get an idea how their money was being spent. It was noteworthy that practically all of them showed a pride in our charitable and penal institutions.

Many said that they had no idea of the breadth of the institutional work until they had seen the exhibits. Institution correspondence has reflected this interest in a number of letters making inquiries that were primarily brought about by the exhibits.

Booths depicting activities of the State institutions, comparing new methods for the care, education and treatment of inmates with old primitive ways in the early days, fully demonstrated that ignorance and brutality are fast being swept aside and replaced by human kindness. They were indeed, impressive exhibits for humanity, showing the people a serious side of life which is not seen every day, and bringing them to a realization of the importance of good health, and a knowledge that their dear ones, who perhaps at any time may be among the unfortunates in the State institutions, will be provided with splendid care and humane treatment. In one booth of the Department, a Utica crib formerly used to hold mentally disturbed patients, was exhibited. Hundreds of restraint straps and appliances formerly used for insane people in our State Hospitals were shown. In connection with the exhibit in this booth showing discarded restraint appliances, the hospitals for the care of the insane, had an elaborate display showing the modern method of Occupational Therapy, which is taking the place of some of the old restraint devices. There were miniature athletic fields; photographs of patients employed showing a decided improvement in their mental and physical condition and products of the occupational center. These booths were attended by Occupational Therapists who at all times were giving valuable information to the public.

The booth showing the industrial products of the feeble-minded institution at Lincoln was also of great interest to the people and many were amazed to see what fine needlework and weaving could be done by the feeble-minded, as well as other activities shown on the photographs, cards and charts.

The St. Charles School for Boys and the Geneva Training School for Girls both had exhibits at the Pageant, Aurora Fair, and State Fair. The boy band from St. Charles consisting of thirty pieces attended the Pageant each year and gave concerts. At the State Fair this year, the boy band from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home furnished the music. The music of both bands was greatly appreciated by the throngs of people who attended the Expositions.

The School for the Blind had an exhibit of numerous articles made by blind people, including charts, baskets, rugs, etc. A blind man was operating a Braille printing machine, and a sightless stenographer took dictation and transcribed her notes on a typewriter. Every afternoon, with the exception of when the St. Charles School for Boys band was there, choruses and an orchestra consisting of some of the junior and senior pupils of the Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville, rendered beautiful and soul stirring music at the Pageant of Progress, which was

also well received and greatly appreciated, as no other class in the world can sing like unsighted people, for their education and life consists mainly of music. The Division of Adult Blind exhibited a case of fancy work from blind people in Chicago and the articles were very attractive. Two blind men from the Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago were making brooms at the Pageant. The people took great interest in both of these exhibits, crowding the aisles and booths until they were almost impassable.

Exhibits were shown from the two penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester, the Reformatory at Pontiac, and the Woman's Prison at Joliet. A great quantity of fibre furniture manufactured at the State Reformatory was exhibited in all of the department booths. Samples of shoes, clothing, brick and limestone dust from the penal institutions were also exhibited. In the exhibit from the School for the Deaf were products of the manual training school, together with numerous rugs, fancy work, etc. The visitors looking over these articles were greatly surprised to learn that they could be manufactured by inmates of the State institutions.

Our visitors were constantly asking questions about the employment and general welfare of the unfortunates.

All of the exhibits were well received and from an educational and publicity standpoint were a decided success.

Half-tone cuts of some of the exhibits are printed in connection with this article.

1921 PUBLIC EXHIBITS

Exhibits were made this year at the Pageant of Progress at the Municipal Pier, Chicago, and the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, showing institution work. At both of these exhibits the old and new ways of caring for the insane were portrayed. Exhibits from the institutions were shown in several booths. At both exhibits, the St. Charles School for Boys band of 30 pieces furnished the music. On opposite page will be found half-tone cuts showing views of the exhibits and the band. The following is a description of the cuts:

1—Department of Public Welfare booth, Pageant of Progress, Municipal Pier, Chicago, showing mechanical restraint appliances formerly used; 2—Chicago State Hospital for Mental Diseases, Dunning—booth at Pageant of Progress, showing modern methods for care and treatment of insane; 3—Department of Public Welfare booth, Illinois State Fair, Springfield, with St. Charles School for Boys Band; 4—Department of Public Welfare booth, Illinois State Fair, showing mechanical restraint appliances formerly used; 5—Department of Public Welfare booth, Illinois State Fair, showing hydrotherapeutic baths and modern methods for care of insane.

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS—1922 EXHIBITS

In order to better bring before the public a realization of the work being done for and by the pupils of the St. Charles School for Boys an exhibit representative of the activities of the various departments of the institution was arranged and displayed at the Pageant of Progress held in Chicago, the Central States' Fair held in Aurora and the Illinois State Fair held in Springfield. The entire time of exhibit totaling thirty-nine days.

The furniture made by the manual training department attracted much attention as did also the uniform sent by the tailoring department and the shoes from the shoe making department. The military department exhibited by use of pictures and explanatory typed matter. The printing department furnished specimens of regular and special work done in the department during the past year.

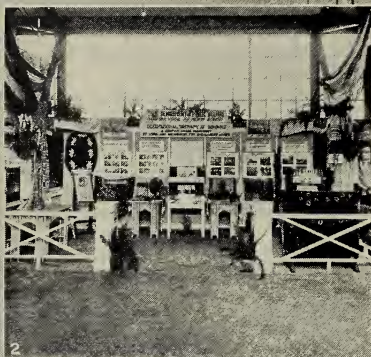
From the various grades the Academic Department sent work consisting of penmanship, essays, maps, paper weaving, folding and cutting, and construction work. In addition to this an exhibit of commercial and monogram work was sent from the Commerical class and an exhibit of basketry in reed, raffia and pine needles, was furnished by the receiving room.

The art room supplied a very splendid collection of art work developed in the various mediums of crayon, crayola, pencil, ink, charcoal and water color, together with decorated boxes, jars and vases done in oil and enamelac. Lamp shades in parchment effect were included in the art room exhibit. Pleasing were the decorated motto cards which combined the color work of the art room with the old English lettering taught in the special penmanship classes.

A very interesting project furnished by Grade 6 was an English Castle of the middle ages developed in cement and pebbles. It was complete as to moat, outer and inner court, draw bridge, battering ram, scaling ladders, guards, etc.

Another unique project developed by upper class pupils was a replica of the entire institution drawn to scale, showing all roads, buildings, trees, playgrounds, and farm lands in their proper position and proportion. The buildings were modelled of clay and then painted. The trees and grass were made of dyed sponge.

All work on display was done by the pupils under the supervision of their various instructors.



EXHIBITS AT PAGEANT OF PROGRESS AND ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

DIVISION OF VISITATION OF CHILDREN

By Charles Virden, State Agent

The law creating this Division of State work was enacted by the Forty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois and became a law July 1, 1905. Judge Timothy D. Hurley, now one of the Judges of Chicago Superior Court, was the framer of the bill and sponsored it until its passage and until it was signed by Governor Charles S. Deneen.

There was but one Juvenile Court in Illinois at this time, the Cook County Juvenile Court, with headquarters on South Clark Street, just north of Van Buren Street. Judge Richard Tuttle, deceased, was the founder of the Court and was the first Juvenile Court Judge in Illinois. Judge Julian Mack and Judge Timothy Hurley were associated with Judge Tuttle in the work of conducting the Juvenile Court.

The enactment of the Visitation law was the first attempt on the part of the State to supervise the private institutions and to protect the children placed out by them. The law provided for the appointment of a State Agent whose duty it is to supervise the work of the Division, and two Home Visitors. The State Agent was appointed by the State Board of Charities, while the Home Visitors were subject to Civil Service examination. The Illinois State Civil Service law being enacted at this same session of the General Assembly. The salary of the State Agent was fixed by the statute at \$1200 per year with necessary traveling expenses.

The whole appropriation for all purposes, including salaries, traveling expenses and other necessary expenses, for the biennial period of 1905-07 was \$9000.00. At first the State Agent did his own stenographic work and kept all the records of children and inspected the jails and almshouses and children's institutions during the first biennial period, after which a stenographer was furnished.

The duties of the Division were, and have always been, numerous. We were required to visit all children placed in foster homes by all children's institutions and courts in the State, and report our findings to the court or institutions placing the children, authority being vested in the Division of Visitation of Children to order the removal of any child from any foster home, who, in their judgment, was not being fairly and kindly treated, the institution being first given opportunity to remove the child or to better his surroundings.

The old binding out and indenture system, corrupt and vicious in form, was in vogue and in a large percent of cases the older children were "farmed out" and were used as cheap hired help. Many cases of abject brutality have been discovered and the child removed, and in spite of "politics," "religion," and "personal influence," many of the offenders have been punished by heavy fines, jail or penitentiary sentences and sometimes both. One case standing out prominently is that of John Neal, a man fifty-five years old at the time, a renegade evangelist, is now completing his twenty-five year sentence for criminally mistreating an eleven year old girl.

Other duties of the Department were the inspection of all child saving institutions, and passing on their fitness for certificates enabling them to receive children committed from the courts and to place them in family homes for adoption, and the inspection of all almshouses and jails of the State. There were a number of societies and institutions placing children at the time, the most prominent of them being the American Home Finding Association, White Hall Orphans' Home Society, Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Glenwood School for Boys, Illinois Industrial School for Girls, St. Mary's Training School, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, and the Amanda Smith Home for Girls. All societies and county courts are required to report all children placed in homes during the quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th and December 31st of each year. Our first consignment numbered about one hundred ten children, distributed throughout twenty counties in the State. As an illustration of the growth of the work up to June 30th, 1922 our records show that 14,585 children have been reported, listed and supervised during the past seventeen years by the Division of Visitation of Children, or an average of 858 per year. Our present active list is 3,280 scattered throughout the one hundred and two counties of the State.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, Illinois is the only State institution that receives and cares for dependent children. The law was so amended that any dependent child might be committed to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Superintendent be made the child's guardian with power to consent to adoption. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home was created in 1866 to provide for the care of dependent children of soldiers of the Civil War. The number of soldiers' children had decreased until it was decided to admit other dependent children, giving children of the almshouses preference.

June 30, 1922 there were 441 children at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 113 of these were soldiers' children and not eligible for placement for adoption, 328 dependents for whom the Superintendent was guardian with power to consent to adopt. The whole number under guardianship at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that time was 746. 305 children have been placed for adoption and eighty-five adoption decrees have been entered.

All children who are admitted to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home as dependents must be admitted on the consent of the Department of Public Welfare. Each application is carefully examined and if the child is a normal child and one who may be placed out for adoption, it may be brought to the home but must in each instance be accompanied by an order of the court and a certificate of health.

Miss Edna Zimmerman, two years ago was appointed Assistant State Agent and has charge of the office in the absence of the State Agent, one duty being that of passing on the admission of children to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and is in charge of the records of children reported for visitation.

During the period of inspection of almshouses it was found that nearly every almshouse had a large number of insane patients, and conditions were found to be most deplorable. Paupers and insane were often herded together in unsanitary and filthy quarters and the "unruly" ones were often confined in iron cells and, sometimes with shackles on their feet and in some instances some were compelled to sleep in and in fact lived a large part of their time in wooden boxes, in some instances with the lids safely secured. Thirty-five almshouses were without bathing facilities and one old man was found who, as far as we could find, had not had a bath for sixteen years. A large number of almshouse were without fire protection. An annual report was made to Governor Charles S. Deneen by the executive secretary of the State Board of Charities, William C. Graves. Mr. Graves and Governor Deneen were responsible for the passage of the bill, placing all insane persons in Illinois under the care of the State and of their removal to the insane asylums. Letting out of the care of paupers in the almshouses to the lowest bidder, as was the practice in many instances at that time, is at this time almost a thing of the past. Later these inspections were taken up by the Charities Commission and the Division of Visitation of Children was excused from this duty. By the time the Charities Commission took over the work the insane had all been removed to the asylums of the State and many of the existing abuses had been rectified.

In order that the reader may see the importance of the inspection and investigation of the almshouses and jails I might refer you to one or two cases which in many respects has often been repeated. In one of the almshouses of the State the State Agent found an unmarried woman with eight illegitimate children, all said to have been conceived and born in the almshouse and it was generally known that the Superintendent of the almshouse or his son was the father of at least two of these children.

In order that we may not be charged with unfairness, being a resident of Sangamon County, I might state that some conditions were found in Sangamon County Almshouses that were the most wretched and deplorable in some respects that I have found anywhere. It is gratifying to know that there have been many changes in the almshouses of the State and they are no longer designated as "poor farms" but "County Farms" or "County Homes". Many new and modern buildings have been erected, planned with the idea of comfort and humane care for the inmates. The removal of the insane has greatly lessened the burden of the Superintendent and made it possible to care for the others in an intelligent manner, and men are selected now because of their fitness to do the work and not because they are fit for nothing else.

The Superintendents of the "County Homes" hold their annual meetings at the same time and place where the Conference of Charities and Corrections hold their meeting and is well attended. Addresses are made, papers read and an exchange of ideas that has been most helpful to those in charge of this difficult problem. In the early days we found many of the jails and prisons unfit for human habitation. There has been many improvements made while there is yet some room for the betterment of conditions. The town prison or "calaboose" used generally for temporary imprisonment of drunks and other offenders is not needed often now. The same lack of intelligence was often exemplified here as was exploited in the time when the insane were kept in the almshouse. I arrived late one evening in a leading Southern Illinois town and in company of another man went to the home of the calaboose keeper. He was not at home and his wife gave me the keys. The calaboose was a small stone building, ten feet square, surrounded by a high board fence. It had two small windows about twelve inches square which furnished ventilation. I unlocked the door and went in. Inside was a small cell in the corner occupied by a negro and a white man. The negro was held for a charge of murder and the white man was recovering from a drunken spree. In the corridor, about four feet wide, were two girls fifteen and seventeen years old held as lewd characters under charge of vagrancy. The furnishings of the corridor was an old dirty mattress on the stone floor and a filthy old quilt. The toilet was in full view of the inmates of the cell. The profanity and vulgarity used by the four was horrible, and was only surpassed by the keeper when he returned and found us "meddling with his affairs", as he termed it.

The change in the jail system is just as marked as it has been with the almshouses of the state.

Generally, the Division has had the hearty co-operation of the management of the institutions whose children have been visited. There have been a few exceptions. In one instance the Superintendent of a society went almost the length of the State to assist in the defense of an old farmer who had brutally mistreated an orphan boy, ten years of age. The same Superintendent later discharged an excellent worker because she had taken an active part in the prosecution of another farmer who had made a slave of a thirteen year old boy, a ward of their society. I am glad to note that these cases are few and far between.

The Division of Visitation of Children published a year book or annual report giving a history of many important cases and tabulated reports of the movement of population and financial reports pertaining to the Department. This report was published up to the time that Charles E. Thorne was appointed Director of the Department of Public Welfare when it was discontinued at his order on the grounds that it was of no value. Since that time the report of the Division of Visitation of Children has consisted of only a few lines of space in the general report of the Department of Public Welfare.

While it might appear that the duties of the Division of Visitation of Children might not have been so arduous after all, especially in the early days, almost every form of abuse of children was referred to us for solution. Many crippled children were operated on and their limbs and feet made normal and the child made an actual asset in place of a drag upon the community. Prosecutions for crimes against children in some of its most heinous and unspeakable forms were considered a part of our duty. We have endeavored to help educate the public along certain lines and have found the task most discouraging in many ways and I am satisfied that we have not had enough publicity along these lines when the perpetrator of the crimes has been protected because of his or her standing, politically, religiously or socially in the society in which they live.

It was recently found that a diseased, low grade, imbecile negro man was married to a low grade, diseased, imbecile white woman in one of the poor farms of Illinois. The wedding was engineered and planned by the overseer of the poor, who was also a Supervisor of the County, and who purchased the license and witnessed the marriage. This, he explained, was done in order to save \$3.75 per week or \$1.25 each paid by the County for the care of this woman, and her four year old illegitimate child, and the negro who was also an inmate of the almshouse. This

marriage resulted in the birth of twins, born at the same poor farm. Both of these children were taken by one of the child placing agencies of Illinois and reported back to the Department, one as a negro and the other as a white child, though they were twins, born at the same time, and the offspring of a negro and a white woman. One was placed in a white home and designated as a white child, the other in a colored home and designated as a colored child, both being placed for adoption. No one was punished for the commission of this crime. We are satisfied that publicity as we formerly used to have it during the incumbency of William C. Graves, the executive secretary of the Board of Charities, would aid materially in rectifying this sort of an evil.

The forty-ninth General Assembly enacted a law which is known as the Maternity Hospital Law. Previous to the enactment of this law there were a number of institutions caring for unfortunate girls and many good and excellent homes were found for the class of children known as illegitimates. There were certain abuses that needed correction. It was a common practice for a doctor to take a young girl to the hospital where he would attend her during confinement, then take charge of the baby, carry it from the hospital and give it away to someone, the hospital having no responsibility whatever, and often the physician himself, not knowing anything about the character of the people to whom the child had been transferred. We found some of the most deplorable conditions where placements of this kind had been made. Babies were peddled about and given away with less consideration than one would have shown in disposing of a maltese kitten or a terrier pup.

Coming back to our own town, a leading physician went to one of the hospitals at two o'clock in the morning with a market basket, sat it on the desk in the office, (something inside squirmed,) and when the office girl lifted the old piece of cloth that covered the unwashed, undressed form of a new born baby girl.; The doctor said, in substance, "Take that and place it in a home and ask no questions," and left the hospital. Should the doctor in question read this article he may possibly recall the occurrence.

The law requires that the maternity hospitals and maternity wards of general hospitals must be inspected by the Department of Public Welfare and this duty was assigned to the Division of Visitation of Children, and the State Agent has done all of this inspection work in person. On the recommendation of the State Agent a maternity hospital license is issued or refused as the case may be, and there is a penalty prescribed against any hospitals conducting a maternity department without State license being first issued, and a maternity hospital is defined "any place public or private, where females may be received, cared for or treated during pregnancy or during or after confinement."

While illegitimacy has increased at an alarming degree, wherever we have had co-operation there has been a marked change in conditions surrounding the illegitimate child and its unfortunate mother. The hospital is required to keep a complete record of the case and must report at the end of each month to the Department of Public Welfare the movement of population of the maternity cases.

When a child is born which must be placed for adoption, a regular form of application for the child must be filled out in duplicate by the parties wishing to adopt the baby and at least three good references must be given. These references must also fill out blanks prepared by the Department of Public Welfare, in duplicate. One of the Home Visitors for the Department of Public Welfare must then visit the home and make a report in duplicate to the State Agent with recommendations as to what must be done, and on the visitor's recommendation the child is placed in the home or the home is rejected. All original papers, including application, letters of recommendation and visitor's report on the home, are filed in the office of the State Agent and duplicates are sent to the institution which placed the child.

Before the child can be legally adopted, consent must be given by the State Agent, as agent for the Department of Public Welfare to said adoption. A complete history is then written up and each case is listed by number and a cross index in the office makes it an easy matter to locate any case within a moments time.

There are approximately one hundred fifty hospitals and maternity wards of general hospitals under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare at this time, and with few exceptions the most hearty co-operation between the Department of Public Welfare and the maternity hospitals exist. Our records show that approximately eight hundred cases of placements of these children from the maternity hospitals and in nearly every instance adoptions has been completed. No child is allowed to be placed where there is any question in the least as to the kind or quality of the home or of the character of the people who have made the application for the child. When it is found that the home is not satisfactory and a mistake has been made in the placement of the child the hospital is required to take possession of the child and place it in another home. The hospital, under the law, holds jurisdiction over the child until it is adopted and until such time the child is subject to the order of the Department.

Children may be, and sometimes are, transferred from one institution to another for placement and a regular form of blank prepared by the State Agent and endorsed by the Department of Public Welfare is used in such transfer. This transfer is made out in duplicate, the original is filed with the institution from which the child is being transferred, the duplicate with the parties receiving the child, and the triplicate returned to the Department of Public Welfare for its files. The transfer has three sections. Section one is the consent of the Department of Public Welfare for the transfer of the child in question, signed by the State Agent. The second section is a receipt to be signed by the institution receiving the child and must be signed by some officer of the institution authorized to do so, usually the superintendent. The third section is an acknowledgement on the part of the institution from which the child was taken that the child has been transferred to another institution, and this must also be signed by a regular authorized officer of the institution, usually the superintendent.

Every reasonable effort is put forth to persuade the mother of the illegitimate child to keep her baby if possible and some institutions have been quite successful along this line. One institution in particular is worthy of special notice. During the period of eighteen months, in the year of 1921 and 1922, mothers of forty-three illegitimate children married the fathers of their babies at the Life Boat Rescue Home, Hinsdale, Illinois. Of this forty-three there was not one arrest made and not one case taken into court. A close touch has been kept upon these cases and we are prepared to state that forty-two out of the forty-three marriages have proven satisfactory and the mothers and fathers with their babies have established happy and substantial homes.

While illegitimacy has been on the increase, we cannot meet the demands made upon us for babies, and on an average of from fifteen to twenty excellent homes are inspected and waiting for children.

Without a doubt many changes are needed in our laws but there is a danger of going too far and of defeating the purpose for which the law was intended. In an attempt to convert the world from this type of sin there is a danger of going too far. Some advocate the oppression of the unfortunate girl on the grounds that kind treatment will only encourage her to repeat the same act. It is evident that there are more who commit this sin the second time because of discouragement and of the stigma that is placed upon them, than those who sin again as the result of kind treatment and fair consideration.

I attended, (simply as a silent listener,) a meeting some time ago in Chicago. The meeting included a number of addresses and papers and was made up of some of Chicago's leading club members and other charity workers interested. The room was quite well filled. The subject of the hour was along this line and long speeches were made and papers read urging that less consideration be given these girls and that life be made harder for them in order that they may not be encouraged to repeat the offense. When that time comes, or when these girls' names must be registered in a central bureau, as is advocated by some charity workers, these girls will enter the hospitals as married women and when they are able to leave they will take their baby with them, throw them in the lake, or, as it has often been done, abandon them in some hallway, leave them on some doorstep or throw them in an ash can or garbage box in the alley.

With other duties the State Agent must investigate all applications for charter not for pecuniary profit, where the interest of the dependent and delinquent child is involved and make such recommendations as may seem best to the Secretary of State for the issuance or refusal of the charter as the case may be. Approximately twelve hundred such investigations have been made during the past seventeen years by the State Agent and the Division of Visitation of Children.

It should be made a criminal offense for any newspaper to insert in its personal columns, or elsewhere in its paper, advertisements for children to adopt or for adoption of children. A leading Chicago paper has had from one to five such advertisements every Sunday in the personal column. Only a short time ago one read, "Baby for adoption, two days old. No questions asked." The Department has tried to put an end to this method of advertising for we have found some of the most deplorable conditions existing where children have been placed through its advertisement. As the home is never investigated the paper inserting the advertisement does not follow up the case, makes no investigation of the home where the child is placed, in fact do not know the names of the peoples where the child is placed. There was one case recently where a Mrs. Libby, a woman with negro blood, advertised in this same paper and through her advertising got possession of five beautiful white children. One of these was given away to a negro family in Wabash Indiana who were found to be low grade mentally and morally. This woman had removed these children from the State and while it costs the State considerable expense and several days of hard work employed in the courts of Logansport, Indiana, to get possession of these children, the woman and her husband left for parts unknown, and, as far as we know, may have possession of other children as she threatened to do, through the same medium of advertising. Strenuous laws should be enacted on this subject.

The Department means to impress upon the State that there is a real child for every real home and a real home for every real child and that in most instances these little fellows are made to fit perfectly into the homes and hearts where they are placed.

A comparison of the figures of the Division of Visitation of Children with one of the largest child placing agencies in Illinois illustrates the economy of State supervision. In 1921 this agency referred to expended over \$10,000 more for salaries alone in one year than the whole amount expended by the Division of Visitation of Children in two whole years for all purposes including salaries, traveling expenses for the visitors, office fixtures and furniture and office expense while the Division of Visitation of Children supervises all children placed by this agency as well as all others placed by all societies and courts and at the same time placed more children in family homes during this period than did the society referred to.

Still another duty allotted to the Division of Visitation of Children is the inspection of boarding homes for children. This inspection calls very often for special investigations of the kind of homes where these children are placed, especially colored children. We have found that many of these homes were well located and the children fairly well cared for, but we have found homes that were unfit places for any human being to live in and general neglect in keeping their promise in the payment for children's care by the institution handling this problem. We found that there was from \$3,500 to \$4,000 owing these people for board of children and in many instances the debts had been practically repudiated. Under a new management, the debts I understand are being liquidated and contracts are being considered as binding and greater care used in selecting homes for the children. The colored child's rights have not been considered in any rational manner. While there is a vast amount of material to work on little or no provision has been made for them. The Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, 4900 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, under the directions of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, is the only institution in Chicago where intelligent training and care is given the dependent colored girl. The closing of the Louise Training School for Colored Boys closed the last avenue for the care and training of dependent colored boys. There are but few homes open for these children where they may be placed for adoption, and comparatively few where they may be placed out in temporary homes, except with persons who want a real slave to serve them. The institutions, what few there



ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS BAND, PAGEANT OF PROGRESS, 1921. ALSO PUBLIC WELFARE EXHIBIT.

With leisure and opportunity to rest at will; with reading room and library easy of access; with Lippincott Hall and the Chapel in the Headquarters building and gatherings of every description, the Christian influences in the Home are concentrated under the leadership of experienced chaplains, Protestant and Catholic, to accomplish what may be accomplished in winning the non-church going element.

At the Hall four weekly gatherings of religious character occur; the Union Bible Class of more than a hundred members; an afternoon and evening preaching service on Sabbath; on Monday evening a popular meeting of the League for Temperance and Moral Improvement; and on Thursday evening a union prayer meeting; these gatherings having from one hundred to more than three hundred in attendance.

While in the Home the necessary expenses of the members are so small that personal savings of pension money give them a measure of personal independence few of them have ever had before, while half rates on railroads and easily obtained passes and furloughs permitting absence on leave from a few days to more than a year, without losing membership, encourage frequent visits with former friends.

Community of experience in the past makes for good fellowship with each other in the present.

Our present Superintendent, when he came here began his work by saying to a large audience: "I don't care what you call me, but I want the privilege of calling you Daddy;" in other words his idea of the Home is that it is an effort by the State and Nation to do for the old soldier what his children would no doubt be glad to do if they had the resources of the State and Nation to do it with.

THE FUTURE OF THE ILLINOIS SOLDIER'S AND SAILOR'S HOME AT QUINCY

By John W. Reig, Managing Officer.

The Soldier's Home has problems to solve at the present time that do not confront any of the many charitable institutions of the state. While the class and character of the members of other institutions remain practically the same from year to year, the problem of their care usually presents no new features.

At the Home, there is a vastly different problem confronting the administration of the same. The advanced age of its members and the consequent infirmities and feebleness of its present occupants, make their care and comfort an entirely different proposition than it was five or ten years ago. The average age of its members, now nearing the four score mark, and the sure knowledge that fate has decreed that their remaining years are necessarily few, brings before us the thought, expressed by many years ago, what use will the state make of its magnificent Home, erected for the care and comfort of its veteran soldiers, can we expect a great decrease in the number of Civil War veterans to be cared for in the next five years or the next decade? On a basis of losses to be expected from death due to advanced years, we may unhesitatingly say yes.

But there is another angle to be considered. Will the advanced years and the resulting disabilities due thereto, cause many who have never been members of any Home, to seek admission for the first time? Unquestionably, yes. Many veterans and their wives have been enabled to live comfortably on their pensions, and live in the peace and quiet desired by them, until the time has come when the infirmities of age have become such that they can no longer perform the little household duties necessary and the services of a constant attendant are required. To them, at this time, the comfort and care so freely offered by the state in the Soldier's

Home receives their careful thought and consideration for the first time and many admissions are received from these classes. Many children are loathe to part with the veteran father and mother, but when the infirmities of age make them a constant care and personal attendance is always required, the burden becomes too great and the Home receives another class of patients.

The number we may expect to receive is problematical. Time alone can tell. Statistical figures of the past few years, show a marked decrease in the total number of members receiving care at the Home. Increased pensions have probably enabled many to live in comfort on the outside.

The following comparisons of membership for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922 will prove of interest.

On June 30, 1921 there were present-----	786	men
	283	women
Total-----	1069	
June 30, 1922-----	663	men
	264	women
Total-----	927	
June 30, 1921 enrolled strength-----	1097	men
	479	women
Total-----	1576	
June 30, 1922-----	1005	men
	495	women
Total-----	1500	

This shows a decrease in enrolled strength of 76. This is not as much of a decrease as one would naturally expect, should we consider only the loss due to increased death rate due to the age of the members.

Taking figures at a time when we have about the maximum number present, we have:

January 1, 1921 present-----	944	men
	350	women
Total-----	1294	
January 1, 1922-----	853	men
	355	women
Total-----	1208	
January 1, 1921 enrolled-----	1148	men
	493	women
Total-----	1641	
January 1, 1922-----	853	men
	518	women
Total-----	1620	

A very slight decrease in enrolled strength, but the number actually present shows a decidedly different result:

January 1, 1921	944 men
	350 women
Total	1294
January 1, 1922	853 men
	355 women
Total	1208

A larger percentage of loss. This may be accounted for by the mild and open winter experienced in 1922.

While the number present and the enrolled strength show a loss, the comparison of the percentage of loss of members through death is decidedly greater and a result that we might naturally expect. In the fiscal years 1920—1921 and 1921—1922 there were the following deaths:

July 1, 1920—June 30, 1921	129 men
	34 women
Total	163
July 1, 1921—June 30, 1922	151 men
	35 women
Total	186

The average age of the deceased members during this last period was:

Women 72 years
Men 80.3 years

What conclusion can we arrive at as to possibilities of attendance for the next few years? Will it remain stationary or will the decrease in numbers be more rapid? There are many probabilities to be considered. A problem that time alone can solve.

A STEP FORWARD AT THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

By W. S. Camp, Official Editor of "The Advance".
Jacksonville, Ill.

With the advent of Col. O. C. Smith as Managing Officer of the Illinois School for the Deaf late in October, 1921, there was inaugurated an era of progress probably unprecedented in the history of the school, which is the oldest state institution in Illinois.

Reorganization of the school proper, as well as changes of importance in the physical equipment of the institution, have been effected, and many further betterments in the plant are contemplated—these depending largely upon the action of the legislature as regards appropriations for their carrying out.

The forces of the institution were reorganized in a manner calculated to bring about efficiency of operation and to place responsibility where it always should have been—upon the shoulders of those in charge of the several departments.

The institution was organized into seven departments for the purpose of administration. The departments were as follows:

The School Department.

The Clerical and Supply Department.
 The Household Department.
 The Engineering Department.
 The Farm and Dairy Department.
 The Social Welfare Department.
 The Hospital Department.

Through the operation of the new organization with responsible heads in charge of each department, the Managing Officer not only was in position to place responsibility for the progress and welfare of each department, but as well for the lack of the same; and in addition he was so positioned as to avoid the annoyances of the countless petty details which are so common to the administration of the affairs of state institutions. Under the new system all details were given attention by the heads of departments and matters were not presented for the consideration of the Managing Officer unless discord or other intervening handicap developed, or their importance justified his attention.

The new system worked well and the results attained have in every way justified the inauguration of the plan.

The School for the Deaf is primarily a school, and every endeavor is directed towards enhancing its value as an educational institution. The ground is taken that if there were no deaf children in Illinois, entitled to an education there would be no school for the deaf. This truth has been impressed upon all officers, teachers and employees of the institution. The deaf child is the foundation upon which the school rests.

One of the most important outside works connected with the school has to do with the efforts put forth to secure the attendance of all the deaf children of the state who are of school age, which in Illinois under the statutes is from 7 to 18 years. In this endeavor is engaged the head of the Social Welfare Department, Miss Grace E. Hasenstab, thoroughly familiar with the deaf, and who devotes full time to looking after the deaf children and taking worth while interest in the welfare of the deaf of the state whenever her services may be requested or when conditions justifying interested consideration of their position and problems may be presented.

The attendance at the school is now larger than it has been at any time during the last decade and it is believed that by the time the Christmas holidays are reached, the number of pupils enrolled will be more than 450. Many of these children are new pupils and a great many of the first-year children are in the school as a result of the efforts put forth by the Social Welfare Department. The interest of this worker does not conclude with the arrival of pupils at the school, but she is busily engaged in behalf of the children at all times. She acts as interpreter, visits the school rooms as occasion may make desirable, assists the literary societies in their work, attends to much correspondence with parents, and looks into home conditions in cases which justify investigation. She also is charged with giving attention to problems relating to the welfare and success of pupils going out into the world after their school days are ended. She is the means of communication between the school and the home relating to the health of the pupils.

The school department is the most important of all. Its curriculum includes the common school branches taught in the public schools. In addition there is given opportunity to perform shop work calculated to enhance the chances of those going out from school to make a living. The school also supports a class engaged in post-graduate work, intended to equip the pupil for entrance to Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C.

There are maintained in connection with the school several shops designed to give girls and boys working knowledge of trades and avocations. These shops include a well equipped domestic science department, a sewing department, a millinery department, an art department, a photographic studio, a shoe shop, a wood working shop, a paint shop, a bakery and a

print shop. There is organized and in working trim a class in the machine shop under the direction of the chief engineer. A class in farm and garden work also is in course of organization. All of the shops are well equipped with the modern machinery and tools desirable in a first class working establishment. At the head of each of these shop forces is a teacher qualified for the work.

In connection with the school work there have been established new lines of industrial endeavor during the past year. Included in this list are the millinery department, a class of boys engaged in learning the rudiments of the work done in machine shops, a class in farm and garden work. Other lines are soon to be added, including concrete construction work.

During the last year the faculty of the school has been reorganized. The resignations of eight teachers were accepted by the Managing Officer at the close of the last school term. These places have been filled by teachers having had special training for the work or those experienced in teaching the deaf. A new principal is in charge of the school, Mr. T. B. Archer, who has been engaged in the work of educating the deaf for many years. He comes from the Texas school and is highly recommended for his efficiency and the results attained under his leadership.

An innovation of the past year lies in the establishment of teaching through the use of rhythmical exercises. This is known as "Rhythm". This work is in charge of Miss Irene Sandberg, who has taken special courses in connection with it and who last spring made a tour of observation to several schools in the east.

A few years ago the appearance of a piano in a classroom where deaf children were being taught would have elicited comments of surprise and wonderment. Today, music has become a prominent part of the curriculum in a number of schools for the deaf, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the absence of musical training will be justly criticized. Hearing is brought about as a result of vibrations from without being carried through the delicate middle and internal ear to the sensitive nerve of hearing. A break in this chain of communication does not necessarily preclude the possibility of vibrations reaching the brain; although, to be sure, such vibrations cannot convey the same accurate message as when carried through the organ intended for that purpose. A marked tonal perception is transmitted to the mind of a deaf child through vibration, and a group of deaf children standing about a piano can readily be taught to distinguish various selections, guided by the sense of touch.

It was found at first that from attempting to sing for ten or fifteen minutes, a child would be exhausted, but a continuance of daily fifteen minute periods readily brings the deaf child to a stage where the singing exercises can be prolonged to double or treble that time, with seemingly no fatigue at all. Here might be mentioned one of the chief benefits derived from the rhythmic exercise, viz., to give the lungs and vocal organs of a deaf child opportunity for normal development. Speech, and the speaking habit, receive a strong stimulus through this process of training. With the use of twenty-five or thirty different selections, the lip reading exercise, for the pupils to watch the lips of the instructor every moment, become a very important factor. To teach the above suggested number of poems to a deaf child would be found a tedious performance, were it not possible to add thereto some of the inspiration which songs impart to hearing children.

Remarkable development has been made in physical training work in the school, and under the direction of two capable women instructors the boys and girls receive the benefits attending intelligent bodily training. In connection with physical training work there is an increased interest in athletics. Under the supervision of Coach S. R. Burns, who also is a teacher, every desirable sort of outdoor game is encouraged, as well as indoor baseball and basket ball during their seasons. A strong baseball team and football squad that stands second to none when their handicaps and limitation are considered, are maintained. Much enthusiasm marks the athletic endeavors of the school, and these have the hearty support of the Managing Officer, the Principal and everyone connected with the institution.

Military training was inaugurated during the last year. This has proven interesting and profitable and promises to develop into a highly valued asset for both the school and the individual boy.

During the past summer almost unnumbered gallons of fruits and vegetables were prepared for winter use in the big dining room, which is so equipped that 500 persons may use it at one time. It is stated that this is the largest and finest dining room in any Illinois institution. During the vacation recently ended the big room was redecorated and the wooden blinds which had done duty at the windows for generations were replaced with shades.

Since last spring a great deal of painting has been done about the institution, many of the buildings being coated completely on the outside and a large amount of interior work was done. Fully 75% of this great amount of work was done by pupils under the direction of the teacher of painting, Mr. John W. McConnell.

The farm and garden have done well in the way of producing despite unfavorable weather conditions, and the crops of fruits, grains and vegetables have been good. The two big silos have been filled with over 300 tons of ensilage and will furnish food for the fine Holstein herd of milk cows kept at the school. This is an exceptional herd of producers and as well is out of the ordinary in other ways. A recent test gave the herd 100% of freedom from tuberculosis.

Much has been done recently in the way of physical betterment of the buildings and equipment, although many of these improvements have been made largely in the hope that they would insure the use of the antiquated equipment until such time as money might be available for replacements very much needed.

The cold storage plant has been rebuilt at a cost of about \$7,500; new machinery valued at \$1,000 has been added to the laundry equipment; new tubes have been placed in some of the boilers of the steam plant, which have been doing constant duty for almost a score of years; a driveway from the main building has been constructed with concrete walks adjacent on either side. Many replacements have been made in the steam and water plants. Asphalt paving is now being laid in streets on three sides of the school grounds.

Chief Engineer B. B. Burdick was recently transferred to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy and was succeeded here by Chief Engineer Lloyd from the Chicago State Hospital at Dunning. Mr. Lloyd is energetic and enthusiastic about his work. He has assumed a big task, but gives promise of keeping the institution's physical equipment in such condition that its operation may be continued.

The condition of the physical equipment of the school is not such as to encourage a new Managing Officer, such as Colonel Smith was when he arrived and took charge last fall. This is the oldest state institution in Illinois and some of its physical properties are such as might be regarded antique, if not ancient. The main building is today to an extent composed of what was the original structure of the school, erected in the early 40's of the last century. In the main this building is passably substantial, but improvements which would involve the expenditure of much money upon it are imperative. The same may be said of some of the other structures, which have served their purpose for many years. The steam and water systems would be vastly improved through rejuvenation of complete replacement.

Among the contemplated changes desired, is the abandonment of the present boiler house and steam plant and providing for a new structure and equipment more suitably located. In case this change is made the old boiler house will be converted into a gymnasium, while the present gymnasium building will be made into an additional dormitory, the need for which is daily felt. New quarters are also desired for the Managing Officer and his

family. At present their home is on the second floor of the main building. These quarters are inadequate and antiquated, without any modern conveniences, and very undesirably located.

In connection with the street paving progress is being made, it is well to state that the legislature made the necessary appropriations several times, but until recently the Jacksonville city authorities did not agree to go ahead with the improvement. Provision was made by the city for the work on two of the streets to be done this year and the Managing Officer interested himself in the project of paving the remaining street—the one directly in front of the institution. Success attended the efforts put forth, and without the matter being taken through county court procedure.

VISITATION OF ADULT BLIND

By C. E. Comstock, Mgr. Officer, Division of Visitation of Adult Blind,
204 N. LaCrosse Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

The Division of Visitation of Adult Blind, Department of Public Welfare, State of Illinois, was established in October 1911, for the purpose of giving individual instruction to the newly blinded adults of this State, this work being established as a result of the five years philanthropic activities carried on by the Chicago Woman's Club from 1906 to 1911. This Division gives the instruction in the homes of the pupils free of charge.

The following subjects are taught at present: Reading Moontype, reading full and contracted Braille, typewriting, reed and raffia work (basketry, etc.), hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, tatting, mat making, chair caning, weaving on the Danish loom, fibre work, broom making and the tuning and repairing of pianos and player pianos. The last four subjects we teach in classes.

The State pays for this instruction and for the materials used while learning. We have had pupils of ages ranging from 21 to 90 years, some suffering from other maladies besides blindness, deafness, even being bedridden. The teacher endeavors to inspire the newly blinded adult with confidence in himself, so that he can be taught to do the old things in a new way; thus teaching the helpless to help themselves. One in every eleven hundred and eighty-three of our population is without sight and practically seventy-five per cent of all the blind have been deprived of their vision in adult life.

Through the co-operation of philanthropic organizations our blind shut-ins are given an opportunity of selling home work at various bazaars. Such co-operation from other organizations would be a most welcome asset in our efforts. We occasionally make industrial placements and are glad of any information which will increase the scope of this endeavor.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE BLIND

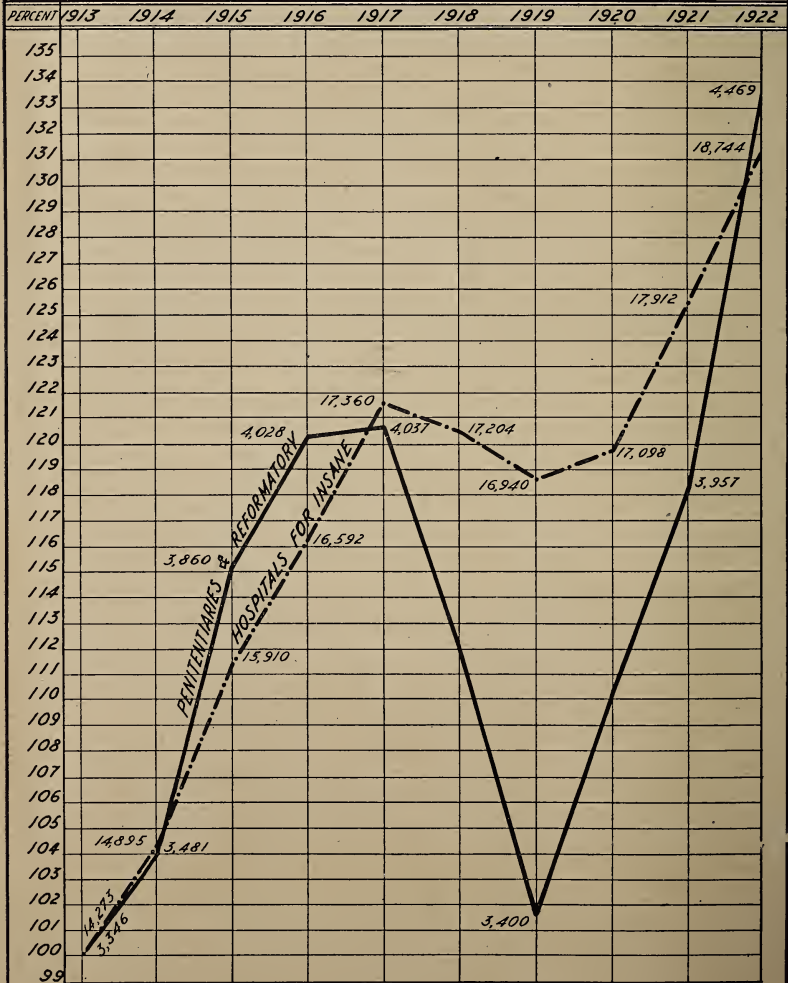
By Porter Rogers, Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Chicago.

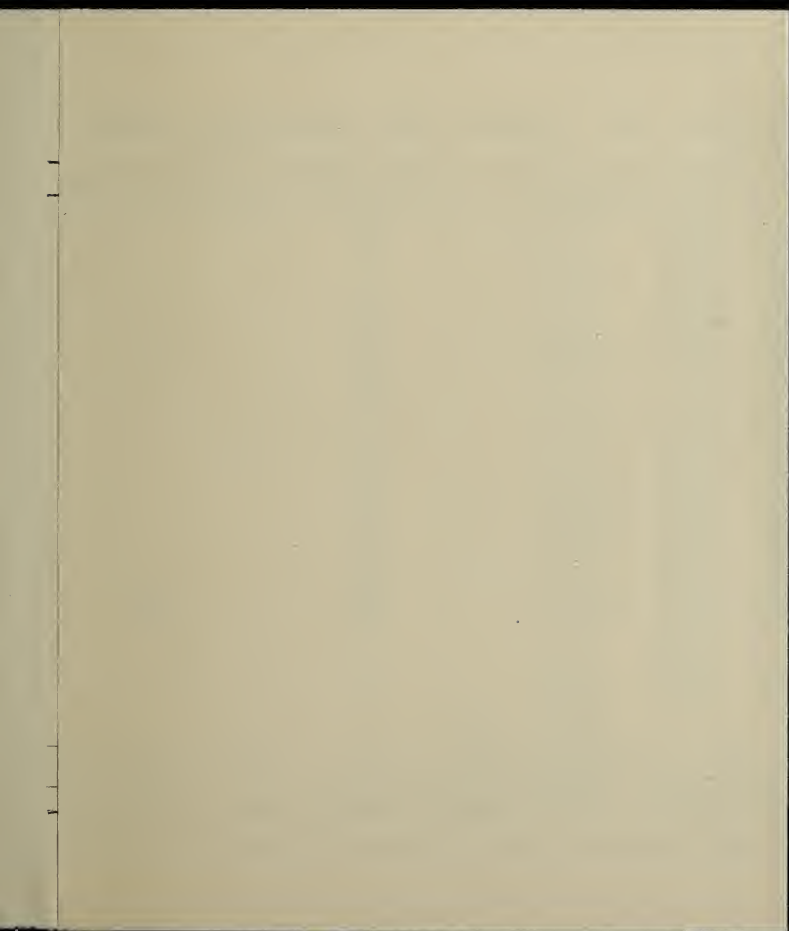
The residents of this institution are particularly fortunate in being located within the environs of a great city like Chicago where we are brought into touch with so many excellent people who take active and personal interest in our well being, and make special efforts to see that we have entertainment of a very high quality of excellence during the fall and winter months of the year. Aside from musical programs and lectures we have a fine corps of readers who come regularly

each week and give us the benefit of the very best books and magazines and thus keep us in close touch with the latest and best current literature. Already some of our excellent ladies have resumed their reading classes for the winter. On Monday Mrs. Joseph Gordon returned to us and made many happy by her coming. Not only is she a very splendid reader but also possesses a very pleasing and charming personality which endears her to all. Also Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Mansbridge have taken up their classes and many of the blind have availed themselves of the great privilege of listening to their readings. There are many other ladies who will soon begin their visits to us and all do their very best to make our lives brighter and happier, succeeding far better than we can ever make them know.

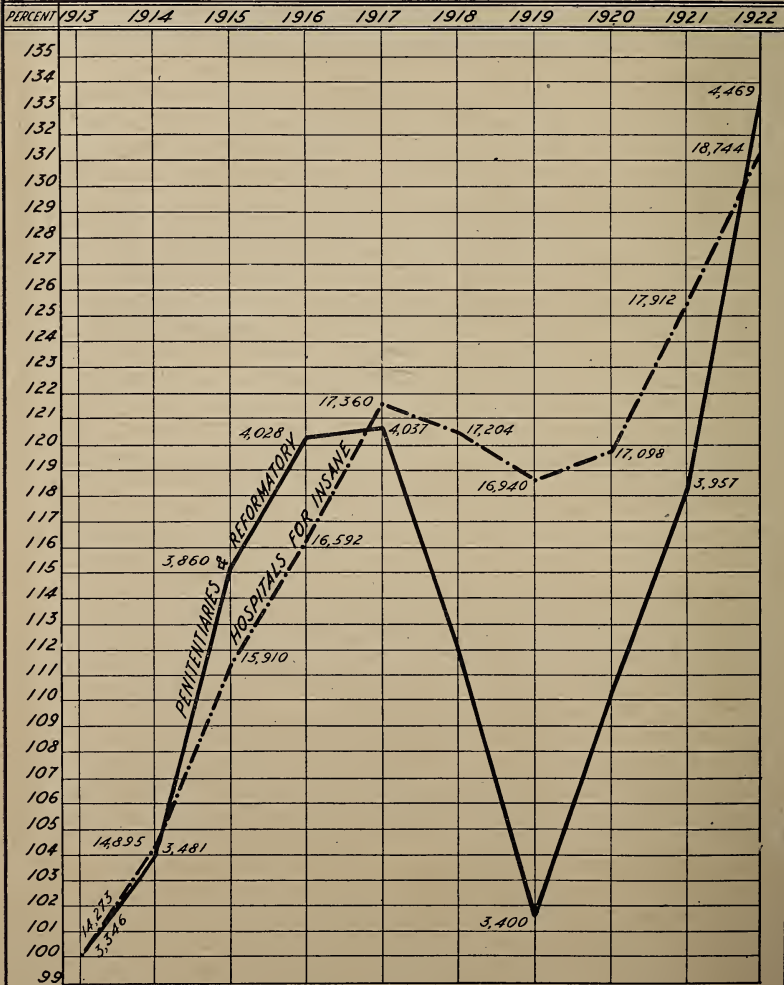
On October 9th we had the first of a series of many splendid entertainments which the Chicago Woman's Aid, an organization of Jewish Women, are planning to give us during the coming season. The particular entertainment was one of unusual pleasure to us as it was given by artists of great talent and international repute. Madame Sprotka who is well known both in Europe and America was at the piano and delighted all by the beauty of her playing. Mr. Scherwquki, the well known composer and violinist and Bruno Steindell, the great celloist who is well known by all lovers of music was also present to help make the evening one of the most enjoyable it has ever been our privilege to have. We are fortunate indeed to have musicians of such high standing and ability as these three undoubtedly are to come to us and give us the benefit of their wonderful skill. And we are assuredly grateful to Mrs. Lauer and Mrs. KorteZ to whose kindly efforts we are so indebted for the gift of so great a pleasure. The entertainment was attended by a very large audience, as many blind persons came from all parts of the city to enjoy the benefit of the program and all pronounced it one of the very finest they have ever had the opportunity of attending. And now all are looking forward with eager anticipations of pleasure to the programs which are to follow each month throughout the winter. Mr. Devenish bids welcome to all the blind who wish to attend and see to it that they are made welcome and comfortable. Contact with people of such great kindness and talent makes our lives seem very much more worth while and gives us better and higher things to think of and discuss.

POPULATION
STATE HOSPITALS AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS
 INMATES PRESENT JULY 1, OF EACH YEAR SHOWN





POPULATION
STATE HOSPITALS AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS
 INMATES PRESENT JULY 1, OF EACH YEAR SHOWN



State of Illinois, Department of Public Welfare—All Division Appropriations—52nd General Assembly, 1921—1922

DIVISION	Salaries and Wages	Office Expenses	Total	Operation	Repairs and Equipment	Provisional Improvements	Land	Contingencies	Low Classifying Officers Jan. 1st	Returning Surplus	Surplus	Working Capital	Fund of Building	Fund of Store and Clerk	Rehabilitation Service	TOTAL
General Office	\$ 111,325	\$ 7,000	\$28,100	\$	\$ 2,700	\$ 200,000.00		\$100,000			\$ 100,000	\$20,000.00	\$20,000			\$ 2,014,120.00
Edgewood Hospital	111,000	5,000	0,000	\$ 531,000	120,500			2,000								1,113,250.00
Rockford State Hospital	700,000	5,000	0,000	501,500	271,500			2,000								1,201,150.00
Psychopathic Asylum	98,300	1,000	0,000	2,000	1,200											100,100.00
Anderson State Hospital	115,500	5,000	0,000	102,000	115,000			2,000								1,010,000.00
Anna State Hospital	120,000	5,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	10,000.00		2,000								907,250.00
Waterbury State Hospital	152,100	2,000	0,000	11,000	102,000			2,000								900,000.00
Peoria State Hospital	151,400	3,000	0,000	600,000	100,000			2,000								1,171,100.00
Charter State Hospital	91,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	10,000			1,000		\$ 1,000						175,000.00
Chicago State Hospital	700,000	5,000	10,000	800,000	200,000	100,000.00		2,000								1,070,000.00
Alton State Hospital	200,000	3,000	0,000	270,000	17,000			2,000								307,000.00
Elmhurst State School and Colony	175,200	3,000	0,000	500,000	90,000	81,000.00		2,000								1,270,100.00
Illinois State Hospital for Epileptics																
Illinois State Colony for Feeble-minded																
Illinois School for the Deaf	300,000	2,000	0,000	175,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								900,000.00
Illinois School for the Blind	323,000	1,500	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								210,250.00
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind	101,000	2,000	0,000	60,000	30,000	30,000.00		1,000								100,000.00
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Illinois	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois Soldiers' Orphan's Home	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois Training School for Girls	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
St. Charles School for Boys	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois State Farm	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois State Penitentiary	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Southern Illinois Penitentiary	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois State Reformatory	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Women's Prison	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Prison and Farms	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Visitation of Children	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Visitation of Adult Blind	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Central Group Hospital	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Columbia Hospital	100,000	1,000	0,000	100,000	100,000	100,000.00		2,000								200,000.00
Illinois Home for Rehabilitation of World War Veterans																
Unappropriated																
1921-1922	\$7,000,000	\$113,700	\$20,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$100,000	\$ 1,000	\$10,000	\$20,000.00	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$21,100,000.00
1919-1920	\$6,310,000	\$100,000	\$10,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000.00		\$100,000	\$ 1,000	\$10,000	\$20,000.00	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$20,100,000.00
Increase	\$700,000	\$13,700	\$10,000	\$ 0,000	\$ 0,000	\$ 0,000.00		\$0,000	\$ 0,000	\$0,000	\$0,000.00	\$0,000	\$0,000	\$ 0,000	\$ 0,000	\$1,000,000.00

NOTE: In addition to the above the amount of \$2,250,000.00 for operation and repairs, and \$500,000.00 working capital was appropriated to cover deficits. This sum should be added to the rest of 1919 and 1920.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

GENERAL OFFICE

Buildings and Equipment at State Hospitals ----- \$ 300,000 00

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL

Rebuilding barn ----- 10,000 00

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL

Tuberculosis pavilion additional	25,000 00
Remodeling old power plant for industrial shops	10,000 00
Addition kitchen, vegetable room	6,000 00
Complete hot water distributing system	5,000 00
Walks and driveways	4,000 00
Street car switch	3,000 00
Paint and tin shop	5,000 00
Fire connection to pond and reservoir	1,000 00
Root cellar	5,000 00
Gas service extensions	1,000 00
Landscaping	2,500 00
Piggery	4,500 00
Dining rooms, 2 cottages	14,000 00
Fire escapes	3,000 00
Completing plumbing, nurses home	1,200 00
Steam main	15,000 00
Two refrigerating units	4,500 00

Total ----- \$ 109,700 00

ALTON STATE HOSPITAL

Industrial building	25,000 00
Fuel house	5,000 00
Roads and walks	2,500 00
Permanent improvements (reappropriated)	*436,776 23

Total ----- \$ 469,276 23

*For—drinking fountains, hospital buildings, dining room, four cottages for men, six cottages for women, landscaping and planting.

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

Officers' quarters building	15,000 00
Central kitchen	45,000 00
Seed storage and granary building	4,000 00
Laundry building, alterations	10,000 00
Completion new laundry	6,700 00
Drainage district project	300 00

Total ----- \$ 81,000 00

DIXON STATE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTIC AND DIXON STATE COLONY FOR FEEBLEMINDED

Hospital building, 40 beds	\$ 90,000 00
Seven dormitory buildings	270,000 00
One receiving building	35,000 00
Piggery	3,000 00
Dining room addition	30,000 00
Shop building	25,000 00
Garage	3,000 00
Fire, q tion	3,000 00

Total ----- \$ 459,000 00

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR DEAF

Paint and tin shop	\$ 3,000 00
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ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Side track	5,000 00
New cottage	38,000 00
Drinking fountains, circulatory water system	6,500 00
Material for walks	600 00

Total ----- \$ 50,100 00

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

Septic tank	\$ 30,000 00
Barn	8,000 00
Fire escapes	8,000 00
Extension of water main	4,500 00
Total	<u>\$ 50,500 00</u>

SOLDIERS WIDOWS' HOME OF ILLINOIS

Fire escapes	\$ 2,000 00
Boiler and steam plant	50,000 00
Total	<u>\$ 52,000 00</u>

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

Two cottages	\$ 40,000 00
Power plant, equipment and tunnels	100,000 00
Barn	7,000 00
Completion of cottage and school	15,000 00
Cottage (reappropriated)	19,595 08
Permanent improvements (reappropriated)	*77,333 23
Total	<u>\$ 258,928 31</u>

*For—hospital addition, school building.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Addition to root cellar	\$ 1,000 00
Coal pit	3,000 00
Industrial department, school house	37,500 00
Permanent improvements (reappropriated)	*49,408 71
Total	<u>\$ 90,908 71</u>

*For—paint shop, carpenter shop, remodeling barn, isolation hospital, roof for reservoir, building over septic tank, addition to school building, enlarging root cellar.

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Material for root cellar	\$ 1,800 00
Material for three cisterns	300 00
Material for machinery sheds	1,800 00
One cottage—40 boys	35,000 00
Total	<u>\$ 38,900 00</u>

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY

Rebuilding chain shop into industrial building	\$ 9,000 00
Piggery and slaughter house	3,000 00
Cottage for physicians	5,000 00
Farm cottages and buildings	20,000 00
Water plant	85,000 00
New fence	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$ 123,000 00</u>

ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY

Barn	\$ 5,000 00
Septic tank contribution	3,500 00
Cottages for officers	15,000 00
Root cellar	800 00
Porch addition to hospital for tubercular patients	2,500 00
Material for industrial building	5,000 00
Raising boilers	4,000 00
Contribution to cost of septic tank (reappropriated)	5,000 00
Total	<u>\$ 40,800 00</u>

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL

Completing buildings	<u>\$ 1,000,000 00</u>
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ILLINOIS STATE FARM

Permanent improvements (reappropriated)	\$ 66,684 20
Grand Total	<u>\$ 3,203,797 45</u>

CERTIFIED ORPHANAGES

Certificate expires one year from date given. Corrected September 30, 1922.

1. Addison Industrial School for Girls. Addison, September 26, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. H. C. Jaus.

2. Addison Manual Training School for Boys, Addison, September 26, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. H. C. Jaus.

3. Anna B. Millikin Home, Decatur, June 10, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Maude W. Turner.

4. Bethany Protective Association, Rock Island, June 10, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Meda Smith.

5. Beulah Home and Maternity Hospital, 2148 N. Clark St. Chicago, May 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Edward L. Brooks.

6. Board of Trustees Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (Methodist Orphans' Home), Mt. Vernon, February 10, 1922. Superintendent, Samuel Thero.

7. Bohemian Industrial School for Girls. 5061 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, January 2, 1922. Superintendent, Bohumil Fisher.

8. Bohemian Training School for Boys, 5061 North Crawford Avenue Chicago, January 2, 1922. Superintendent, Bohumil Fisher.

9. Boys' Home of McLean County (Victory Hall), Bloomington, September 23, 1922. Superintendent, Elsie H. Loyd.

10. Carmi Baptist Orphanage, Carmi, March 5, 1922. Superintendent, J. D. Mathias. Secretary, D. F. Marlin.

11. Catherine Kasper Industrial School for Girls, Chicago, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. George Eisenbacher.

12. Catholic Home Bureau of Chicago, 126 N. DesPlaines Street, Chicago, February 1, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Moses E. Kiley.

13. Catholic Home Finding Association of Illinois, 1001 Ashland Block. Chicago, April 2, 1922. Superintendent, Edw. J. Houlihan.

14. Central Baptist Children's Home, Maywood, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, D. H. McGillivray.

15. Chicago Foundling's Home, 15 South Wood Street, Chicago, February 11, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Frances C. Shipman.

16. Chicago Home for Girls, 5024 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Cynthia H. Embree.

17. Chicago Industrial Home for Children, Woodstock, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. W. P. Ferries, 1132 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

18. Chicago Industrial School, DesPlaines, August 3, 1922. Manager, Sister Mary Rose.

19. Chicago Industrial Training School for Jewish Girls, 6208 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, February 1, 1922. Superintendent, Leopold Deutelbaum.

20. Chicago Manual Training School for Jewish Boys, 6208 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, February 1, 1922. Superintendent, Leopold Deutelbaum.

21. Chicago Orphan Asylum, 5120 South Park Avenue, Chicago, February 18, 1922. Superintendent, Miss E. W. Smyth.

22. Children's Home of the Illinois Conference, 620 Main St., Princetown, January 30, 1922. Superintendent, Justus Peterson.

23. Children's Home of Rockford. Rockford, February 27, 1922. Superintendent. Mrs. F. C. Terry.

24. Children's Home of Vermillion County, Danville, June 30, 1922. Matron, Mrs. Montgomery, Secy. Mrs. P. J. Platt.

25. County Home for Convalescent Children, R. F. D. 1, West Chicago, April 22, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Nettie McMillan.

26. Danish Lutheran Orphan Home of the Danish Lutheran Church Education Association, 3320 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, August 8, 1922. Secretary, Niels Jensen, 1508 N. Kedzie Avenue.

27. Daughters of Zion for Jewish Day Nursery and Infant's Home, 1441 Wicker Park Avenue, Chicago, March 5, 1922. President, Mrs. Charna Reiger.

28. Decatur and Macon County Opportunity Home for Boys, Decatur, April 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. A. Monden.

29. Decatur and Macon County Welfare Home for Girls, Decatur, January 1, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Bertha Becker.

30. Duetscher Evangelischer Weisenhaus und Alteneim-Verein von Nord Illinois, Bensenville, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. A. Walton.

31. Dorcas Home, Deerfield, May 25, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Anne Jane Ardis.

32. Edgar County Children's Home, Paris, July 18, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Ava M. Vaught.

33. Elgin Children's Home Association, (Larkin Home), Elgin, January 15, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Katharine M. Jaeger.

34. Elizabeth McFarlane Home for Children, 1904 N. Main St., Rockford, January 25, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Elizabeth McFarlane.

35. Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois, 4836-4840 W. Byron Street, Chicago, February 20, 1922. Matron, Mrs. F. Bremmer.

36. Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home, Addison, February 5, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. A. Klaus.

37. Florence Crittenton Anchorage, 2615 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, February 20, 1922. Matron, Miss N. M. Layton.

38. Florence Crittenton Peoria Home, Peoria, July 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Agnes G. Lucas.

39. Francis Juvenile Home Association, 433 E. 42nd St., Chicago, August 15, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Jessie Hanson.

40. Galesburg and Knox County Free Kindergarten Association, Galesburg, May 4, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Harriet C. Shea.

41. Girls Industrial Home of McLean County, Bloomington, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Carrie M. Smith.

42. Glenwood Manual Training School, Glenwood, September 16, 1922. Superintendent, Leo A. Phillips.

43. Guardian Angel Home (Third Order of St. Francis), 117 Buel Avenue, Joliet, February 21, 1922. Superintendent, Sister Mary Anselma.

44. Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls, Peoria, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mother M. Pacifica.

45. Guardian Angel Training School for Boys, Peoria, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mother M. Pacifica.

46. Home, The, Girard, April 26, 1922. Superintendent, H. O. Appleman.

47. Home of the Good Shepherd, Peoria, April 15, 1922. Superintendent, Mother Mary of St. Joseph.

48. House of the Good Shepherd, Grace and Racine Streets, Chicago, August 15, 1922. Superintendent, Mary of St. Angilique.

49. Hudelson Baptist Orphanage, Irvington, April 6, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. N. T. Hafer.

50. Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, May 25, 1922. Superintendent, C. V. Williams.

51. Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, 4900 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, December 16, 1921. Superintendent, Anna Fitzpatrick.

52. Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago, 1800 Seldon Street, Chicago, April 13, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Ruth Berolzheimer.

53. Juvenile Protective Association of Aurora, May 26, 1922. Secretary, Miss Helen M. Pulford.

54. Kemmerer Orphanage, Assumption, August 1, 1922. Secretary, Mr. E. Ramsey.
55. Ketteler Manual Training School for Boys, Chicago, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. George Eisenbacher.
56. Knox County Detention Home, Galesburg, June 15, 1922. Superintendent, G. W. Bushong.
57. Life Boat Rescue Home, Hinsdale, January 21, 1922. Matron, Mrs. C. F. Clough.
58. Lincoln Training School for Colored Boys, Springfield, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Eva Monroe.
59. Lisle Industrial School for Girls, Lisle, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Procop Neuzil.
60. Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, Lisle, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Procop Neuzil.
61. Lutheran Children's Friend Society of Illinois, 227 Malone Avenue, Peoria, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Ernest Flach.
62. Lutheran Women's League of Chicago and Vicinity, (Children's Receiving Home), 908 South 8th Avenue, Maywood, May 31, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Nina Anderson; Secretary, Mrs. Elmer F. Kraus, 1600 S. 11th Avenue, Maywood.
63. Lydia Children's Home Association, 4300 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, March 20, 1922. Superintendent, H. Varland.
64. McDonough County Orphanage, Macomb, August 8, 1922. President, Dr. D. S. Adams, Matron, Josie M. Westfall.
65. Marks Nathan Jewish Orphans' Home, 1546-1558 South Albany St., Chicago, January 24, 1922. Superintendent, E. Trotzkey.
66. Mary A. Lawrence, Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Springfield, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Eva Monroe.
67. Mason Deaconess Home and Baby Fold, Normal, January 31, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. T. W. Asher.
68. McKnight Industrial Home, Galesburg, May 27, 1922. Secretary, Miss Ellen Davis.
69. Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, Lake Bluff, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Lucy J. Judson.
70. Misericordia Hospital and Home for Infants, 2916 West 47th Street, Chicago, February 1, 1922. Superintendent, Sister M. Ludwinna.
71. Morgan Park Industrial School for Girls, 10704 Prospect Avenue, Chicago, March 23, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Helen Voightmann.
72. Morgan Park Manual Training School for Boys, 10704 Prospect Avenue, Chicago, March 23, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Helen Voightmann.
73. Mt. Carmel Faith Missionary Training Home and Orphanage of the Brethern in Christ, Morrison, December 1, 1921. Superintendent, Mrs. Kate Bollinger.
74. Nachusa Lutheran Orphanage, Nachusa, January 1, 1922. Superintendent, P. H. Stahl.
75. Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home Society, Edison Park, June 9, 1922. President, Rev. Lars Harrisonville, 1406 North Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Manager, Sister Martha M. Bakke.
76. Old People's and Orphan's Home of the Church of the Brethern of the District of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, Mt. Morris, June 10, 1922. Superintendent, O. B. Redenbo.
77. Orphanage of the Holy Child, 107 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, August 3, 1922. House Mother, Sister Geraldine.
78. Orphan Asylum for Southern Illinois at Cairo, (Cairo Children's Home), June 30, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Julia Morehead.
79. Orphan's Home and Farm School of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustina Synod, Lynn Center, June 30, 1922. Superintendent, F. L. Johnson.
80. Orphan's Home Association of the South Illinois District of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, Hoyleton, April 8, 1922. Superintendent, F. T. Holtz.

81. Park Ridge School for Girls, Park Ridge, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Ruby K. Badger.

82. Polish Manual Training School for Boys, Niles; Postoffice, Edison Park. September 16, 1922. Rev. Father Francis S. Rusch, Superintendent.

83. Protectorate Catholic Women's League, 126 N. Des Plaines Street, Chicago, February 20, 1922. Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Burns.

84. Protestant Women's National Association, 6323 Yale Avenue, Chicago. December 6, 1921. Superintendent, Mrs. E. G. Blake.

85. Rosecrance Memorial Home for Children, New Milford, August 9, 1922. Secretary, Francis H. Colehour, 411 Brown Bldg., Rockford.

86. St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, Niles; Postoffice, Edison Park, September 16, 1922. Rev. Francis S. Rusch, Superintendent.

87. St. Aloysius Orphan Society, Quincy, July 31, 1922. Superintendent, Mother Superior.

88. St. John's Catholic Orphanage of the Belleville Diocese, Belleville, Illinois, December 19, 1921. Superintendent, Rev. Edward S. Mitsch.

89. St. Mary's Training Home for Children, 2822 Jackson Boulevard, May 15, 1922. Secretary, Sister Mariana.

90. St. Mary's Training School, Feehanville, (P. O. DesPlaines), August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Jas. M. Doran; Manager, Sister Mary Rose.

91. St. Vincent's Industrial School for Girls, Freeport, August 25, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Caroline Glatz.

92. St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, 721 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, August 3, 1921. Secretary, Sister Virginia.

93. St. Vincent's Training School for Boys, Freeport, August 25, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Caroline Glatz.

94. Salem Orphanage, Flanagan, July 30, 1922. Superintendent, D. N. Claudon. Meadows.

95. Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, 1332 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, June 1, 1922. Comd't., Petrea Morgensen.

96. Springfield Home for Friendless, Springfield, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Mary Parker.

97. Springfield Redemption Home, Eleventh and Jackson Streets, Springfield, August 6, 1922. Manager, Mrs. W. H. Hunt.

98. Swedish Lutheran Orphanage and Salem Home for Aged, Joliet, February 5, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Carl J. Johnson, 1120 W. 80th Street, Chicago.

99. Winnebago Farm School, Rockford. (P. O. Shirland), February 5, 1922. Superintendent, Wm. Geddes; Secretary, F. A. Welch, 215 Rockford Trust Building, Rockford.

100. Woman's Christian Home Mission (Home for the Friendless), Peoria, November 8, 1921. Secretary, Mrs. I. C. Ayres, Heading Avenue.

101. Woman's Home Missionary Society of Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Cunningham Children's Home), Urbana, September 18, 1922. Superintendent, W. L. Hestwood.

102. Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Peek Orphanage), Polo, July 14, 1922. Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Johnson.

103. Woodland Home for Orphans and Friendless, Quincy, February 5, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Hattie Lee.

104. Working Boy's Home, 1040 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, February 5, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Fr. Quill.



JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL EXHIBIT, STATE FAIR 1922.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES IN ILLINOIS

ADAMS COUNTY

Norwegian Old People's Home Society of Chicago, Avondale and Cuyler Church, 419 Washington Street, Quincy. Wm. Blake, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300.

Anna Brown Home for Aged, 1507 North Fifth Street, Quincy. Miss Lide R. Henry, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$500.

The Old People's Home of the St. Louis German Conference of the M. E. Church, 419 Washington Street, Quincy. Wm. Blake, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300.

St. Vincent Home, 1350 North Tenth Street, Quincy. Address Superintendent; age limit, fifty years; no fixed compensation.

BOND COUNTY

The Eleanor Smith Memorial Deaconess and Old People's Methodist Home, Smithboro. For age limit and compensation apply to superintendent.

BUREAU COUNTY

Adelin E. Prouty, Old Ladies' Home, Princeton. For rules governing admission apply to Mabel S. Priestly, Trustee, Princeton.

Mercy Home and Hospital, Ohio. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy; Sister M. Francis, Superior; no fixed age limit; compensation, \$20 per month.

CARROLL COUNTY

Caroline Marks's Home, Mt. Carroll. Fred S. Smith, Trustee; home for aged women; age limit, fifty years; no compensation.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

The Garwood Home. North First Street, Champaign. W. H. Johnson, Superintendent; home for aged and infirm women; age limit, fifty years; compensation varies.

COLES COUNTY

I. O. O. F. Old Folks' Home, Mattoon, Joseph T. Nesth, Superintendent; home for aged and indigent members I. O. O. F. and wives; no age limit; no compensation.

COOK COUNTY (CHICAGO)

American Home for Aged Ladies, 4522 North Roby Street, Chicago. Mrs. Mary Mann, Superintendent. At present this is run as a private institution.

Augustana Home for the Aged, 7544 Stoney Island Avenue, Chicago. Rev. K. Clark, Superintendent, 11310 Forest Avenue; home for aged men and women; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$500 if they have it.

Bethany Home of the Swedish Methodist Church, 5015 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Gustaf Dahl, Superintendent; home for care of old people; no age limit; no specific compensation; inmates leave what they have to the home.

Bohemian Old People's Home, 5061 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago. Bohumil Fisher, Manager; age limit, sixty years; no fixed compensation; some donate savings to the home.

Church Home for Aged Persons, 5445 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago. Miss Helen M. Rathbone, Superintendent; home for care of aged persons; age limit, seventy years; compensation, \$500 for life.

Franciscan Sisters of St. Kunegunda, 2649 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago. Sister Mary Vincenta, Superintendent; age limit varies; no compensation.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, 510 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago. Geo. M. Turner, Secretary, Station M, Chicago P. O.; age limit, fifty years, compensation, \$100.

Home for Aged Jews, 6140 Drexel Avenue, Chicago. Simon Strauss, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years for women; sixty-five for men; compensation, \$300.

Home for Aged Little Sisters of the Poor, Fullerton and Sheffield Avenues, Chicago. Sister Germain, Provincial; home for care of aged poor; age limit, sixty years; no compensation.

Hungarian Women's Home, 640 Garfield Avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Valeria Zaborszky, Superintendent; home for care of Hungarian girls and women; age limit varies; no compensation.

James C. King Home for Old Men, 360 East Garfield Boulevard, Chicago. H. S. Moore, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-eight years; compensation, \$500.

Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, 1415-1417 Foster Avenue, Chicago. Isabelle C. Reeves, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$300 if possible.

Old People's Home of the City of Chicago, 4724 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Natalie R. Duff, Superintendent; home for care of old and indigent women; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300 when able to pay.

Presbyterian Home for the Aged, 668 Garden Street, Chicago. Norman B. Barr, Superintendent; no age limit; no fixed compensation.

Swedish Covenant Hospital and Home of Mercy, 2739 West Foster Avenue, Chicago. Rev. Albin Johnson, Superintendent; no age limit; no fixed compensation.

Western German Baptist Old People's Home Society, 1837 North Spaulding Avenue, Chicago. Hugo Schmidt, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; no fixed compensation.

COOK COUNTY (OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO)

Evangelical Lutheran Old Folks' Home Association of Chicago, Arlington Heights. Chas. Stier, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation—sixty to seventy years, \$500; seventy to eighty years, \$400; eighty years and over, \$300.

Swedish Baptist Home for the Aged, 11400 Crescent Avenue, Morgan Park. O. Ellison, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation—sixty years, \$300; sixty-five years, \$250; seventy years, \$200; seventy-five years and over, \$150.

Danish Old People's Home, 6809 Walnut Street, Norwood Park. Thorward Nilsen, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300.

DEKALB COUNTY

Ellwood Old People's Home, DeKalb. This home has 20 acres of land and endowment fund of \$100,000, donated by Isaac L. Ellwood; will probably be constructed within a short time.

DUPAGE COUNTY

German Evangelican Old People's Home, Bensenville, Rev. E. F. Pinckert, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation—sixty-five to seventy years, \$500; seventy to seventy-five years, \$400; seventy-five years and over, \$300; charity cases also admitted.

JO DAVIES COUNTY

Galena Presbytery, Pilgrim Home, Galena. Address, Rev. A. Krebs.

KANE COUNTY

Old Ladies' Home, Aurora, 421 South Fifth Street, Aurora. Margaret Wright Long, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation—sixty-five to seventy years, \$500; seventy years or over, \$300.

Old Peoples' Home, Elgin. D. E. Wood, Superintendent; age limit varies; compensation, \$500.

KNOX COUNTY

Knoxville Old Ladies' Home, Knoxville. Mrs. Louise Havens Isham, Matron; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$300.

M'HENRY COUNTY

Old Peoples' Rest Room, Woodstock. J. D. Kelsey, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation varies.

M'LEAN COUNTY

Jessamine Withers' Home and S. Noble King Endowment, 305 W. Locust Street, Bloomington. Mrs. I. B. Ingle, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; women only admitted; compensation, \$500; must be in good health.

MACON COUNTY

Anna B. Millikin Home, 200 North Oakland Avenue, Decatur. No age limit; compensation varies.

Pythian Home of Illinois, Decatur. Mr. Clifton Hatch, Superintendent; no age limit; no compensation

Eastern Star and Masonic Home, Macon. Mrs. Lola Rickard, Superintendent; for old ladies, members of the Eastern Star, and the dependent wives, widows, daughters and sisters of Master Masons.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

Old People's and Orphan's Home of the Church of the Brethern of the Southern District of Illinois, Girard. H. O. Appleman, Superintendent; no age limit, no fixed compensation.

MADISON COUNTY

Alton Woman's Home, 2224 State Street, Alton. Mrs. A. R. Root, President; age limit, sixty years; compensation—sixty to seventy years, \$500; seventy to eighty years, \$400; over eighty years, \$300.

Nazareth Home, Alton. Mother Paulina, Superintendent; no age limit; compensation varies.

St. Joseph's Hospital and Home for the Aged, Highland. Address superintendent; hospital for care of sick and home for the aged; no age limit; compensation varies.

MORGAN COUNTY

Christian Home for the Aged, (Auxiliary to the National Benevolent Association of Christian Churches), Jacksonville. S. Thornbury, Superintendent; age limit, seventy years; compensation varies.

MOULTRIE COUNTY

Evans Home, Sullivan. Home for aged women. Address Irving Shuman, Fairview Stock Farm, Sullivan.

Illinois Masonic Home, Sullivan. Geo. W. Pumphrey, Superintendent; home for indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans; no age limit; no compensation.

OGLE COUNTY

Old People's and Orphan's Home, Mt. Morris. E. S. Snowberger, Superintendent; no age limit; no compensation.

PEORIA COUNTY

Apostolic Christian Home, 711 Monroe Street, Peoria. Miss Carrie Steigle, Matron. Home for aged women; compensation varies.

John C. Proctor Endowment, Spring and Glendale Avenues, Peoria. Miss Eleanor J. Coolidge, Superintendent; age limit, fifty-five years; compensation varies.

Mrs. Mary M. Hotchkiss Geyer Memorial Home for Aged People, Knoxville and Armstrong Avenues, Peoria. Mrs. M. L. Waters, Matron; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$500.

St. Joseph Home, 405 Smith Street, Peoria. Address superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; no fixed compensation.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

St. Vincent's Old People's Home, Second and Race Streets, Belleville. Sister M. Lydia, Superior; no age limit; no fixed compensation.

SANGAMON COUNTY

Carrie Post King's Daughters' Home for Aged Women, 541 Black Avenue, Springfield. Mrs. C. M. Meets, Matron, age limit, sixty years; compensation varies.

Lincoln Colored Home, 427 South Twelfth Street, Springfield. Mrs. Eva Monroe, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-three years; compensation varies.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 801 South Sixth Street, Springfield. Sister M. Philomena, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; no fixed compensation.

WILL COUNTY

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Salem Home for the Aged, Joliet. Rev. A. W. Stark, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$500.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Jennie Snow Home, 525 Kent Street, Rockford. Miss C. A. Slade, Secretary; home for care of old ladies; age limit, fifty years; compensation, \$200; inmates also leave what property they may have to the home.

Winnebago County Home for the Aged, 408 N. Horsman Street, Rockford. Mrs. Mary White, Matron; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300.

STATE HOMES

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal. Ralph Spafford, Managing Officer.

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy. Col. John W. Reig, Managing Officer.

Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington. Mrs. Nettie M. McGowan, Managing Officer.

NATIONAL

National Soldiers' Home, Danville. Address superintendent.

Compiled by the Department Visitation of Children.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

ADAMS COUNTY

Blessing Hospital -----1014 Spring St., Quincy

ALEXANDER COUNTY

St. Mary's Infirmary -----Cairo
Yates Memorial Hospital -----24th & Park Ave., Cairo

BOONE COUNTY

Belvidere Public Hospital -----622 Warren Ave., Belvidere
St. Joseph's Hospital -----Julian St., Belvidere

BUREAU COUNTY

St. Margaret's Hospital -----Spring Valley

CARROLL COUNTY

Dr. Osborn Sanitarium -----Shannon

CASS COUNTY

Schwer (Dr. J. J.) Sanitarium -----Beardstown

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Julia F. Burnham Hospital -----312 E. Springf'd St., Champaign
St. Mary's Hospital -----502 E. White St., Champaign
Urbana Memorial Sanitarium -----602 W. University St., Urbana

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

Huber Memorial Hospital -----Pana
St. Vincent's Hospital -----Taylorville

COLES COUNTY

M. A. Montgomery Memorial Sanitarium -----637 Division St., Charleston
Methodist Memorial Hospital -----301 N. 21st St., Mattoon

COOK COUNTY (CHICAGO)

American Hospital & Training School -----850 Irving Park Blvd.
Augustana Hospital -----2043 Cleveland Ave.
Auburn Park Hospital -----7845 Winneconna St.
Beulah Home & Maternity Hospital -----2142 Clark St.
Burnside Hospital -----9435 Langley Ave.
Chicago General Hospital -----731 Diversey Parkway
Chicago Lying-In Hospital -----Vincennes Ave. & 51st St.
Chicago Lying-In Hospital & Dispensary -----1336 Newberry Ave.
Chicago Maternity Hospital & Training School -----2314 N. Clark St.
Chicago Foundlings Home -----15 S. Wood St.
Chicago Home for Girls -----5024 Indiana Ave.
Chicago Osteopathic Hospital -----5230 Ellis Ave.
Chicago Polyclinic & Hospital -----219 W. Chicago Ave.
Columbus Extension Hospital -----809 Lytle St.
Columbus Hospital -----2548 Lakeview Ave.
Douglas Park Hospital -----1900 S. Kedzie Ave.
Englewood Hospital -----60th & Green Sts.
Evangelical Deaconess Hospital -----408 Wisconsin St.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage -----2615 Indiana Ave.
Frances E. Willard Nat'l Temperance Hospital -----710 S. Lincoln Ave.
Ft. Dearborn Hospital -----3831 Vernon Ave.
Garfield Park Hospital -----3813 Washington Blvd.
German Evangelical Deaconess Hospital -----5421 S. Morgan St.
Grant Hospital of Chicago -----551 Grant Place
Hahnemann Hospital -----2814 Ellis Ave.

Henrotin Hospital	935 N. LaSalle
Hospital of St. Anthony de Padua	19th & Marshall Blvd.
Illinois General Hospital of Chicago	460 E. 32nd St.
Illinois Masonic Hospital	830 Wellington Ave.
Iroquois Memorial Hospital	23 N. Market St.
Jefferson Park Hospital	1402 W. Monroe St.
John B. Murphy Hospital	628 Belmont Ave.
Lakeside Hospital	3410 Rhodes Ave.
Lakeview Hospital	4420 Clarendon Ave.
Mary Thompson Hospital	1712 W. Adams St.
Mercy Hospital	2537 Prairie Ave.
Michael Reese Hospital	29th & Ellis Ave.
Mid West Hospital	1940 Park Ave.
Misericordia Hospital & Home for Infants	2916 W. 47th St.
Mt. Sinai Hospital	1519 California Ave.
Montrose Hospital	2541 Montrose Ave.
Lutheran Deaconess Home & Hospital	1138 N. Leavitt St.
Norwegian American Hospital	1044 N. Francisco Ave.
North Chicago Hospital	2551 N. Clark St.
Northwest Side Hospital	1625 W. North Ave.
Passavant Memorial Hospital	149 W. Superior St.
People's Hospital & Training School	253 W. 22nd St.
Post Graduate Hospital	2400 Dearborn St.
Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago	1753 W. Congress St.
Provident Hospital & Training School	16 W. 36th St.
Pullman Hospital	11217 Watt Ave.
Ravenswood Hospital Association	1917 Wilson Ave.
Robert Burns Hospital	3807 Washington Blvd.
Roseland Lying-In Hospital	131 E. 111th St.
Salvation Army Rescue & Maternity Hospital	1332 N. LaSalle St.
South Chicago Hospital	2325 E. 92nd Place
South Shore Hospital	8015 Luella Ave.
St. Anne's Hospital	4900 Thomas St.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu Hospital	6337 Harvard Ave.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	1433 N. Claremont Ave.
St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital	1120 N. Leavitt St.
St. Margaret's Home & Maternity Hospital	2501 W. Monroe St.
St. Luke's Hospital	1435 Michigan Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital	2100 Burling St.
St. Paul's Hospital	628 W. 35th St.
St. Vincent's Infant & Maternity Hospital	721 N. LaSalle St.
Streeter Hospital	2646 Calumet Ave.
Swedish Covenant Hospital	2739 Foster Ave.
The City of Chicago Municipal Tuber. Sanatorium	Crawford & Bryn Mawr Ave.
The University Hospital of Chicago	432 S. Lincoln Ave.
The West Side Hospital	1850 W. Harrison St.
Washington Boulevard Hospital	Washington Blvd. & Campbell
Washington Park Hospital	437 W. 60th St.
Wesley Memorial Hospital	2449 S. Dearborn St.
West End Hospital	2058 W. Monroe St.

COOK COUNTY (OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO)

St. Francis Hospital	Blue Island
St. James Hospital	Chicago Heights
Evanston Hospital	2650 Ridge Ave., Evanston
St. Francis Hospital	1355 Ridge Ave., Evanston
LaGrange Sanitarium	87 S. 5th Ave., LaGrange
Oak Forest Infirmary	Oak Forest
Oak Park Hospital & Training School	525 Wisconsin St., Oak Park
The West Suburban Hospital Association	500 N. Austin Ave., Oak Park

DEKALB COUNTY

DeKalb Public Hospital ----- 647 S. 1st St., DeKalb
 Dr. Wormley Hospital ----- Sandwich
 Sycamore Public Hospital (Municipal) ----- Sycamore
 East Side Hospital ----- Waterman

DEWITT COUNTY

Dr. John Warner Hospital ----- Clinton

DUPAGE COUNTY

Life Boat Rescue Home ----- Hinsdale
 The Hinsdale Sanitarium ----- Hinsdale
 Wheaton Health Resort ----- Wheaton

EDGAR COUNTY

Paris Hospital ----- 507 S. Central Ave., Paris

EFFINGHAM COUNTY

St. Anthony's Hospital ----- Effingham

FULTON COUNTY

The Graham Hospital ----- Canton

GRUNDY COUNTY

The Morris Hospital ----- Morris
 Eliza Britt Maternity Home ----- 222 E. Main St., Morris

HANCOCK COUNTY

Augusta Hospital ----- Augusta

HENRY COUNTY

J. C. Hammond City Hospital ----- 222 Third St., Geneseo
 St. Francis Hospital ----- Cor. Elliot & Prospect, Kewanee
 Kewanee Public Hospital ----- Kewanee

IROQUOIS COUNTY

Milford-Junkin Hospital ----- Janes & Chicago Sts., Milford
 Iroquois Hospital ----- Watseka

JACKSON COUNTY

Holden Hospital ----- Carbondale

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Mt. Vernon Hospital ----- Mt. Vernon

KANE COUNTY

Aurora Hospital ----- 368 S. Lincoln St., Aurora
 St. Joseph's Hospital ----- Aurora
 Rest Haven Sanitarium ----- 600 Villa St., Elgin
 Sherman Hospital ----- 934 N. Center St., Elgin
 St. Joseph's Hospital ----- Elgin
 Colonial Hospital ----- Geneva

KANKAKEE COUNTY

Emergency Hospital ----- Kankakee

KNOX COUNTY

Galesburg Cottage Hospital -----Galesburg
 St. Mary's Hospital -----Galesburg

LAKE COUNTY

Highland Park Hospital Association -----Highland Park
 Alice Home Hospital -----Lake Forest
 Victory Memorial Hospital -----Waukegan
 Lake County General Hospital -----Waukegan

LA SALLE COUNTY

Harris Hospital -----Mendota
 People's Hospital -----Peru

LEE COUNTY

Amboy Hospital -----Amboy
 Compton Hospital -----Compton
 Dixon Public Hospital -----403 E. 1st St., Dixon
 Angear Hospital -----Sublette

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Chatsworth Hospital -----Main & 4th Sts., Chatsworth
 Fairbury Hospital -----Fairbury
 St. James Hospital -----Pontiac

LOGAN COUNTY

Evangelical Deaconess Home & Hospital -----Lincoln
 St. Clara's Hospital -----Lincoln

M'DONOUGH COUNTY

Holmes Hospital -----505 Jackson St., Macomb
 Marietta Phelps Hospital -----Macomb
 St. Francis Hospital -----Macomb

M'HENRY COUNTY

Cottage Hospital -----28 Front St., Harvard
 Woodstock Public Hospital -----527 W. South St., Woodstock

M'LEAN COUNTY

Menonite Sanitarium -----807 N. Main St., Bloomington
 St. Joseph's Hospital -----Bloomington
 Brokaw Hospital -----Franklyn & Virginia, Bloom'gt'n

MACON COUNTY

Decatur & Macon County Hospital -----Decatur

MADISON COUNTY

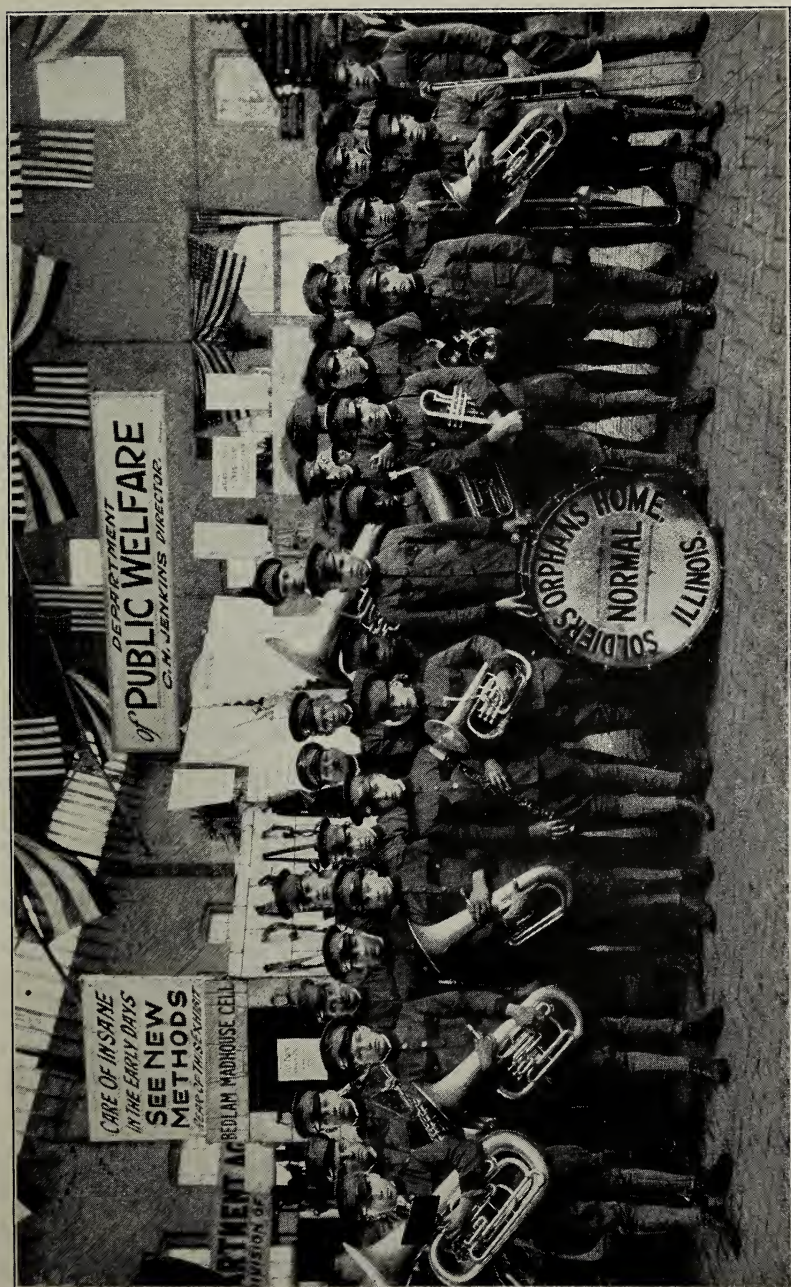
St. Joseph's Hospital -----Central & 4th Sts., Alton

MARION COUNTY

St. Mary's Hospital -----Centralia

MASSAC COUNTY

Walbright's Hospital -----Metropolis



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME BAND, STATE FAIR 1922.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Hillsboro Hospital Association ----- Hillsboro
 St. Francis Hospital ----- Litchfield

MORGAN COUNTY

Our Savior's Hospital ----- 446 E. State St., Jacksonville
 Passavant Memorial Hospital ----- 512 E. State St., Jacksonville
 Home Sanitarium ----- 323 W. Morgan St., Jacksonville

OGLE COUNTY

Lincoln Hospital ----- Rochelle

PEORIA COUNTY

Methodist Hospital of Central Illinois ----- 221 N. Glenoak, Peoria
 Florence Crittenton Peoria Home ----- 415 Richmond Ave., Peoria
 John C. Proctor Hospital ----- 2nd & Fisher Sts., Peoria
 St. Francis Hospital ----- 616 Glenoak, Peoria
 Dr. H. Nevins Sanitarium ----- Peoria
 Marshall Browning Hospital ----- Du Quoin

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

Lutheran Hospital ----- Moline
 Moline Public Hospital ----- Moline
 Tri-City Sanitarium ----- 1213 15th St., Moline
 St. Anthony's Hospital ----- Elm St., Rock Island

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

St. Clair County Home & Hospital ----- Belleville
 St. Mary's Hospital ----- 810 Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis
 Evangelical Deaconess Hospital ----- 15th & Illinois, E. St. Louis

SANGAMON COUNTY

Redemption Home ----- 427 S. 11th St., Springfield
 Springfield Hospital ----- 5th & N. Grand Ave., Springfield
 St. John's Hospital ----- 7th & Mason Sts., Springfield

STEPHENSON COUNTY

Freeport General Hospital ----- 218 W. Clark St., Freeport
 E. E. Shelly's Emergency Hospital ----- Geneva & Walnut, Freeport
 The Globe Hospital ----- 597 Stephenson St., Freeport
 St. Francis Hospital ----- Freeport

UNION COUNTY

The Hale Sanatorium ----- Anna

VERMILION COUNTY

Lake View Hospital ----- Danville
 St. Elizabeth Hospital ----- Danville

WARREN COUNTY

Monmouth Hospital ----- 515 E. Euclid Ave., Monmouth

WASHINGTON COUNTY

People's Hospital ----- Nashville

WHITESIDE COUNTY

Sterling Public Hospital ----- Sterling

WILL COUNTY

Silver Cross Hospital ----- Hickory Hills, Joliet
 St. Joseph's Hospital ----- Joliet

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Rockford Hospital ----- 507 Chestnut St., Rockford
 St. Anthony's Hospital ----- 1401 E. State, Rockford
 Swedish American Hospital ----- Rockford

WOODFORD COUNTY

Eureka Hospital ----- Eureka
 F. W. Nickel Hospital ----- Eureka

CORONER'S CASES
INQUESTS HELD IN STATE INSTITUTIONS
DURING CALENDAR YEARS

NUMBER	1918	1919	1920	1921
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120

110

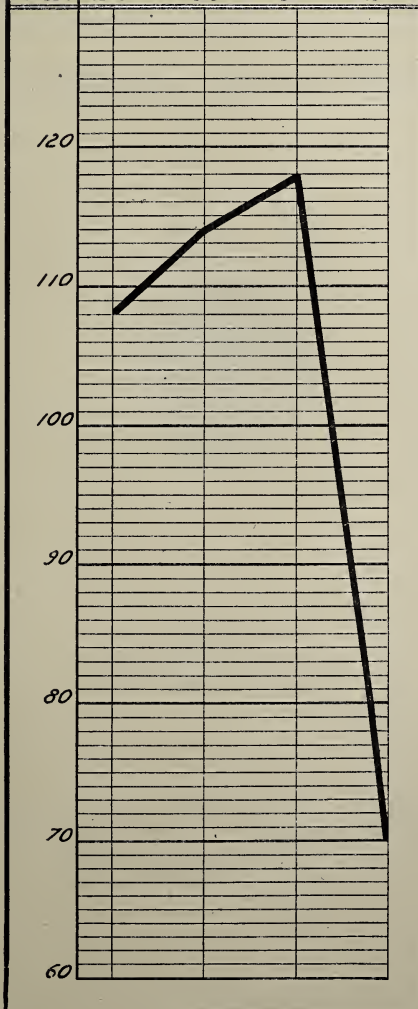
100

90

80

70

60



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS CONFERENCE
ON
PUBLIC WELFARE



HELD AT
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
DECEMBER 4-6, 1921

Including Proceedings of the Probation Officers' Association,
Secretaries of Family Social Work Societies,
Division of Pardons and Paroles.

OFFICERS OF THE 1921 ILLINOIS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC WELFARE

PRESIDENT	Leo. A. Phillips, Glenwood
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT	Rev. Moses E. Kiley, Chicago
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT	Mrs. John T. Mason, Aurora
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	Frank D. Whipp, Springfield

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Chicago; Joel Hunter, Chicago; Mrs. George R. Dean, Evanston; Professor N. D. Gilbert, DeKalb; Norval Pierce, M.D., Chicago; Mrs. Ogden Bourland, Pontiac; Rev. John Webster Mellody, Chicago; Miss Ruth Berolzheimer, Chicago; Mrs. Stuart Brown, Springfield; Miss Rose McHugh, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth Jack, Peoria.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE	Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Chicago
CHILDREN	Albert E. Webster, Chicago
CORRECTIONS	Judge Harry Reck, Ottawa
FAMILY	Louis M. Cohn, Chicago
CONFERENCE EXTENSION	W. R. Blackwelder, Joliet
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Eugene T. Lies, Chicago
MENTAL HYGIENE	Ralph P. Truitt, M.D., Chicago
HEALTH AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	C. B. Ball, Chicago
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS	A. L. Bowen, Springfield

PEORIA LOCAL COMMITTEES

GENERAL	{	Chairman—Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown
COMMITTEE		Secretary—Mrs. Louise B. Standlee

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS	Joe Kellerstrass
PUBLIC HEALTH	E. E. Barbour, M.D.
COURTS	C. V. Miles
CHILD WELFARE	J. Bontjes
CHURCHES	Dr. C. C. Carpenter
CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS	Willis Evans
WOMEN'S CLUBS	Mrs. G. L. Avery
COLORED PEOPLE	Mrs. Shepherd
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	George C. Michell, M.D.
RURAL COMMUNITY PROBLEMS	Albert Randall
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS	W. L. Mee
PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS	Dr. W. J. Weatherwax
PRESS AND PUBLICITY	M. J. Finn
ENTERTAINMENT	Miss Julia Dox

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1921

AFTERNOON

Mass Meeting—Majestic Theatre.
Address of Welcome—Victor P. Michaels, Mayor of Peoria.

Response—Leo A. Philips of Chicago, President of Conference; Judge C. H. Jenkins Director of State Department of Public Welfare, Springfield.
Address—Public Welfare. Bishop Edmund M. Dunne of Peoria.

EVENING

Union Meeting—First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Hamilton and Perry Streets.

Address—Some Phases of the Disarmament Conference. Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

MORNING

10:00—Committee on Corrections. Judge Harry Reck, Ottawa, Chairman.
Address—Some Responsibilities of the Juvenile Court. Judge Perry L. Persons, Waukegan.

Discussion—Led by Judge Chester F. Barnett, Peoria.

11:00—Committee on Community Development. Eugene T. Lies, Chairman, Director National Community Service, Chicago.

The Other Side of Main Street—Miss Harriet Vittum, Head Resident Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago.

Open Discussion—Miss Marguerite Sheretts, Representing National Community Service, Chicago. Miss Helena Taylor, Neighborhood House, Peoria. Harold Schradzki, Peoria.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5

AFTERNOON

1:30—Committee on Family—Louis M. Cahn, Director, Associated Jewish Charities, Chicago, Chairman.

Paper—"Family Rehabilitation." M. J. Karf, Superintendent Jewish Social Service Bureau, Chicago.

Case Discussion—Conducted by Miss Amelia Sears, Asst. General Superintendent United Charities of Chicago.

The State and Family Social Work—Miss Ruth Hill, American Associate of Family Social Work, Chicago.

3:00—Committee on Children—Albert E. Webster, Chicago, Chairman.
Subject: "The Dependent Child"—Reviewing the work of the Children's Committee.

"The Dependent Child in Institutions"—Miss Mary Humphrey, Springfield.

"The Dependent Child in Families"—Miss Ruth Berolzheimer, Jewish Home Finding Society, Chicago.

Discussion and Questions conducted by Mr. Joseph Moss, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court of Cook County, Chicago.

EVENING

General Meeting—First M. E. Church, corner of Hamilton and Perry Streets.

7:30—Organ Recital.

8:00—Address—O. P. Lewis,* Secretary New York Prison Association and American Prison Association.

Address—"The Social Worker and his Relationship to Modern Life" by Major W. H. Parker, General Secretary, National Conference of Social Work, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Deceased.



DORMITORY, HOME FOR EX-SERVICE VETERANS, ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

MORNING

Committees on Health and Rehabilitation and Mental Hygiene. C. B. Ball, Department of Public Health, Chicago, presiding.

Mouth Hygiene in Public Schools. C. C. Smith, D.D.S., Peoria.

Preventative Aspects of the Crippled Child Problem. C. W. East, M.D., Superintendent of Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, Springfield.

Progress in the Care of Insanity. Harold N. Moyer, M.D., Chicago.

How can the Institute of Juvenile Research be of benefit to Downstate Communities? Herman M. Adler, M.D., State Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago.

AFTERNOON

At Auditorium of Peoria State Hospital
Conference Extension Round Table—

1. Which of the twenty-five meetings of the Illinois Conference of Charities and Corrections was the best one you attended? What made it so?
2. Should the organization of the Conference be made more permanent?
3. Should the president be elected for more than one year?
4. Would district meetings be practicable?
5. Shall a membership fee be recommended?
6. The Wisconsin plan?
7. A joint meeting with the Indiana Welfare Conference was proposed two years ago. Would such a meeting be desirable and advantageous?
8. Is there any line of allied work that might be added profitably to that provided by the six Committees now functioning?
9. Are there other organizations whose affiliations with this Conference would be of mutual value?
10. What have you to offer for making "our Conference of more value throughout the State?"

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Business Meeting.

EVENING

General Meeting—First M. E. Church, I. D. Rawlings, M.D., Director of State Department of Public Health, Springfield, presiding.

7:30—Music.

8:00—Address—"Problems in Social Hygiene." Lee Alexander Stone, M.D., Regional Consultant, U. S. P. H. S. Chief, Bureau of Hospital Control, Social and Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, Chicago.

Address—"The Health of the Child." W. A. Evans, M.D., Chicago, Member of the Advisory Board, State Department of Health, Professor Public Health of the Northwestern University Medical College, Health Editor, Chicago Tribune.

ILLINOIS SECRETARIES OF FAMILY WORK ASSOCIATIONS, 1921

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1921

NOON

12:15—Luncheon—Miss Effie Doan, Tri-City Associated Charities of LaSalle, presiding.

Subject for Discussion—"Extension of Legal Aid Service through the State."

All members of the conference are welcome, particularly family social workers and lawyers.

Those desiring to attend luncheon, please register upon arrival with secretary of the conference.

ILLINOIS STATE PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, 1921

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OFFICERS

Miss Mary Polmeteet. President Waukegan, Ill.
Mrs. Grace Casey. Vice-President Pana, Ill.
Miss Sue E. Welch, Secretary Chicago, Ill.
W. S. Badger, Treasurer St. Charles, Ill.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1921

MORNING

10:00—Dependency—Mothers' Pensions. Joseph L. Moss, Chief Probation Officer, Chicago, Ill., Family Relief; Miss Effie Doan, Executive Secretary, Tri-City Associated Charities, LaSalle, Ill.

General Discussion.

Detention Homes—Decatur Welfare Home, Mrs. Elsie Wagenseller, Decatur, Ill.; County Detention Homes, Judge Perry L. Persons, Waukegan, Ill.; Rural Health Nursing, Miss Isabel Leeds, School Health Advisor, Woodford County.

General Discussion.

AFTERNOON

Meeting jointly with the Committees on Family and Children, State Conference at Jefferson Hotel.

6:00—Dinner, Y. W. C. A.—Speaker: Judge Arthur Fort, "Juvenile Court Work in a Country County."

8:00—Joint meeting with State Conference.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6

MORNING

10:00—Probation Work from Standpoint of a State's Attorney. Charles E. Lauder, State's Attorney, Monmouth, Illinois.

The Prodigal Daughter—Judge L. G. Griffiths, Christian County, Pana, Ill.

Rural Problems—From the Standpoint of a Field Worker. W. S. Badger, St. Charles, Ill.

Probation Extension—W. R. Blackwelder, Joliet, Ill.

Business Session.

AFTERNOON

Visit to Peoria State Hospital.

Joint meeting with State Conference.

EVENING

Joint meeting with State Conference.

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION—1921

WILL COLVIN, SUPERINTENDENT

Short addresses on Parole by Judge C. H. Jenkins, Director of Public Welfare; John L. Whitman, Superintendent of Prisons, Department of Public Welfare; Ira M. Lish, General Superintendent, Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac; Col. C. B. Adams, Managing Officer, St. Charles School for Boys, and S. W. Searle, Assistant Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC WELFARE 1921

M. J. Finn, manager of the Convention Bureau and secretary of the Association of Commerce, introduced Sheldon McGrath, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of Hon. Victor P. Michaels, Mayor of Peoria, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

My part on this program will be very brief. The Mayor personally directs me to express his sincere regret at being unable to be here to welcome the visitors to our city. I wish to say, however, on behalf of the Mayor and the officials of the city administration, that we are indeed glad to have among us you men and women who are interested in the care of the unfortunates. We appreciate your making Peoria your meeting place and we are only too happy to tender to you the key to the city and to do everything in our power to make your visit happy and comfortable. If there is anything that the Mayor or anyone of his subordinates can do, all you have to do is make your wishes known and we will be glad indeed to render whatever assistance we can.

The program this afternoon will be instructive and I shall not take up any more of your time. I merely want to say again that we welcome you to our midst and hope you will make Peoria your annual meeting place.

I thank you.

Leo A. Philips of Chicago, President of the Conference, in response to address of welcome, said:

It is my very great pleasure on behalf of the social workers and others who are present, to say to the citizens of Peoria and officials of the city administration, the Honorable Mayor, and Mr. McGrath, Thank you for the very hearty welcome which has been accorded us, even before this meeting.

For a number of years we have been holding these conferences and always we have been wanting to come to Peoria. Every time there was a conference and the question of the place for next year would come up, then also would Peoria come up. We have hesitated to come, thinking that perhaps some other locality might need the conference more, but this year we thought we needed Peoria and we are here and most happy to be here.

It is not my purpose this afternoon to make a speech. You are not going to be bored by anything that is said this afternoon. Don't misunderstand me. I want to introduce Judge Jenkins, Director of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois, who will respond to the address of welcome. Judge Jenkins.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE C. H. JENKINS, DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

I take it we come to this conference that we may with intelligence, with accuracy and with such knowledge as we have, discuss some of the problems which have to do with the unfortunates of our State, both intra- and extra-mural.

Having in mind the advancement made by people who have given much time and intelligent study to these ever present problems, there is despite their honesty, integrity and unselfishness of purpose a divergence of conclusion which makes paradoxical the assertion that any one group—though they have wrought with the thoroughness and painstaking care characteristic of the pioneer and explorer—has discovered the beacon light which is all illuminating.

Therefore, if I do not mistake, it is only appropriate, fitting and proper that we attempt to point out certain axiomatic and basic things, uniformly agreed upon, admitting of no departure, which may be of assistance to those seeking something to serve as chart and compass, rudder and ballast.

One of the attributes of our civilization is solicitude for the unfortunates of society. I believe it is the desire of all, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, black or white, to gather around the common table and kneel at the common altar of humanity to the end that we may go away better qualified, better equipped to deal with the individual situations that may from time to time confront us.

Not so long ago an unfortunate was merely a synonym for outcast and the unhappy individual who was afflicted with a physical, mental or moral sickness was permitted to languish and suffer until death came as the final release.

Then medicine became a science, receiving the attention of students, and what has been accomplished in the treatment of physical ills needs here no recital. But it is only recently that the problem of dealing with the mentally and morally sick has received thought and attention commensurate with its importance.

The Department of Public Welfare does not come this afternoon with a panacea or with a claim that we are approaching the millenium in the treatment of the mentally and morally sick. It does come with the message that the field for public welfare work in Illinois is big enough and broad enough that whatever has the appearance of merit will be given the opportunity of a demonstration.

Our State covers a territory equal to that extending from the north boundary of Connecticut to the south boundary of West Virginia. Within its borders is the second city in the United States and the fourth in the world. We have a cosmopolitan population, whose ancestors had dwelling place in every corner of the world, and they are here in sufficient numbers to permit an intelligent observation. We have the purely rural, the village, the city and the congested population of the great city. And things, methods and ideas which appear to be soundly humane, in the interest of humanity, and that may aid a little in bringing benefits and comfort to our unfortunates, will find an attentive ear and a State agency ready to help and coöperate. So we should not cling to obsolete, outworn doctrines and theories with no other reason to assign than that "it has always been done." We should not abhor a thing simply because it is new and untried. We should not be dogmatic, opinionated, believing our way is the way—that any rule is inflexible, inelastic.

Let us take the public into our confidence, discuss our problems in street English and learn if we may, something practical and workable. I appreciate the fact that theory is beautiful and that the mental exercise necessary to negotiate an understanding of some very wonderful treatises on the subject of welfare is a much needed course in thought gymnastics, but in the meantime a considerable number of our population is dying. Let us give them something of substance rather than theory. The very bigness of the problem makes it hard to approach.

Teach the prisoner habits of industry and regular living—both a necessary part of discipline. Teach and treat the insane as we would a child. Most of them are physically fit. Give them something to occupy their time which will have for its aim training, maybe habit training, and perhaps it will find a responsive chord that will make possible the reconstruction of a mind. You know it is a question as to how serious the mental disorder must be before it can be said definitely that it affects the individual to the extent that he or she can make no further contribution to society.

May we have the courage to go through the Gethsemane of criticism and ridicule, the Calvary of venom and hate and the crucifixion of mistatement and misrepresentation.

PUBLIC WELFARE

ADDRESS BY RT. REV. EDMUND M. DUNNE, *Bishop of Peoria.*

About a year ago some of us were in great trepidation lest Peoria should be surpassed in the census by East St. Louis. Of course it is not the quantity but quality of population that really counts. We are all, however, impressed more or less by the size of a city, and after the official returns we Peorians breathed a deep sigh of relief. We could still justly claim the distinction of belonging to the second city in the State of Illinois. Not a single one of us would enthuse over having our home town relegated to second place, were there question of active sympathy and coöperation with Public Welfare and Works of Charity. We all have sufficient local pride to desire Peoria in this respect to be second to none, not even to Chicago with its teeming millions. I wish both to thank and congratulate the Committee responsible for having selected Peoria as the most suitable place to hold this Joint Conference.

Before the World War American reputation abroad was anything but enviable. People sometimes confound reputation with character. Reputation is what others think of us, whether for good or for bad; in either case their opinion is usually exaggerated. Character is what we really are in spite of misunderstandings.

Americans make very poor diplomats because their character is too frank, too candid, too anxious for "open covenants openly arrived at." We like to play with the cards facing upwards. Yet in a great many European quarters we were regarded as about the most materialistic people on the face of the earth, whose highest ambition was the pursuit of pelf and pleasure, and whose national deity was the almighty dollar. For fully two years after that awful conflict started, Europeans became more and more convinced that we were nothing else but a race of profiteers taking advantage of their misfortune and that about the only place charity might be found among us was possibly in the dictionary. It goaded them to notice the steady depreciation of their currency. Why should it take sixteen and even eighteen francs to make an American dollar when only a short while before it required but five? Perhaps that may, in a measure, account for the outrageous prices and extortions occasionally practised upon our boys when they went over there to help them out.

After our entrance into the war, opinion of us began to change for the better. Although our ambassador to the Court of St. James declared that we entered the conflict to save our own hides, the most of us, retaining a remnant of self-respect, prefer the altruistic opinion of our former President and claim that our predominant motive was to make the world safe for democracy. The severest of our critics must now admit that we opened our hearts and our purses as no people ever have since the beginning of human history. The activities of our vast charitable organizations conducted on so gigantic a scale to relieve the want and misery throughout the war-swept zones, have placed us in the very front rank of human idealism. All these charitable works have tended in many ways to unify the American people. Thank goodness, there are some things upon which Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile can

agree. They are charity and patriotism. We have set an example of these virtues for ourselves to follow, and we have given an object lesson for the younger members of this present generation who are to follow us.

First it was Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds. From platform and pulpit we were exhorted to give until it hurt. Many of us did. Some of those who didn't went to Leavenworth or to some internment camp.

Then came the Armistice, and with it an unbroken line of drives hardly less formidable than any of Von Hindenberg's. In order to meet them successfully some had to sacrifice their bonds. Relief for the Belgian widows and orphans; relief for the devastated areas of Flanders, France, Poland, and Russia; relief for the starving Armenians, Serbians, Austrians, and Germans. There is hardly a nation great or small on the other side of the Atlantic, which has not recently appealed to us for help. Billions have been loaned to our co-belligerents to carry on that grim and ghastly war. Now, with no thought of paying the interest, they want us to forget both interest and principal, and give still more. If I diagnose correctly the economic condition of poor old bankrupt Europe, it is a clear case not of acute, but of chronic "gimmeitis."

Firmly believing in the love of God and of our neighbor, regardless of the latter's race, creed, or color, we cannot adopt the closed shop idea in the exercise of charity which is essentially catholic or universal. With our strong belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, we cannot turn a deaf ear to any deserving appeal, no matter whence it comes. But it will do no harm to remember just now that the sweet virtue of charity begins at home, even though it must not stop there. Of course, we believe in making the world safe for democracy, but our paramount duty lies in making America safe first. Let us begin with Peoria, with the State of Illinois. Let us clean up before our own doors before attempting to right the wrongs of the universe. Public Welfare, Charities and Corrections afford an immense field for the exercise of our philanthropy. The activities of these agencies are concerned with the restoration of individuals, families, and groups to the normal or accepted standards of civilized life.

If you are solely interested in the study of social conditions, their causes and effects, then your interest is purely academic and your field is sociology. When you pass up and down Main Street, the natives may point you out and whisper with bated breath: "There goes a sociologist!" Your career is made. You have broken into the magic circle of high-brows and up-lifters. Let us hope that you will not join the coterie of sociological tinkers who, by their persistent lobbying at legislatures both state and federal, are vainly striving to improve upon the works of the Creator, either by an amendment to or an abrogation of His sacred laws. Some of them are clamoring for more liberal divorce laws. If they cannot have simultaneous, they want at least progressive polygamy. Yet we read in the inspired book that "what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." Others are anxious to restrict the birth of offspring by artificial preventive practices, although the book of Genesis tells us that the Lord slew the author of Onanism "because he did a detestable thing." Not content with impeding the entrance of undesirables into this world, they would hasten the departure of suffering incurables into eternity through an overdose of chloroform or other drug, and they have the unmitigated gall to apply to this atrocious crime the euphemistic name of euthanasia or easy death. Its real name is murder, for the Lord has said: "Thou shalt not kill."

If you wish to help in the practical solution of social problems by going down into your pocket and assist with money, or money's equivalent—your valuable time—then your field is charitable or social service. You will imitate the good samaritan by performing corporal and spiritual works of mercy. You may often discover the field overrun with the weeds of poverty, crime, disease, dependency, and parental neglect.

The aim of Public Welfare is to restore the individual to normal when he or she has become subnormal or abnormal; to rehabilitate the family, bringing it back to its proper standing, remedying the evils and overcoming the

misfortunes that have crept into it, bolstering up the community when its standards have fallen below what they should be—all this and more is the work of one wishing to take up social and charitable service as a vocation.

It may sometimes happen that the remedy might prove worse than the disease. In such cases it would be much better to follow the example of the husbandman mentioned in the Gospel. He allowed both wheat and cockle to grow until the harvest, lest in removing the cockle the good grain should be destroyed. Of course it is always easier to tear down than build up, to demolish than to construct.

The best charitable and social work is the kind that prevents poverty, sickness, disease, dependency, and delinquency. But in our daily experience, one is apt to be more occupied with cure than with prevention. The average man rarely solicits advice how to prevent evil. He usually waits until misfortune overtakes him. Then he will ask you to help him out of his trouble. The ideal social worker will not spend his lifetime pulling unfortunates out of the ditch. No; he will speedily try to devise ways and means of removing the ditch. It sounds like emphasizing the obvious to say that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Yet if people would occasionally recall to mind this time-worn axiom, how much mental and physical pain they could easily avoid!

A form of democracy that has invaded even monarchies is constitutional government. Whether under monarchical or republican regime, constitutional government is responsible to the people whose representatives remain in office only so long as they legislate for the advancement, not of a particular class, nor of a privileged group, but for the benefit of the vast majority. And political candidates, as we all know, entertain a wholesome respect for majorities.

Of recent years our state and federal solons have been giving their best time and attention to social welfare legislation. All these legal provisions, like the maternity bill, widows' pensions, infant welfare, crippled soldiers, and prevention of industrial accidents, have a vital interest for us all. They should be carefully studied and scrutinized before their enactment, so that we may be certain of their containing no infringement upon the sacred rights of the individual or the family. If for no other reason than to preserve Christian morality and Christian civilization itself, I should like to see as many as possible of our religiously educated men and women interested in this whole movement of social welfare.

The present tendency in their solution of the delinquency, dependency, and parental neglect problems is the drifting away from institutionalism. Now it is personal contact and personal service to the individual. Individual, when possible, is more efficient than collective treatment. I am heartily in favor of the parole system in the case of the first offenders, providing it be consistently and conscientiously carried out. As to dependents, I have never enthused much over institutional children. Although our local orphanage contains about 150 inmates, I regard it simply as a clearing house in which the children subject to adoption should be detained only until we can find for them clean, comfortable homes where they will enjoy a moral and religious training, with all the paternal and maternal solicitude for their temporal and spiritual welfare that a real home implies.

For the social worker, no less than for other classes responsible for the community's welfare, a training is necessary which will prepare one for safe and sane leadership. The visiting nurse, probation officer, health inspector, and industrial advisor have unlimited opportunities to enjoy the confidence of individuals and of families. They should therefore be of the highest type of manhood and womanhood.

The social order is changing in many of its traditional aspects, and we must take our place in the practical life of the community as well as in the councils of those shaping public policies and determining the course of events. To stand aloof betrays lack of patriotism.

There is no other human service having a higher sanction than that of helping our less fortunate fellowmen. Hence my fervent prayer is that the Lord may preside over all the sessions of this Joint Conference. May His

spirit animate and guide the delegates in their deliberations to adopt only such measures as are conformable to His will and which may serve the best interests of this great commonwealth, thus making of Illinois a model state of the Union.

SOME PHASES OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE*

BY MISS JANE ADDAMS, HULL HOUSE, CHICAGO.

As you know, during the last few months, a call has been issued by the President of the U. S. to various other nations, five in all, to take part in a Disarmament Conference. The call has come as the result of a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon the Members of Congress as well as upon the Members of the Executive Government. Such pressure comes from various directions, which perhaps makes the situation all the more hopeful; for we got Prohibition in America as a result of movements from many directions, no one of which alone could have brought it about. The business man saw the condition of many workmen on Monday morning; the man in the South dreaded the power which liquor seemed to be gaining among the colored people; the people in the churches felt it was a moral issue; and a dozen other causes finally converged to bring about Prohibition, which of course could only have come about in a time of war. And so we feel that if the demand for disarmament comes from many sources, it has a certain validity and a certain promise of success.

First of all there are the business men who objected to the high taxes. They used to say we were having war taxes without a war and income taxes without an income. Then there was published during the last few months of 1920 a very startling picture or diagram of the expenditure of our Federal taxes, and this diagram, which was got out with great care by a Bureau of Statistical Information of the Government, divulged that 92 per cent of all the Federal taxes were being expended as they put it, for past wars and future wars. Under this heading they put into a very large black section of the round wheel which represented the total expenditure, the money that was paid on war debts, the money that went into all the soldiers' pensions, and the money which was to be expended for the very large naval programme which is now being projected in the United States. Education had something like 1½ per cent, and the research department, the saving of life, both in the agricultural and humanitarian senses, had about 2 per cent, and so forth. This calculation was perhaps not quite fair, because it was based on estimates to carry out a naval programme projected in 1916, before the United States came into the war, and when our shipping was suffering from the ravages of war. It was dropped when the United States entered the war, because it was impossible to carry it out with the other huge expenses which the war involved; but after the war was over, to everyone's surprise, it was resuscitated and set into motion. President Wilson had predicted that unless the United States entered the League of Nations, the only logical position was to make full preparations for war; but although that was said we did not believe we should really go to work to build the largest navy in the world. But we are setting to work in that fashion. We are laying down the keels for sixteen battleships, more I believe than have ever been projected for any one nation at one time. When finished we shall still be less than the British Navy, but the British Navy has never in its history built so many ships at once. There are many reasons why this programme is objectionable at the present moment. In the first place the United States has become the creditor nation, and it seems very mean to take advantage of that fact when the other nations at the moment cannot have these navies if they would; it is both ungenerous and lacking in magnanimity to utilize this moment for building a large navy.

*Unfortunately a stenographic report of Miss Addams address was not made and as she did not speak from manuscript no copy of the address is available, but copy of a similar address delivered at Eccleston Guildhouse, London, England on Sunday evening, September 18, 1921 is presented here. It contains practically all of the subjects discussed by Miss Addams at the Peoria meeting.

Secondly, it uses money which is very much needed for other purposes. At this time in the United States we are suffering from unemployment. There is a slump in our financial and industrial life, largely because there is a lack of credit which might be given to the other nations who are ready to buy from us if they had the money with which to buy. If an international credit, for instance, could be given to certain European nations who are now unable to buy the wheat, wool and cotton which we have in the United States, a circle of trade might be reinstituted and reinvigorated. At this very moment to say on the one hand that there is no money with which to guarantee these international credits, and on the other hand to spend preposterous sums on a navy without which we have gotten on very well hitherto, is obviously inconsistent.

NEW METHODS OF WAR

Then there is the belief that it is a very useless and foolish thing to be carrying out a naval programme at this moment, for no one knows what the coming methods of warfare are going to be. The use of gases and other new methods of warfare which are being evolved may render useless many of the armaments which are now being projected. Professor Rose, of Cambridge, has lately said that the enormous battleships which were so slow to come to grips even during the late war, because they are so precious and so costly and so cumbersome, are becoming less and less valuable for fighting as time goes on, and as the newer inventions which are to be managed from the air and from the shore by wireless, are being developed.

Thirdly, there is the point of view which is being put forward very largely by women. All over the United States there are large organizations of women, some of them mounting up to the millions in their membership, who have taken a very strong stand at last against the increase of armaments so far as the United States is concerned, and they are coming out very strong and without any qualification for the disarmament programme; first, the checking of armaments, stopping where we are now; then, so quickly as may be, a diminution which shall be as proportioned, as well as carried out as between the nations; then, we hope, finally, an extinction of the whole wretched business.

A NEW MOTIVE

This problem can be approached from many directions. Personally, I believe we will not be able to quench war, the lust of battle, until we arouse other primitive and powerful human motives, which we all possess, but which during the last few years have been inhibited, suppressed as it were during the very years that the combative side has been so very much stressed. After all, mankind did not fight for a great many thousands of years. Man has been on the earth in some shape or another for about a million and a half years, we are told, but masses of men fighting against other masses of men is only about twenty thousands of years old. For a long time men lived in communities, in a gregarious and friendly fashion, and developed their skill more in the use of the tool than of the weapon; the weapon was long only useful when they went out in search of food. During those remote times, two things were developed. One was, a great desire for a sense of security, and that is a thing which war stresses; the other was a great desire to be assured against death by starvation. The tribe became responsible, then, for those two things: to guard its members from dangers outside and later from other tribes, and also to secure for its members freedom from the fear of starvation. Each member of the tribe came to have an equal share in the sense of security and the sense of preservation. Those two things, then, are very old, the desire for protection which a man has when he comes together with his fellows, and which is very largely at the basis of primitive national life, and the desire for continuation of life, that the single member of the tribe shall share such food and such care as the other members of the tribe are able to secure for all.

SECURITY AND FOOD

During these last years, and the years when war was being waged we all know the tremendous pressure which was laid upon the sense of security. It is almost impossible to get a modern nation to fight unless it can first be persuaded that it is doing so in the interests of self-preservation, in common language, of self-defense. In one sense all wars are wars of defense, because a war must be so construed before you can get the whole nation interested in it. That sense of security is very primitive and very deeply implanted in the human constitution, in human society as such, and perhaps it is inevitable that it should be so. But at the same time there is the other desire, to feed the world, to keep alive those people with whom you are associated in a family and a nation and even in larger groups. The war itself finally brought that out. During the war we used to hear a great many accounts of the battles, military engagements which were taking place on the fields of France, and we turned sick with apprehension and with fear, as these reports came; but in the midst of them we gradually began to have other reports. There came tales from Belgium and Northern France that ten thousand people were being fed through the kindness and help of those from the outside. Right in the midst of the war reports, would appear purely scientific phrases about standards of nutrition and the physiological value of certain foods as against certain other foods; and gradually there came together throughout the world groups of people whose business it was to feed first the soldiers, and later huge civilian populations who would have perished unless the food sources had been organized and placed at their disposal. And right in the midst of this desire for security, which was in a sense responsible for the war, there arose ever stronger this other, this nutritive side, this feeding of the people of Europe, which also began to assert itself and become stronger from day to day.

THE CHILDREN

I have just come from the city of Vienna. There I found people from every nation in Europe, with their little groups of workers who are trying to keep alive the children in that desolate city. The children were being brought back, some of them even from northern Sweden, where they had spent some weeks or months of vacation—little groups of welfare workers from every nation in Europe, doing what they could to keep alive the children of a devastated country, who had been brought to such a low ebb of life through the long war, and if I may be permitted to say so, through the terms of peace.

Another chord has been struck, something more primitive, more normal than war itself, had been appealed to in the desire to keep children alive. You know the wonderful organizations for food administration which were formed between the Allied nations. You know all the things that happened, that seemed as if they never would happen, under the pressure of this great desire to feed the world. Personally, I believe there is in it a great moral challenge, that it could quench the lust of war at its very source if we really trusted it and realized that it is quite as important as the other thing.

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE

Take the situation in Russia at the present moment. At the Assembly of the League of Nations last week, Dr. Nansen pressed his claim. He made a wonderful address, begging that he be given the resources with which to carry out his plans for feeding millions of people who would otherwise perish off the face of the earth. Quite irrespective of their political affiliations, and of the political difficulties in the way, there was this human appeal, which was more urgent, more penetrating, and more genuine than any of the political difficulties which were raised and brought up against him. I believe it would save not only millions of Russian peasants from dying, but save the League of Nations itself, if it could thus endear itself to thousands of men and women of every nation who as yet understand it so little.

We have over a hundred millions of people in the United States—it takes a long time to convince them one by one of the value of the League of Nations. We have had some difficulties about the League of Nations, but when you can make the man in the street, the woman whose primitive obligation and whose object of life is to keep her children fed; when you can make them see that the League has done a great piece of humanitarian work which could not have been done by any one nation, that millions of people would have died had there not been a sort of an International League which could come to their assistance, you would get the confidence of the common people, to use Abraham Lincoln's phrase. You would get it so completely that nothing in the world could keep the United States out of the League. After all, no nation can endure unless it has the understanding and support of the bulk of the people who compose that nation. Something of that sort must be done with the League of Nations, it must get the understanding and affection of the simple men and women who would be enormously interested in that which would keep alive people who would otherwise die. One nation after another is tormented almost as by an unappeased thirst to come to closer relations with its neighbors. That tendency of man to widen the circle of his interests and sympathy is a normal and natural thing which has been largely responsible for his development.

To bring into this new international relationship the bulk of all the people and all the nations can only be done by appealing to something more primitive than war itself. I think we have a clue in our hands, if we respond to this great desire for feeding the world, for keeping the children alive, for preserving those bases of life without which all other things are valueless. Personally, I think we shall quench war and the desire for war, and we shall get disarmament, if we arouse other motives and believe in them enough, and fill them with such courage and sense of validity that they will count. There are many ways of approaching disarmament and I have not troubled you with a certain number of facts and figures which I might have quoted, because after all they are going to be published more and more widely and we are all going to become familiar with them. By means of propaganda and the spreading of all the information we can gather together we must get to the affection and the co-operation of all people of good will.

SOME RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE JUVENILE COURT

ADDRESS BY JUDGE PERRY L. PERSONS, WAUKEGAN.

In the time which I have allotted myself I wish briefly to emphasize three points—three responsibilities—in connection with the county courts or, in Cook County, the juvenile branch of the circuit court. The first is the misunderstanding, or perhaps the lack of understanding, on the part of the public. Public opinion should support the work but in some instances, in my opinion, the juvenile courts of this State are almost on the point of losing this support. I am not a pessimist. We have to be optimists in our work. I don't say this to alarm anyone, but I do say that the lack of information and the lack of understanding on the part of some of the public is alarming.

You remember a few years ago, Griffith's "Intolerance," which you enjoyed so much, pictured a scene in the juvenile court. The social service workers went to the home of a small babe and took the child to the juvenile court, which unfortunately heard only one side of the case, and consequently the child was placed in a foundlings' home. As I remember the scene, the father had been incarcerated for a crime of which he was afterwards proven innocent. The point I want to bring out is that the hundreds of thousands of people throughout this country who witnessed that scene got an erroneous impression of the juvenile courts, of what they do in this State and in this country. I don't believe that scene was ever enacted in any juvenile court in this country. It was laid in New York, not in Illinois. It was made up for sensation. It was made up in a moving picture house. You and I know

it, but the thousands of people who saw it didn't know it. They were alarmed by the sensational and horrible scene. It made my blood boil when I saw that picture.

I have a daughter eight years old and two older ones, and I go to the movies once in a while. When Charlie Chaplin in "The Kid" came to our town, I inquired of our theater proprietor if it was a proper show for children eight years of age and up and he said it was and I went to that show with my family. There was one scene in "The Kid"—I doubt if there is a person in this room who hasn't seen it. Do you remember that scene when "The Kid" was taken from Chaplin's hovel? How was he taken? Now you know what I am going to say. If it was necessary for the child to go, and I am not sure that it was even then, and I don't care how humble the place was, but assuming it was necessary for "The Kid" to leave the home which Charlie Chaplin was kindly providing for it, I wonder how you people would say it should be done or shouldn't be done? Shouldn't the county send a sympathetic humané officer, Red Cross nurse, visiting nurse, public health nurse or some agency like that—not an officer with a star that could be seen two blocks away? Should not that nurse go to Charlie Chaplin and say, "You are sick and we won't lock your baby up, we will see that it has three wholesome meals a day and we will care for this little kid to whom you are trying to be a good parent, and when you recover you can have it again;" help him clean up the house and all that sort of thing.

You know what did happen. Some one complained to the county physician and he came there. I thought from his appearance he didn't have a heart. He reported to some authority, I don't know which, and a wagon looking like a police patrol came in charge of a big fellow who I thought intended to arrest the two year old youngster.

That scene never transpired in actual life, but it was done to appeal to the sensations. My temperature increased considerably while I saw that part of the show; my daughter asked me, "Papa, do you ever do that way?" I said, "Never."

But the point I want to emphasize is that the picture was educating people the wrong way, for I would stake my reputation that that scene was never enacted outside of a moving picture production. It was the worst type that could have been portrayed.

Our school children get wrong impressions. Why is it in this modern world that the very worst types of life instead of the best are shown? The courts handling juvenile work to-day are "up against it," not only from the movies but from general hearsay.

A case came to our attention through the State's Attorney's office on a complaint of some sort involving five children. Their mother had died, the father was a working man, doing the best he could, but the condition of the home was such that the children were not properly cared for. In the interim between the time the papers were filed and the time the case was to come up, three people came to see about it, a deputy sheriff, the president of a woman's club and another person. I referred them to the state's attorney's office. These people came insisting that the children should not be taken away from their own home.

It attracted my attention because I had spoken in that community at an open air meeting and at a men's meeting and I had been emphatic in calling attention to the fact that the actual separation of the child from the parent was the last thing the county court did. The probation officer of our county also had spoken at a meeting of the Woman's Club, but in spite of the facts we had endeavored to impress upon the people of that community, they feared we were going to send those children to an orphanage.

So in spite of everything we can do, in spite of what actually does happen in court, people will get the wrong impressions.

We owe it to ourselves, as social workers interested in public and child welfare, to see to it that our work is not so misunderstood. That is the first responsibility that we must keep in mind.

When that little group of dependents came into court, I felt my responsibility. It being the first time the little folks had ever been in court, they had the impression that something was going to be done to them, not for them. You county judges who are here feel that you not only have the question of the least separation possible in the individual cases, but you have the individual responsibility to convince those little folks of a lesson in civil government and citizenship. When my father took me into court for the first time (I was a little fellow six years old) a case involving people in our neighborhood was being tried, and you know as I sat there beside that splendid father of mine, if anyone had looked at me, my heart would have jumped out of my mouth. That feeling of awe is unexplainable; it comes over people who go into court for the first time. It is our duty to prevent any feeling of that kind. It is the duty of the judge, state's attorney and probation officer to instill in the minds of little children the idea that they are not there to be punished but rather to have things done for them.

Concerning delinquency cases, I am going to speak very frankly. I think the county courts of this State permit delinquent boys and girls to go to St. Charles and Geneva with too great freedom. Those are excellent schools; I have the utmost regard for them, but the children should go there only as a last resort. I know that sometimes it is necessary, owing to their physical condition and when local facilities are not adequate, for them to go there at once. In no other case should a delinquent boy or girl, no matter what he or she has done, go there at the first hearing.

A delinquent boy comes into court. If he has had any experience with courts it has been police courts and he is guilty of course because he has been arrested by the police, but my opinion is that no juvenile court should commit in such a case. The boy should be talked with and his good will should be obtained, and the matter of probation should be explained to him. He should be told that in a case of violation of probation he may be sent to the State Training School at St. Charles, and when he violates his probation and comes into court he knows who is to blame. He does not blame the police, the state's attorney or the judge and the state's attorney and the police have gained his good will. When he goes there he goes knowing that he sent himself and the court of his county didn't send him there, and he goes in a very different frame of mind than if he went there at the first hearing. If he went at the first hearing do you know what would happen? He would always have a feeling of resentment towards the court. He would never get over that narrow feeling, and instead of becoming a good citizen he might become a bolshevik—he would be opposed to law and order and every time a proposition came up for his determination as a citizen you might always find him on the wrong instead of the right side.

We must look ahead fifteen or twenty years when these young boys will become citizens and exercise the same responsibility in public affairs as you and I and whose vote will count just as much as yours or mine. I had no prepared talk this morning but I had this in my system based on some things I have seen in the juvenile courts.

THE OTHER SIDE OF MAIN STREET

ADDRESS BY MISS HARRIET VITUM, HEAD RESIDENT, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, CHICAGO.

I have wanted very much to talk about "Main Street" and I was pleased when that topic was assigned to me. I was glad the subject wasn't "What About Main Street?" I am glad it is "The Other Side of Main Street."

It happens that I was born on Main Street some 15 or 20 miles from here and I lived on Main Street for a good many years and I know something about Main Street. I think, in the first place, we are perfectly sure that Carol didn't know anything about the other side of Main Street. All that she knew

was her own side of the street. She had neither the vision nor the imagination nor perhaps the desire to find out anything about Main Street. She wasn't even so much concerned that the people about her were playing cards, but that she didn't care to learn to play cards. Another thing that we get from the book was that she didn't make very much of an effort to find out if the people were having a good time in what they were doing or if they were really happy about it. Her interest was whether or not they were doing the thing that would be useful to them.

I was trying to check up yesterday, to see what was on the other side of Main Street. I found that the hospital, the cemetery and the High School were all on the other side of Main Street. Then I tried to check up and see what was on my own side of the street and I found quite a few comfortable neighbors whom I have always known.

Then I found Oklahoma, I think perhaps whatever town you may take in Illinois you will find an Oklahoma. You may not call it Oklahoma. You may not even know there is such a place. I was discussing Main Street with two Riverside people yesterday and one said, "We have no Oklahoma in Riverside." The other person said, "Well, just wait a minute, do we have an Oklahoma?" and she was able to define an Oklahoma. I think every community has an Oklahoma if we wanted to go out and look for it. The Oklahoma where I grew up was made up of Poles and Hungarians—Polacks we called them generally—and they lived quite a little way back, about six blocks from Main Street.

There were only a few people who knew Oklahoma very well. I knew one doctor who learned to know it. The newspaper reporter knew Oklahoma, the Chief of Police knew Oklahoma, but I don't think very many people knew it.

I remember when I would go home on a visit my mother said it was very difficult to get help in the home—that you just can't get anyone to do that sort of work.

One day there came into my settlement a foreign woman with two children. She told me that she had come from down state. Her husband had been employed in a factory and had died suddenly. Some of her neighbors took her in and she finally procured enough money to get to Chicago with her two children where she took up quarters with some more people of her own nationality in the congested part of that over-populated city. She told me that she hated very much to come away from that little town. She had a little garden and the children could be out doors, but she said there was no way for her to make a living there. I afterwards learned that she was an expert laundress, but she had lived a great way from Main Street and the people didn't know that she resided in Oklahoma. It seemed to me that it was a great lesson for the people of that community and for all of us.

If we will just take our vision of Main Street and go over the horizon of our town we will find some things that will be of value to us all. I am thinking that if Carol had gone off from her Main Street, away from her grocery store where she couldn't find the things that she wanted, she would have discovered that the community did afford some luxury that she had not found. She would have found an important work if she had taken the trouble to look just a little farther from her own street. I think she would have more nearly attained her ambition if she had tried to find out whether or not those people were happy in doing the things they were doing.

I have known social workers who would go in a community and lay down certain rules for the people to live by. If they had looked the situation over they would have found that those people were living pretty sane lives.

Then I think, after all, it is not so much what we really think a community should do as whether or not the community is doing things for the sake of the people in that community. Whether we live in the town ourselves or whether we move into the town to reform it, ought to know a good bit about the town.

A woman came to Miss Addams and asked her if she couldn't help her. Miss Addams gave her the most harmless looking boys she had in her house. The woman said: "Now you are going to teach me and I am going to teach you. We are going to learn all about the different animals. Some have scales, some have feathers and some have fur. Does anyone know what a cat has?" A little boy said, "fur," and she said, "Yes that is right, you are going to teach me and I am going to teach you. Does anyone know how a cat gets across the floor?"

A little boy said it runs on its feet.

"Yes," she said, "you are going to teach me and I am going to teach you."

Finally a little boy said, "God, woman didn't you ever see a cat?"

I think, after all, we have to find out something of the community with which we have to work. We can teach them and they can teach us. We ought to know how and where those people live, how they work and where they play. We may be able to fit ourselves in with that community.

In Illinois I do not think there is anything more important than to know where and how our people live. In your community is there any family that lives in a house that human beings shouldn't live in? Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, and Indiana all have housing laws—some new and very wonderful housing laws. Illinois has said to the whole world it doesn't care how its people are housed.

Every session of the legislature that bill has gone down to defeat and we have never gotten down to a minimum of housing standards which we, the social workers, and the real estate men could agree upon. What is the matter with us on Main Street that we couldn't get together in our town as they got together in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where the people went as one person to the City Hall and said to the whole town, "Give us a housing committee that will make Grand Rapids safe for all the people who want to live here."

Think, people of Main Street, and give to the people of Oklahoma houses that are fit for human people to live in. We shall then get together and say to our legislature, "It is a disgrace that every state surrounding Illinois has a housing law and Illinois doesn't."

We should look into the lives of the people who work for us. You remember Carol failed rather miserably. Find out where these people come from and to what sort of homes they return and what has been the influence of our Main Street on their families. Are those buildings in every town in Illinois just what you would have them be? Then the factory life, the office life, in our town just off Main Street, are conditions such as to make the life of the people employed better or to make them shrink physically and mentally? We should have an industrial program in the State of Illinois. We haven't done it yet because we don't know how and where our people work.

During the days when the Council of Defense was being organized and I was speaking to the women of Illinois, I appeared before a very large number in a church in a Southern Illinois town. During my talk one man in the audience arose and said, "Would you please be good enough to confine your remarks to the people in our community? Those conditions may exist in Chicago, but please do not trouble us with problems that do not concern us at all."

I told him I would try to comply and I said, "May I ask you a question?" Whose six girls were down at the station at twelve o'clock last night?"

A woman got up and told me to go on and tell about the dangers "because three girls went to ruin in our community only a month ago."

One time I took eight girls out of a dance hall in the city of Chicago and out of those eight girls only one mother knew where her daughter was. When I told that mother it was one of the worst dance halls in Chicago, she said she didn't know of our dance hall problem in America or in Chicago and she didn't know of the dangers in which her daughter was thrown. It makes no difference whether it is in a down-state city or in Chicago, the young people of our State are in the very very greatest danger.

Let us go to the juvenile court of every county, let us go to the reform school for girls, for boys, let us go to the Reformatory at Pontiac; the inmates are not all from Chicago. Every community in Illinois is adding to the population at Pontiac and at Joliet as well. What are we doing to organize the leisure time of the young folks of our city? I have never heard of anything that is going on among the young people of Main Street. I have known of cases that came before the juvenile court, a delinquent girl case or a delinquent boy case, and I am wondering why, through the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A., through every kind of an organization in that community, we couldn't make something for the recreation of the people of the community.

It might not be the thing that Carol wanted to do. The things that are safe are the things that we want them to do. If they want to play cards find a decent place where they can play cards. Let us open our men's clubs, let us open our church parlors, let us open whatever buildings we may have, so that our young people may go there and play pool. I am told that the road which leads to Pontiac is the road which leads to the pool rooms in Illinois, so let us shut up our pool rooms. Those of you who have spent hours in the public dance halls, have you ever done anything to correct danger? Most of us dance ourselves but it is a curious thing that we shall establish such standards of dancing in this day to pass on to our young people the worst danger of the dance halls.

Some of you have read the story of "Martha of the Dance Halls" in the Tribune. A few years ago when I was discussing the social evil with the Mayor of Budapest he said, "You have in America some such very wonderful places to draw your young people such as Barbary Coast near San Francisco." He knew that place was a source of danger to our young people.

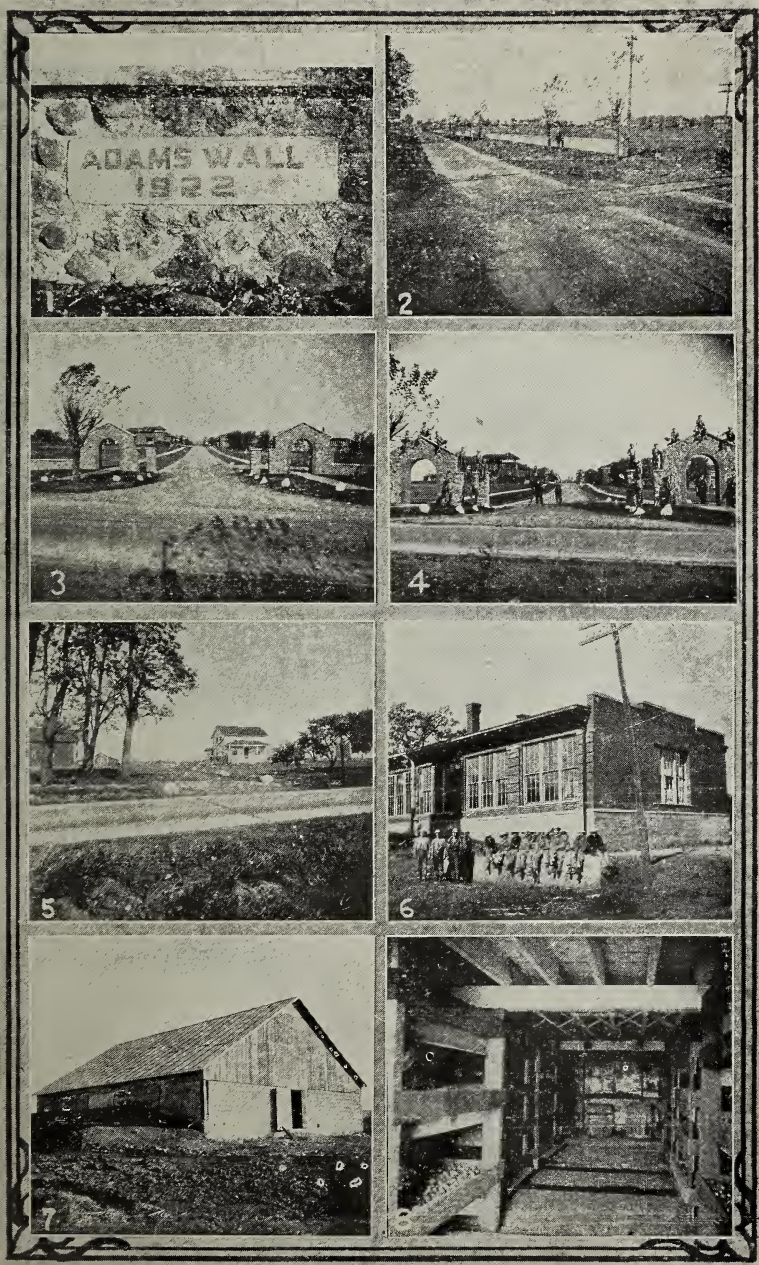
Isn't it a curious thing that we should be so blind to the dangers of the people among whom we live? It seems to me that these are the lessons we ought to draw from Carol's experiences. First of all we ought to lift our eyes from Main Street and the grocery store that supplies our needs, to live in that community, to know the people of Oklahoma and to know the people on the west side of the street and to know what their dangers are, instead of going to dinner parties and card parties; and that we ought to get together and work out a plan that makes us useful to the community. Let us define our own Main Street and all the streets passing into Main Street; let us not work for them or against them but with them for the best interests of that community.

FAMILY REHABILITATION

PAPER BY M. F. KARF, SUPERINTENDENT JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE
BUREAU, CHICAGO.

I know it is bad psychology to begin a talk with an apology, but regret it as I may, I must nevertheless, apologize at the beginning of my talk this afternoon because of some of the terminology which I shall use. Every time I have occasion to speak in public regarding social work, I find myself wishing that we had a standardized vocabulary and a technical terminology so that there could be no mistaking one's meaning. This is not the case at present. Thus, for instance, it seems to me that the title of my topic this afternoon is inadequate in at least one respect. The term "Rehabilitation," only tells half the story, for we frequently are obliged to do a great deal more than rehabilitate.

Indeed, only too often are we confronted with situations where rehabilitation would be very poor social work. Rehabilitation means bringing back to a former status, or a former status re-established. This may not be at all desirable because a great many people with whom we are called upon to deal, either had no "standards," or they were so poor and undesirable, that to re-establish them would be anything but constructive work. It is therefore that I should prefer to term family case work, habilitation, rather than



1922 IMPROVEMENTS—ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WORK OF BOY INMATES

1—Tablet in Adams Wall along Lincoln Highway; 2—Showing full length of Adams Wall along Lincoln Highway; 3—New gateway, front entrance to school. 4—New gateway with boys; 5—New farm unit on two hundred acres land recently purchased; 6—Addition to Industrial Building; 7—Old dairy barn converted into root cellar; 8—Interior of root cellar.



rehabilitation, for the former implies a giving of status and standards, whereas the latter implies a re-establishment of a former state, supposedly desirable, which may never have existed.

I may perhaps make my point clear by using a concrete case as an illustration. Mary, a shop girl, the daughter of poor parents, married John, an operator, in order to escape from the monotony and drudgery of her home and shop. Not having had any education, training, or experience in home-making, she had not made a very good home for John. This became even worse when year after year their family was enlarged by an additional member who added work and worry to Mary's already too heavy burden. It is not difficult to imagine the outcome. John's earnings could not keep pace with the increase in this family. His work became harder, the care and attention which he received from his wife became less and less, the children because of their lack of training were an ever increasing source of worry and aggravation, until he broke down and was obliged to go to a sanitarium.

Now comes the social agency. The question is: Is rehabilitation advisable? If so, to what degree shall we rehabilitate? There are, and never have been, any housekeeping standards in the home; the children were never properly trained, for neither the father nor the mother knew anything about training children; the social standards are and always have been nil, and if the situation is to be relieved at all, a process of education must be started which should result in giving this group some standards and some ideals. This process is habilitation, rather than rehabilitation.

It is clear, of course, that habilitation means educating the parents as well as the children. That this is a difficult task goes without saying, for not only does it involve a setting up of new ideals, but it frequently necessitates a tearing down of an apathetic state of mind which is detrimental to the acquisition of a new point of view. Great care must be exercised that the new ideals be neither too high nor too low, for in the first case the person involved will cease to strive, because the ideals will seem out of reach, and in the second instance, no striving will be necessary and there will, therefore, be no incentive. It follows, then, that the ideals must be of a continuously progressive nature. They must also be of a varying nature, because they must be adapted to the intelligence of the subject, so that he may comprehend their meaning. They must be based on and drawn from the former experiences of the family, or they will not understand what one is driving at, and lastly, they must be adapted to the physical capacity of the client. Presentation of a never obtainable ideal is excusable only on one condition, and that is when the breaking down of an apathetic attitude is necessary. Otherwise it results in discouragement.

So much for the consideration of what the two terms involve. Let us next consider the methodology of habilitation or rehabilitation, if you will.

If one were to read the case records in our organization, and for that matter, the records in most social agencies, he would be struck with the difference in point of view, of say five years ago and today. The approach is fundamentally different. The old method consisted of a sort of symptomatic treatment, and was necessarily opiate in effect. It concerned itself only with alleviating present want, and relieving existing stress. It rarely aimed at more than that. It did not deal with causes. I should like to say, parenthetically, that I am not using this term in its economic sense, nor in its broad philosophic meaning of social causation.

I am referring merely to primary-group deficiency which may be caused either by the breakdown of some individual, or by some individual deficiency, as for instance in the case of John and Mary, where the condition was due to John's breakdown, and also to Mary's deficiency as a home maker; both of these conditions being in a cause and effect relation to each other. By causes, as I shall speak of them, I also mean the disintegrating tendencies in the family group, such as the drifting apart of the young and the old members of the immigrant family in this country, due to the comparative susceptibility and insusceptibility of the two groups to new influences and experiences; and I shall refer, also, to the immediate environmental factors in so much as they

cause or bring about a breakdown in the "mores" of the individual as the poolroom on the part of the boy, and the dancehall on the part of the girl. It is in this sense, or rather senses, that I am using the term "cause," when I say that the old method of symptomatic treatment failed to take account of the causes, which brought about the stress which it was endeavoring to relieve.

The dangers and inadequacies of this type of treatment are, of course, apparent. No permanent result is obtainable through treatment of that kind, for the reason that the same cause will, if not removed, bring about the same result, and you will before long find yourself in a vicious circle from which there will be no escape. The fact that this symptomatic treatment is easier and falls in line with a "laissez faire" attitude, which we all have at times, makes it particularly dangerous. Then, too, this method is perfectly acceptable to the client, whether he is in financial distress or whether he is in social distress. In the first instance, he assumes that the monetary relief is here for him; that it is given for him, and should therefore, be given him and no questions asked, and no conditions should be stipulated. He will tell you that he does not want any interference, for he can manage his own affairs. The fact that his condition may be proof to the contrary, does not occur to him. He will also tell you that you, as an outsider, cannot understand him or his trouble, and he really wants to have as little to do with you as possible. Should we as much as breathe to him that we want to study the situation, he will resent it and tell us that he does not want to be humiliated before his neighbors and friends. Should he come for advice and social direction, he will have a similar attitude, for he will assume that we are here to serve his present want, and that is all he is asking of us. He does not want any interference. Thus in the case of domestic friction, he will come with his mind made up that he wants separation or divorce, and unless we are ready to accede to the particular request, he will accuse us of doing a lot of talking, and we are likely to lose his good will without which little can be accomplished.

It must be borne in mind that the client does not always know what is best for him, and very frequently chooses the most dangerous course; first, because of his nearness to his problem, which means a loss of perspective; second because in the heat of the situation, he may be blinded by passion and may not see the facts in their true significance; and third, because the ability to rationalize a given situation is only too frequently lacking in most of us.

What is worse than the client's attitude toward this symptomatic treatment, is the tendency on the part of the social worker to use it. Every time I read a record which begins with, "visited in response to a call," or in the case of domestic difficulty, "Mr. and Mrs. X in office to talk things over," which usually ends up with "left office reconciled," I think that I see signs of symptomatic treatment. This method is so easy, it requires so little effort, so little thought,—and thought, especially purposive thought, is always a great effort,—that unless we are constantly on our guard, we are doomed to use it instead of the proper method.

This proper method I should like to call, for the want of a better term, "*therapeutic treatment*." It is by far the more difficult of the two methods, and is less frequently used, for it involves a knowledge of the situation based on accurate information, observation, social investigation, and a correct analysis of the problem. This is much more easily said than done, for the information is frequently faulty. This is due to several reasons, some of which it may be helpful to enumerate.

I have already spoken of the difficulties which our clients put in our path. When they come to us they usually have their own diagnosis and plan, and in order to further that, they will tell only that which coincides with their view of the situation. They may or may not be intentionally dishonest, but we must realize that they are there in the role of suppliants and we have something which they want. Then, too, truthfulness may mean punishment and unless our client has rationalized our relationship to him, and his to us, which is admittedly a difficult process, he will be prone to misinform us.

Take, for instance a case where the client wants monetary assistance. He knows very well that the worse his situation will appear the more ready and generous will the response be. Misrepresentation is, therefore, to be expected, unless he should understand our function and our method sufficiently to know when and how we should ordinarily act. Or, another instance, take a boy who has been a repeated offender and wants our help. He knows that it will be to his credit, or at any rate, that it will benefit him to appear as innocent and harmless as possible. He will, therefore, tell us only that which fits into his scheme of thought. Indeed, so unreliable is this basis of knowledge, that the trained worker well knows that it is only a few kernels which are dropped inadvertently that may be accepted, and that very little should be accepted without verification.

Nor is the second factor on which the therapeutic method should be based, namely, observation, more reliable. There are so few trained observers, and so liable is even the trained observer to err, that one should be extremely cautious in trusting too much to it. The knowledge of human nature has not been developed as yet to an exact science, or anywhere near that. No stethoscope nor fluoroscope nor even X-ray has been invented as yet which should tell the student exactly what forces are at work in a given situation, or just what it is that motivates a given human being. We are still very much in the dark with regard to that which we call human nature.

I should not want to be understood as implying that information and observation are not to be trusted at all, but rather that they should be practiced in every instance. However, before arriving at any important decision, they should be reinforced by the third factor in our method, namely, investigation. The social investigation really rounds out the other two, and is neither to be omitted from the procedure, nor is it to stand alone. The investigation is merely a part of the procedure and is more or less equivalent to the clinical work of the physician, wherein he tests and corroborates, proves or disproves his hypothesis. It is perhaps because of this, that I dislike the term investigator when applied to the social worker. Investigation is but a part of his function, and from the standpoint of social achievement, not the most important part at that. To my mind, investigation means a search for causes, substantiation or refutation of statements, a determination of status, an evaluation of standards, and the establishment of the social and economic resources.

We now come to the fourth element in our process of treatment, namely, the analysis. With an adequate utilization of the three elements already mentioned, namely, information, observation and social investigation, we obtain a set of significant and illuminative facts. Now comes the evaluation and use of these facts. Facts in themselves are valueless and meaningless unless they be put to use, and in order that they be used properly, they must be related to the given situation. Thus in the illustration already cited, the fact that John is a machine operator, is absolutely worthless, except it be used for the purpose of planning his future work; in like manner is the fact that he has a large family useless, unless it be a determining factor in choosing his new work, which should pay him sufficiently to support his large family, and perhaps to obtain his interest along the lines of birth control. In order that the use of facts be positive, purposive thinking is absolutely essential. Without this type of thought and without a cognizance of all the facts which bear on a given situation, no adequate plan can be formulated.

I now come to the consideration of the culminating part in the process—the plan. Any plan for the social treatment of a given situation must be based on and in accordance with several principles, in order that it be effective. First of all it must be logical. In other words, it should follow clearly from a consideration of the situation. Second, it should be based on the facts which are known; third, it must be based on the adaptability of the person or persons involved and on the available resources. This necessitates a knowledge of human nature, in order to determine what to figure on, and what to discount. Cognizance must be taken of all the forces involved; the integrating forces should be encouraged and the disintegrating forces should be discouraged; the weaknesses and strengths of the people concerned must be reckoned and dealt with.

We as social workers are frequently guilty of planning for, instead of with a family. We are apt, unless we take the proper precautions, to assume and act on the assumption, that we are all wise, all knowing, and all powerful, in those situations, and we are sure to come to grief because of this arrogance, if we are honest with ourselves and our people. That this attitude is unjustifiable, goes without saying. It is not even permissible on the part of the physician, and he has a much more exact science to guide him than we have. In order that we be successful in our treatment, we must be careful to draw from our client the plan which we would make. Unless we give him an adequate share in the planning, our plan will seem opposed to his best interests and will be resented. Under no circumstances should our plan be superimposed on our subject, unless we are to tell him openly that he has made a failure of it, and that he must turn the matter over to us. To do this is to slight personality, and to injure one's self respect. It is permissible and may be used, but should be used consciously.

I am thinking of a certain man who has stood in the way of the improvement of his home conditions, because improving them as we would improve them, would lower his status therein, and also because he has been until now absolute master over the household. He admits that this is wrong and agrees to everything that we want to do in order to change this until such time as he thinks it over and sees what effect it will have upon him. A solution of the particular problem is only possible without him there, or if he should adhere, absolutely, to a "hands-off-policy." This had to be accomplished, and in order to accomplish it, we had to injure his pride, for he was always in the habit of considering himself as superior to his wife, she being, as he said, "brainless." To him we were obliged to say that he had tried alone and failed; we tried with him and failed, now it is up to us to try alone. Here was superimposition in the rawest sense, but there was no escape from it.

There is one other element in planning, which I have already mentioned, and which deserves emphasis to the *n*th degree, and that is to build on the experiences of the subject. Unless we use as a foundation those experiences, those ideals, and those aims which our clients already have, we shall accomplish little indeed. We must exercise extreme caution not to destroy the ideals already existing. We should rather nurture them, direct them and build on that foundation which is present in every given situation. We should view our role as that of a gardener, who plucks the thistle and plants a flower wherever a flower would grow.

I should next like to mention briefly, two concepts which are to my mind indispensable to family case work, and which perhaps differentiate a family agency from other social service agencies in a community scheme of organization.

The first of these is what Sociologists call the group-concept. Roughly defined, it is the view that the group is the unit of sociological study and effort. Its importance to us is in the fact that according to this theory character, personality, and social actions and reactions, are to be viewed as resulting from group interactions. Psychology considered the individual as the basis for study; sociology, however, gradually developed the group-concept so that even psychology is changing its point of view. One can hardly over emphasize the importance of this concept in our work: It changes and, rightly so, the basis of our treatment, because in accordance with the above, we must consider the interinfluences of the various members of the group, so that we can no longer deal with individuals as isolated problems. We should view them and our treatment of them as they will influence the whole group. With this point of view as our guiding principle we find the two chief forces in any group conflict to be irritation and stimulation. The first of these is a destructive force, and should be removed wherever possible; whereas, the other should be encouraged, care being taken that over stimulation does not result. The various interactions are primary forces in character building, and since when all is said and done the social worker deals primarily with character, it behooves us to search out these forces and deal with them. Character has been defined as the sum total of original nature, plus experience. Since we cannot modify original nature, it is only through a modification of experience and environment, that we can hope to effect character.

The second concept which I referred to is the view that the hope of most of the family situations with which we as social workers are called upon to deal lies in the children. The adults are frequently too far gone for reclamation, for in most instances the process of deterioration has been going on for so long a time before the situation came to our attention, that it takes all of our effort, ingenuity and resources merely to check the progress of the social disease. Were it not for the children, our job would be discouraging indeed, but as it is, they represent the future, and upon them should we concentrate our efforts in order to be truly successful. Unfortunately it is here that our greatest weakness frequently lies. We usually try so hard to solve the adult's problems that the children are sort of lost in the shuffle and it is but rarely possible for us to compensate the children of our families for the many handicaps from which they are suffering. Think what it means to grow up in a group which has no standards! Think of the effect upon a child which a realization of parental incompetence must have! One can hardly imagine the influence which the loss of the feeling of inter-dependence has upon the members of the average family. Those of us who have studied the psychology of parental and filial love know that mutual dependence, confidence, help, admiration, and gratitude are the basis for affection.

With this in mind, view with me what must happen to the average child when it sees its father socially and economically dependent; couple with that the resultant loss of respect for its mother because of her deficiencies, and top that off with the helplessness and consequent irritability which must come to the child with a realization of the burden it is to itself, to its family, and to society in general, and you will have a basis for judging but one of the many difficulties and responsibilities with which the family worker, who is aware of the immensity of her task, is burdened. I verily believe that the social worker dealing with family situations, has the most difficult and trying task in the whole field of social service. Fortunately the possibilities for rejuvenation and correction are many and they compensate, in a measure at least, for the nervous energy which the social worker spends in the performance of her task. To economize in this expenditure through: first, a proper evaluation of what is possible of accomplishment; second, through the recognition of the time factor or, (in other words, to determine upon the psychologic moment for the attack); and finally, by choosing the proper method of procedure, is not only wise but most desirable and essential. Unless this be done a double waste will ensue. Not only will the social worker's efforts be wasted but what is even worse, the client will become accustomed to the effort and what should ordinarily be a stimulant will become a sedative or an irritant.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the case worker approach her task with a proper regard for the forces at play. This can only be accomplished by the application of such psychological and sociological principles to case work as are available to the social worker.

ILLUSTRATION OF CASE METHOD

Miss Amelia Sears, Assistant General Superintendent, United Charities of Chicago, illustrated the case method of instruction which Mr. F. Stuart Chapin has described in a recent Survey article and which Miss Mary E. Richmond uses exclusively in her class room work, and on which method is based the instruction in some legal and some medical schools.

With the case record in hand Miss Sears submits to the group the situation as revealed in the first interview with the client, whereupon the group, through inquiries, which are answered by facts recorded in the record, develop the investigation, the diagnosis, the plan and final solution of the client's difficulty.

RELATION OF A FAMILY SOCIETY TO THE FIELD AS A WHOLE

ADDRESS BY MISS RUTH HILL, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION FOR ORGANIZING FAMILY SOCIAL WORK.

I will ask you for the time being to lay aside the strictly local connections each one of you has to some family welfare agency and face with impartiality the question of how to discover the true value of any such family work to the whole movement, or the relationship of a local society to the family social work idea as such. A goodly amount of analysis of the contributions each family agency has made and is making to advance the cause in the State or Nation, is what I mean.

Certain observations of family social workers as a group come to a field worker. A sense of detachment, which the field worker at first suffers from, can be turned into an advantage when it comes to looking without prejudice at the various organizations in her territory. As I look back over the past two years spent in field visits upon family welfare societies in the Middle West, I am impressed with the lack of familiarity the workers have with the history of the community and societies with which they are affiliated. It is amusing to see the efforts to find the one copy of the constitution or early minutes of the board. It suggests the hurried search for the marriage certificate when a family interviewer occasionally requires that bit of evidence. It is no longer amusing, however, when one discovers as I once did, that all the fine democratic principles of control in the dusty old constitution had been forgotten. But that glimpse into the past life of the society gave promise that there were some understanding leaders to be won back. It was like restoring the society to its former standard of living.

Social workers have been called a modest group. That quality is especially appropriate when it comes to their assuming a conscious part in the moulding of character of a society. If possible, I would like to bring to your attention the necessity for knowing your society life history and accepting it as another case, although you are a summer boarder, perhaps, or at best a visiting relative in its family. This involves investigation, diagnosis and treatment, for each society presents faults that need remedying.

This inquiry into the past history will require a scientific approach. We must search for the truth in evaluating the work that has been done before we came. We must seek diligently for reliable sources of information. Each citizen may have a rather personal version of what has taken place in his city which explains the formation of an agency for family case work.

Organization problems connected with the society and its development call for this kind of study into beginnings, to select those processes which are most likely to succeed. Field workers must know how to advise on next steps and it is often difficult to find the story of how the early steps were taken and whether some of the ground work of preparing the public for this family service was omitted and a lopsided development has resulted. It makes a great deal of difference whether the society grew out of the distribution of relief after a local flood and the present board still thinks of the work in terms of material relief, or whether the board in another city is a small clique of intellectuals who do not try to interpret their ideas to the community.

One must learn whether the community which is the family society's setting, has had a rounded development too, in the other social programs needed. In some cities there is such a poor distribution of effort that one finds favorite movements under a popular board of leaders, promoting a program in, let us say, health work while the recreational work has been entirely ignored. I recall one city where the whole impetus for constructive work with families came from the nurses who felt their own work solely handicapped by the absence of the family program. Once in a while a field worker sees a local society indulging in a frantic effort to put on all kinds of

social work because she sees the lack of these movements and the result is that the board of directors and the community at large suffer from an acute indigestion from too hearty a diet, to say nothing of the worker's failure to sense the value of team play instead of monopoly of the entire social work.

The difficulties in the way of a scientific study of the society's development are numerous, chief of which seem to me to be wrong attitudes of mind. The first wrong attitude of mind in which to conduct this society study is one of so-called local pride by which we blind ourselves to the real situation. This is particularly true if the worker is a local woman proud of the accomplishments of her city and organization, schooling herself to overlook the story of opportunities lost. Then a second wrong attitude which comes out of our faith in the case work method is an obsession that our society is unique in its development and that therefore no comparisons are possible. This is the case work method of individual differentiation carried to the point of the ridiculous. This unwillingness to be measured with other societies makes the development of family social work uneven. One often hears: "Well, that may all be very well for X but we have never had anything like that here. We don't like annual meetings so I guess there's no use hearing about the successful meeting in W." The third attitude of mind often in the way of a scientific analysis of our society's value, is the impatient attitude which takes refuge in calling the town and organization "impossible" and "conservative." Characterizing her society and board as impossible reveals the speaker's viewpoint rather than the situation. Like the secretary who said to me: "Well, you know you can't do a thing with Italians."

If for the purpose of knowing the truth and planning your work so as to bring your society along the way of understanding family social work you agree with me and undertake this case study of your society, what are the sources of information to be consulted? For historical background we must discover some old settler and other people identified with the organization of the society. These interviews with the old residents contain revealing facts. One county had been settled entirely by people who simply moved across the river while all about in neighboring counties were the pioneers from the East who came hundreds of miles from home to settle in the wild lands of the Middle West. The people in the first county had been unimaginative and still occupied the land without much contact with the outside, while the other counties were filled with recent infusions of other settlers. This explanation helped the new worker understand the difference in the two sections so plans could be made for her work more intelligently. Most public libraries boast a history of the local county which serves to supplement what you may hear more picturesquely by word of mouth.

All the essential facts about the society's existence, when we turn to that after getting a background of the character of the locality, are not recorded in the early minutes of the first board. What steps preceded organization? Was the public dissatisfied with what volunteers were doing? What neighboring city had the most influence and could still be quoted? Who were the leaders in the beginning and why are they no longer connected with the society, if still in the city? Have valuable friends been forgotten that should be won back? What were the ideals of the first organizers? In other words what are the traditions of the society and have they been lived up to? The records of the history of societies all over the United States and Canada are in the files of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work. Those records include hundreds of successful and unsuccessful attempts on the part of cities to organize a group that would stand for family case work. The correspondence and field visits are kept there in the New York office for reference. They cover the eleven years this national association has been in existence. These files are the most interesting case histories in the study of organization method and may serve you when you wish to refer to them for your own history or the experience of other cities on your problems.

To this picture of the past we must add an impartial interpretation of the present. You will want to know how far the society has progressed in its understanding of the philosophy underlying family work by case methods and

how far it related its case work to the social needs in the entire community. Here we can turn to various public records for information. The State Department of Health needs to be consulted to find out how our city and county stand in the questions of public health which the State regulates. Have the people on the board been interested in tying up their case work problems involving health matters to officials and those interested in improving the administration of these State regulations? In the literature put out by the State Department of Public Welfare, we find a very valuable criterion for our local standing and needs. We can here measure the progressiveness in our community and society in relation to other counties with reference to county institutions, administration of mothers' pensions and poor relief and many others. The Institution Quarterly with its county write-ups is a very necessary source of information to consult. This measuring process keeps us awake as to our failures and tends to raise the standard of social work in the State.

Consultations with organization advisers afford new approaches to our study. We find field workers in other fields can give us valuable comments on how well or poorly we sense our work as part of a whole and not all-sufficient. In our own field of family social work we can ask for a visit from a field worker of the American Association to help us review impartially the position we occupy, or should occupy, with advice for future steps. We may see how far we meet the membership requirements for affiliating with the association. Let me read them with each family worker applying them to her agency:

- a. A paid executive on full time who shall have had professional training in a school for social work or with a family social work society of standing; but this provision of full time does not apply to cities with a population of less than 10,000.
- b. The keeping of records of service given to families including the information on which such service is based and a willingness to confer confidentially with others who are interested in the welfare of these families.
- c. Signing the Transportation Agreement which prohibits the passing on from one community to another of families or individuals without first making sure from inquiry in the community to which transportation is sought that such transportation will materially benefit the client.
- d. An agreement to obtain from local sources information which is asked by other members of the Association for the purpose of giving more effective treatment to clients.
- e. A board of directors elected by the society's own membership and open to all persons in the community.
- f. An income of which at least one-half represents private funds (this may be waived for exceptional reasons only).
- g. A ten dollar membership fee payable annually to the American Association.

What shall be the newer ideas in requirements when you have fulfilled these?

Lastly as a source of information we consult by the group plan, as in National and State conferences, and also with particular helpfulness when we come together in a small meeting of family workers, in inter-city or regional conferences between ourselves. As evidence of the value of such communing on our own particular tasks I can mention the spontaneous gratitude that was expressed after the Central Illinois general secretaries' meeting held at Springfield where it is interesting to mention that we had the first discussion which has led to the experiment with the State Bar Association in the matter of legal aid service to be tried this year.

The case work of a society needs analyzing as well as the organization side. For that critical study The Charity Organization Bulletins of the Russell Sage Foundation are worth their weight in gold. A visit to a neighboring city where you know the case work is good, will be a profitable investment. It was my privilege last August to spend two weeks at the Institute for Juvenile Research, reading the records and observing the examinations of juvenile cases referred to their care. It was an inspiration indeed. Every family case worker in the State ought to plan to spend several days in acquainting herself with this unusual and most valuable State case working agency so as to refer cases to them for diagnosis and advice in treatment and to receive the stimulus of reading their records. The fresh



CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL EXHIBIT, STATE FAIR 1922.

approach, the emphasis upon recreation as therapeutic measure and the inclusion of the whole family in those behavior problems gave one new confidence in the profession of social work with families.

We need to study our case work, not just our methods about which so much has been said, but also by our results. It is possible in a small city to keep track of so-called closed classes, that is, families no longer under active care from the society. An analysis after two or three years of silence from the family in a good many cases would give us food for thought as to our successes or failures in meeting that family's situation.

In every case problem we strike larger questions than the individual need in that one case. We not only touch upon the question of the national transportation agreement but a poorly handled transient case affects the town to which the family wanders. The State suffers from our failures and the profession of family social work is questioned. We stand not alone but closely associated with every other organization for our work, a sort of brotherhood of social workers taking steps together, making progress only as we consider our close connection to each other.

To make us conscious as societies, workers and boards, it would be a fine thing if a case record could be kept of our history and development. Something that would keep for reference the background of each society, its hopes and failures and the processes through which certain changes in our policy evolved; not what we already record in the minutes and annual reports, but the story of behind the scenes. Think what a fund of information that would afford the new secretary taking hold, or the secretary wishing to plan for the future on the experience from the past.

This consciousness of ourselves as active agents in making the history of societies brings obligations, but in this role we discover a deeper significance to our daily tasks.

REVIEWING THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE

STATEMENT BY MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, HEAD OF THE MCCORMICK
FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, ACTING CHAIRMAN.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Webster was unable to be here this afternoon.

Perhaps many of you know that over a year ago, Mr. Charles Thorne, who was Director of the Department of Public Welfare, appointed a special committee for the purpose of setting forth a program of Child Care. This committee made and presented, after months of study, a report which was delivered to the Department of Public Welfare, and which was in printed form this Fall. You can secure a copy of this report by applying to the Department of Public Welfare, Springfield.

I think you are well enough acquainted with the members of this committee to be able to take their recommendations somewhat for granted. We cannot go into all the recommendations made by this Children's Committee. This report of the Children's Committee and its recommendations do not need new legislation. Most of this program could be put into operation at the present time.

THE DEPENDENT CHILD IN INSTITUTIONS

ADDRESS BY MISS MARY HUMPHREY, SPRINGFIELD.

When the King and Queen of Belgium came to America they were invited to come to Springfield. They came and everyone turned out to see them. The Queen rode in an automobile with the wife of the Governor. We were interested in her mode of dress and her actions. A certain woman observed them three or four times and after it was all over, she said to the Governor's wife:

"I was perfectly astounded to see you and the Queen. Each time you passed, either you or the Queen were talking just as hard as possible."

The Governor's wife smiled and said: "Well, do you know, I found that she had exactly the same problems to deal with in rearing her children that I have in rearing mine."

It is because problems in the care of children are so generally the same that the recommendations of the Children's Committee Report have been made as the result of the best opinions of men and women experienced through years of service. One part of the full report is devoted to the care of the Dependent Child in Institutions and it is to those recommendations I call your attention.

The first part of this report is of a general character covering the physical equipment, the preliminary case work before admission to an institution, and an outline for the physical, mental, recreational and vocational training of the child while in the institution. This is given because there are so many children in Illinois living in institutions all their childhood. In 1919, there were approximately 15,000 children living in institutions of which number 1,000 were placed in homes and 4,000 were returned to their own or the homes of relatives. The Children's Committee does not approve of keeping the normal, dependent child in an institution permanently. The Committee urges that everybody in the State look upon the institution in the local community as a place for child study, as a laboratory, and as a place for emergency, only.

There is an institution for dependent children in the State of Illinois, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. With the fullest coöperation of the Department of Public Welfare, the Children's Committee used this institution as an illustration of some of the recommendations it had made. We went into the Home. First, we asked why the children were there and this led to a very interesting study. We put trained social workers on a group of cases. We found that some of the children could be cared for outside the institution and need never have been placed there. We found insanity, crime, penitentiary records, disease and the things that break down families and make the unfortunate child dependent on the society. Facts were brought out of this study that were of inestimable value to the placing agents of the department.

A mental survey of the entire group was made by Dr. Adler and his staff from the Institute for Juvenile Research. Not until this report was completed did we know that 60 per cent of the children at Normal are retarded and that the educational problem is correspondingly difficult.

Dr. Caroline Hedger made examinations of the group to show how the children compare with those at the Blind and the Deaf Schools and several other public and private schools, in their physical development. Her recommendations are as valuable to those responsible for the care of the children, as they are interesting to read.

On the whole, the study at Normal has thrown light on many problems that arise in institutions for dependent children. We are hoping, asking for and looking ahead to the time when the recommendations made by the Children's Committee may be carried out. We offer you the report of the committee as the next step in a broader and better work for children in Illinois.

THE DEPENDENT CHILD IN FAMILIES

ADDRESS BY MISS RUTH BEROLZHEIMER, JEWISH HOME-FINDING
SOCIETY, CHICAGO.

I sat across the luncheon table today from a very interesting woman from my part of the State. In the course of our little visit, she said to me: "I would rather have a child from the worst kind of a home than from any institution."

I said: "Do you mind telling me what your work is?"

She replied she was in charge of a *little* institution. It happens that I know of another institution in that city, and I said: "How does it happen that you have two institutions in so small a town?"

She said they wanted to try a *little* institution. The other is very large.

I have always wondered why the dependent child should be treated any different from yours or mine. Why is it necessary for the child who does not have a father or mother to be put in an institution? We have learned in the last fifty years that there are other things to do with the dependent child. For some reason, we fail to put those things into practice. All children must have certain fundamental things. First, a home with a mother and father. Possibly they cannot have their own home. A mother can always take care of a dependent child if she is physically, mentally and morally fit. Suppose it has no home of its own, maybe it has relatives—that's where it belongs: Perhaps no relatives. Then, let us find another mother for that child and another father. Let us give it a normal home. For the normal child, there is a normal family life. The State is doing some of its own placing. I venture to say that there shouldn't be an institution for the normal dependent child. The committee found, among other things, that many people in the State of Illinois were doing placing. The care of a child is what you do for it, what opportunity you give the child to adjust itself, the opportunity it has for a home, education, proper recreation, and the right the child has to know its own history.

The child is the future, and if the State of Illinois does not provide for these children and protect them, there will be no future for the State of Illinois.

THE SOCIAL WORKER AND HIS RELATIONSHIP TO MODERN LIFE

ADDRESS BY MAJOR W. H. PARKER, GENERAL SECRETARY, NATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

In the first place, I want to make a frank admission and that is I am not a social worker. I have never dared to aspire to a thing so great as that. I am just a secretary—in other words a servant of those who are doing the real work. Far be it from me to pretend even to represent the National Conference of Social Work in anything which I may have to say. You see, I have talked for so many years representing nobody but myself that I find it extremely difficult to change so old a habit and, anyway, nothing which I might say could adequately represent the National Conference of Social Work for, as you know, there are four thousand members in the National Conference and it would be a task requiring omniscience to represent the thought of such a group.

However, just between you and me, I am willing to admit that no one is in a position to know the family any better than does the servant because he sees them and observes them as they go about their daily work, and in addition to this fact nobody ever pays any attention to what the servant says, so I am at liberty to tell you the truth as I see it and just as briefly and concisely as is possible.

As I have watched social work and social workers I have come to the conclusion that one thing which is of vital importance to all social workers is that they decide thoughtfully and carefully what is to be their relationship to life. In other words, social workers must orient themselves to life and I do not believe that such a process of orientation is of as great importance to any other class of people as it is to social workers, because they are required by the very nature of their work to meet consistently, an infinitely varied and complex succession of continuously changing conditions.

Social workers, you know, are unique people—unique in more respects than one. Primarily they occupy a position and hold a relationship to life different from that occupied and held by any other persons in the community. Their relationship to life is not exactly the same as that held by the business man, by the politician, by the professional man. The difference lies in the fact that they are touching life with the conscious intent to mold and direct the living of human beings in a way which shall be best for the individual and most advantageous for the society of which the individual is a part. This is an extremely difficult thing to do and it requires a clarity of vision and a wisdom in judgment which too few people possess. You know we used to have varied conceptions as to the functions performed by social workers. In fact the time is not so far past—for that matter even I can remember it—when it was more or less the custom for a person who had failed in everything else on earth to believe that he or she was divinely commissioned to make a success as a social worker. We had the idea that social work required neither intelligence or experience and that the main thing demanded was first of all to have failed in something else.

It is needless for me to tell you that this conception was never universally held and that it has now been absolutely repudiated by everyone who has the faintest conception of the meaning and purpose of social work. The day is forever past when anybody, regardless of training, feels that he holds a divine commission to engage in social work. We have established standards of training for this work, and these standards like all man-made standards have been gradually changing. They have been the subject of a process of evolutionary development with the result that each year we are demanding more and more of intelligence, thoughtfulness, character, and personality upon the part of those who would engage in social work.

Social work today is occupying a position of dignity and of importance in the life of the community. It is becoming one of the most honorable and respected of all professions and it is admittedly one which makes the severest demands upon the man or woman who would engage in it.

You can regard social work and your part in it either as a job or a mission. These are two distinct and radically divergent conceptions of social work. Every once in a while I run across some person engaged in social work who looks at his work as though it were a job rather than a mission, but these individuals are undergoing a process of extinction resembling that which we are told befell the dodo. Personally, I am inclined to believe that whenever a man actively engaged in social work looks upon his work as simply a position rather than as a mission, he has two alternatives—either to change his attitude toward his work or get out of it and do something else. An individual who looks upon his share in molding human life and helping to direct human destiny as a means by which he can continue to sustain his own physical existence is making a serious mistake and endangering persons whom he might otherwise be able to serve. In my opinion it is a mighty serious thing for any person to attempt to influence the living of anyone else, and this impression of the seriousness of social work is taking hold of me with greater strength each year.

There was a time when I was not so impressed with the seriousness of this work. There was a time when I used to train social workers and even used to think that I knew how to tell them how to do social work. In fact, I have had the pleasure of teaching some hundreds of them throughout a period of ten years or more and I want frankly to acknowledge that if I had it all to do over again I would do it much more carefully and with an infinitely greater feeling of humility and even of trepidation than I used to have when I taught social science in the university.

It is a tremendously serious thing to touch human life. If I had to go out and touch human life as some of you men and women do in your daily work, I am afraid that I would be tempted to seek some other work. I would be driven by fear and haunted by the idea that possibly I had made a grave and serious mistake in some of my dealings with other people. I would be afraid too intimately to touch the life of another; afraid to step in and try to change or mold or influence the life of someone else; afraid, per-

chance, that I might not understand the problems which they faced and the physical, mental, and spiritual equipment with which they faced them. The effect of your influence upon someone else is something which you cannot measure nor can you know what will be the effect of your touch upon them or upon others with whom they may come into contact.

I have known and do know men and women who are daily touching scores of other lives; men and women who are giving devoted intelligence and consecrated service; men and women whose ideal in life is to be of the greatest possible human helpfulness. I respect and admire and almost revere some of these men and women. To me that which they are doing seems to be a very beautiful and wonderful thing. You men and women who are social workers have a marvelous vocation and into your hands has been trusted a most wonderful work. You should pause and search your very souls in order that you may be as sure as it is possible for you to become that you are teaching and guiding and helping others to live their lives in the best way possible to them. To my mind there is no choice between these two conceptions of social work, for social work is and must ever be an avocation, a mission, a calling.

The men and women engaged in social work must touch the communal life of the community in which they live. They must live life and not merely speculate about human living. You dare not stand on the side-lines and be merely disinterested or critical observers of life. How in the world are you going to help anybody else bear his burdens unless you are willing to put your shoulder under them with him and as far as possible live with him his life, share with him his sorrows, and be happy with him in his joys and happiness? Before you are fitted to help someone else you yourself must have lived and known; you must have suffered and enjoyed; you must have labored and have loved; you must have faced all of the problems of human living and you must have solved some of them. Then and then only are you in a position to go out and help someone other than yourself solve his or her problems.

I am almost tempted to believe that social workers must get away from the idea that they are merely members of a professional class. Social work may or may not be regarded as a profession. Personally, I prefer to regard it as an avocation and as I thus look at it, it seems to me that it demands infinitely more from the men and women engaged in it than could any mere profession. It demands honesty of purpose; clearness of thinking; thoughtfulness in considering the problems of human life; wisdom in deciding important questions; a faith founded upon experience; a personality tempered by trial; and it calls for a consecration of self to service and a dedication of all your resources to the furthering of human helpfulness.

I am firmly and honestly convinced that there is no work which men and women may be called upon to do that is more important than social work; there is no work which holds within it such great possibilities for usefulness; no work which is so fine and great and clean; no work which holds out to the men or women doing it so great a promise of the realization of the best which they have in themselves and no work which so insistently demands great kindness, labor, service, self-forgetfulness, and perchance even self-immolation. Into your hands as social workers has been committed the task of playing your part and bearing your share in the making of a new heaven and a new earth.

PRISON REFORM

ADDRESS BY DR. O. F. LEWIS*, GENERAL SECRETARY, AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION.

I am the last speaker and I am reminded of a story about a last speaker in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts. They had had four or five men speakers and it was late in the evening and the audience was getting tired and when it was announced that it was the last speaker the Chairman arose and said, "Wait a minute, wait a minute, we have one more speaker, he is a good speaker and an ex-service man; he went through Hell for you and now we have to do the same thing for him." I am not going to ask you to do that for me and I will promise you that I will not speak more than thirty minutes.

It is an honor to come and speak to you from an eastern state and I think it is fair that I should discuss my own field, "Prison Reform." I would like to try, if I can, to take account of stock. I would like to speak of a few things that have happened in this field. I would like to take an account of stock of things that have happened in the last fifty years, some of the things that we have been able to do, and perhaps take just a glimpse into the future and see if we can see anything of success.

This prison field has been enlarged during the last six or seven years. Along in 1914 there was an epidemic of interest in prison methods. You know the story about a good woman, who lived in New York City, who said to herself that she would take up prison reform. She read a lot of books on the subject and went up the river and said to the Warden, "Warden, I would like to help you." The Warden had been at the prison a good many years and he said, "How can you help me?"

She replied, "I know all about the criminal type in your institution."

The Warden replied, "I would be very glad if you would help me. I have been in this business for only twenty-five or thirty years and would like to know."

They went through the cells and the shops and looked them over and then he took her into a room where there were two women sewing, and the woman said, "At last I have seen two of the worst type in here, who are they?"

The Warden said, "This is the only place where my wife and my daughter can sew."

Anybody who has very much to do with the public knows that story isn't so very far wrong with certain people. There are so many people who know so little about the prison field and there are so many people who would like to know so much more about the prison reform work.

About five years ago I made up my mind I would like to make a venture into the history of the past in our particular field. There isn't any book that tells the development of the prisons in this country or any other country. I have made it only in part. I am not going to tell you tonight the history of our institutions. I would like to bring out two points that have come to me with increasing interest, and one of them is the oldness of what we consider to be the new.

Time and time again the oldness of what we consider to be the new in prison reform has been demonstrated. I would like to call your attention to this oldness of the new and to the splendid victory of the new; as soon as it has gained a hearing and has discussion it has overcome the opposition and finally ended in success. The men and women who have been coming to the Prison Congress for years will know how many times these same topics come up, topics which seem so new and are so old.

*Deceased.

The subject of more wages was settled in 1790 at the Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia. You know that between 1830 and 1840 all up and down the State of New York the groups of mechanics, as they were called at that time, fought the question of contract labor with the legislature of New York with all the arguments we can use today but without the modern developments.

You never go to a conference that you don't hear politics should be eliminated from prisons. Politics were removed by the Quakers from the Walnut Street Prison and they put in the model system in the first of our prisons. Self-government in a more complete form than you can find today was adopted in Boston in 1872, and it was on account of such self-government that the common council of the City of Boston removed Superintendent Wells who had previously been removed from Brown University and established a private school. In 1876 or 1877 the Warden of the Prison in Boston, Massachusetts said to the prisoners, "You are going to have the freedom of the yard for an hour," and the story is that it was such an unheard of thing that they were stunned. They went out into the yard. What happened? They took the little son of Gideon Haynes, the Warden, and surrounded him and the story goes that he wasn't seen for an hour. When the signal was given they all fell in line in an orderly manner and the little boy appeared from among them. And they went back to their cells in the prison. They had had their first hour of freedom in the yard.

Out in Missouri there was a warden by the name of Miller who had a very regular system of freedom on Sundays in the prison.

When Combe came to this country in the thirties he visited the Eastern Penitentiary and he talked to the prison authorities of that day and he explained to them the difference between the feeble-minded and the insane and he demonstrated the difference between the parole system and probation.

In 1807 at the home of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia a most wonderful man by the name of Benjamin Rush brought forth a remarkable prison system, but it never came to anything.

In 1822 Edward Livingston published a complete system for prisons and reformatories.

It is a marvelous field. The people whose names have been forgotten will be brought back and their wonderful experiences will have their just remembrance and their just reward.

So the oldness of the new will be established. Here is one of the most encouraging things that I can say: I have found time after time in my explorations that wherever a movement is started, a movement in which people would join and were convinced and which began to be talked about, it began to have opposition too, but if it was founded upon something that was right and just it won every time. I tell you it took time to get the children separated from the adults in the prisons of America. It took time for Frank Samuels and others to establish the reformatory system in this country and they first went abroad to make helpful observations. In 1824 the House of Refuge was founded in the City of New York.

Juvenile courts, probation system, each one of those things had to be brought forth. You have an illustration right here in the State of Illinois. Mr. Whitman, years ago when he was Superintendent of the House of Correction in Chicago, built an outside cell building. It was heretical at the time he built it, but good old Dr. Henderson of the University of Chicago backed him up in it.

Mr. Zimmerman in 1911, having traveled over Europe, came out to Omaha and there he showed us a plan of the circular prison. I remember how the people looked at that thing and said it would never work. Today you are building in the State of Illinois a remarkable circular prison, and you are adding here and changing there. Mr. Tomlinson told me today some more changes have been made in the last week.

Today, the experiment of Mr. Whitman has succeeded and in New York they are building a \$4,000,000 structure with nothing but outside cells and in the State of Ohio they are building a prison with outside cells.

We have had to fight for the honor system for the last twelve years. Today there isn't a prison in the country that hasn't some sort of an honor system.

I have seen twenty-five or thirty people who came from foreign shores to visit our institutions. They say they can learn so much from us and when they come back to New York I am confident every one of them will ask, "How do you prove what you are doing, where are your facts? You have a wonderful probation movement in this country but just what is the success of probation? You have a remarkable system of indeterminate sentence and parole, but just what are your exact parole figures and what happens two, three or four years after your men and women have gone out from your penal and your reformatory institutions?"

I have to tell them we don't know. I say we know the percentage of people who make a success of parole, we know the number of people who report successfully on probation. They say, "That is no proof. In our country we have the record of these men for years."

In 1830 they tried to solve the question of prison labor, but in 1921 they don't know yet whether the contract system is actually the system to adopt. Now that is a strange situation in a way, and yet it is not an unnatural situation. We don't know what the cost of crime is in this country. Yesterday I was asked what the cost of crime was in this country and I said I didn't know.

We need a great many things that we haven't yet, but there are some things which we have that we can be proud of. We have a great army of social workers, and we have new ideals in prison work and in our charities. We also have a great many facts which we have accumulated; in fact, we have so many facts that we are often confused by them. But what we do need, and need most urgently, is a record system somewhere in our country, so that we may know the actual penal history of every man, not for the purpose of checking him up in his career, but that we shall know something of his social history. We need a bureau of criminal statistics in our country which shall carry the records from the reform school through the penitentiaries. We need all these records assembled together so that we may get at the actual facts in the life of each prisoner, and there isn't a prison man here tonight who won't agree with me in that.

Many of us feel like going on many times. As long as there is somewhere we are making progress when as a matter of fact it reminds me of a little story. One night a man went to a club and he wanted to tell something of what he had done.

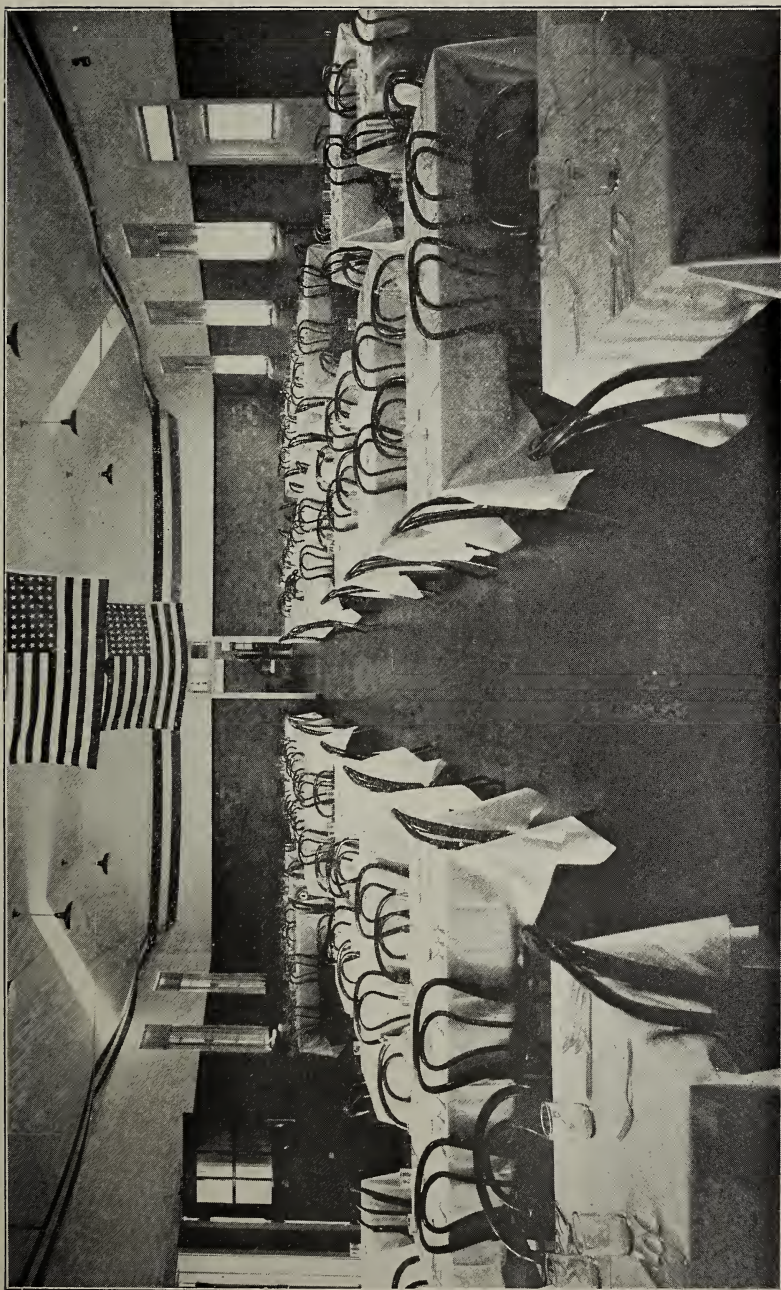
"I want to tell you something very remarkable," he said. "On the twenty-first of June, 1907, I was standing on the top of Mt. Everest."

Somebody spoke up and said, "You had to be somewhere, didn't you?"

Now we have to be somewhere and if we don't like the public work let's get out and don't let us be waiting on the twenty-first of June to be on Mt. Everest.

There are two ways of dealing with the social work problem, whether we are institution people or outside of the institution. We are either "in-takers" or "out-putters." There are the "out-putters" who are really the creators—the people who dare. Let me point out one example. When Judge Lindsay sentenced the boy to Golden he dared. When Warden Osborne established self-government he dared to do something. These real and wonderful experiences are creative experiments that other people may imitate. Let us be "out-putters" to a reasonable extent at least, rather than simply "in-takers."

I tried to trace the past a little bit and some of our past methods neglecting to mention the great movements of prison reform we have in this country. How are we going to get along? How are we going to advance the field? A minister in New England and his little boy went to a Sunday service in a



DINING ROOM, HOME FOR EX-SERVICE VETERANS, ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.



country village. When the minister came to the church he found a box on the outside of the church for the offering of everybody who came along. He put two shillings in the box. When he came out it was his duty to take the money, and his son spoke up and said, "Father if you had put more in you would have gotten more out."

I don't know but what that would be a test for us.

We had the war and learned our lesson of coöperation. People are often confused when they try to determine whether this or that is right. Ordinarily they may be both right. The poor are going to be with us always and crime is going to be with us always. As my last word I will say it is my firm conviction that in this work the objective of us all is not the job, although it is necessary to live; it is not the money, although it is necessary to have that; it is not the work, however successful it may be—but the objective is the securing of life and of a more abundant life for other people. So to live that other people may have life and have it more abundantly, and I believe, after all, it all comes back to a very simple recognition of a simple fact: The betterment of humanity must continue to rest upon the four pillars that are familiar to us—the home, the church, the school and the job.

PREVENTIVE ASPECTS OF THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN PROBLEM

ADDRESS BY DR. CLARENCE W. EAST, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE, ILLINOIS STATE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

One traveling in our Northwestern States observes great buildings for the storage of grain at every station and is made aware by these that he is in a country whose chief product is the small grains.

Looking over the country at large and over Illinois in particular he sees not enough agencies or institutions to remind him in any emphatic way that one of our considerable crops in human disability is that of crippled children.

It should be emphatically said that there is great technical skill represented in our greater cities by those doing orthopedic surgery. There are a few hospitals of great service to a near-at-hand constituency of the cripples. But it is a maxim in the medical profession that those specializing in orthopedic surgery must locate in the very large cities. There they are outnumbered by the general surgeon many fold, and the latter is found in every county seat and pretentious village.

This would give the impression that cripples are relatively few.

In fact, however, outside of the greater cities the crippled child is largely out of touch with modern help. He is neglected or is the prey of the quacks.

We have no knowledge of how many crippled children there are. However there is an approach to the problem in a review of the usual causes of crippling among children to which is added some statistics from the State Department of Public Health as to disease reports and a piece of reconstructive work which this Department has done during the past five years.

The commonest cause of deformity among children are tuberculosis of the bones and joints, nutritional diseases, cerebral types of paralysis, congenital deformities, and infantile paralysis.

Of these conditions only one is reportable to the State Department of Public Health, namely infantile paralysis.

The figures since this disease became reportable are as follows:

1916	over 700 cases
1917	over 800 cases
1918	over 300 cases
1919	over 200 cases
1920	over 200 cases
1921	over 600 cases

It is a significant fact that observers estimate that probably only one case in three or four is reported. The most conservative estimate would probably double the numbers presented here.

There is no way of estimating the numbers due to the other causes named. But the Division of Child Hygiene, through its field clinics, has cared for the following number of crippled children (round numbers are given):

1917	900
1918	1000
1919	1300
1920	1600
1921	2800

A brief inspection of the causes will show us very clearly the problem of prevention.

Tuberculosis of the bones and joints to an important extent is dependent upon bovine tuberculosis. Human tuberculosis, especially where the child is in relation to adult pulmonary cases, will tell the cause of the balance of cases.

Prevention, then, depends upon the elimination of tuberculosis milk and the suppression of human tuberculosis.

Nutritional deformities must depend for prevention upon the spread of universal knowledge and practice of infant and child nutrition.

Congenital deformities are attacked by prenatal care, better obstetrical care and the war upon the venereal diseases, especially syphilis.

Infantile paralysis must wait for more knowledge of the character and method of spread of its cause for the larger work of prevention. In the meantime, much can be done by earlier recognition and reports and better use of recognized methods of isolation and quarantine.

The master stroke to date is in the very large success in deformity, prevention and reconstruction by proper early after-care.

Recently this speaker was looking over an article prepared by him five years ago for a medical journal but refused by the editor because of one of the statements that a very small percentage of children need not be without some sort of upright locomotion and that the majority, up to 80 per cent might be so reconstructed as to meet life fairly at par as to actual obligations. The five years have proven this statement in approximately 2,500 cases as not emphatic enough.

In a recent publication, Lovett of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission, after an exhaustive analysis of the treatment of 188 cases for three years, makes the statement that practically none need be without upright locomotion if given modern treatment from the beginning.

From the above it will appear that the problem of prevention is quite largely one of early access to a child with proper diagnosis, treatment and co-operation. This problem of access to any but a very small proportion of crippled children does not involve institutional care. We now have twenty-five clinics in this State which are held from once a week to once in two months. With the co-operation of the local medical and nursing professions, the parents and public spirited and philanthropic groups no child who is a victim of this epidemic disease need be without reconstructive care.

A small percentage of paralyzed children need institutional care. For this the State should make provision which would also meet the needs of certain of the other classes of crippled children, that none need be without reconstructive help and general and vocational education, all of which are most truly preventive aspects of the crippled children's problem.

You will recognize that this presentation is not theoretical but practical. It is a plain unvarnished tale, much of it of theories tested and deeds done. By the coöperation of technical skill and community interest fully sustained, all classes of cripples may be very materially relieved, and so a great burden of dependency and custodial care be lifted from society in the years immediately to come. And by the same factors applied to tuberculosis, maternity, social hygiene and child nutrition we may get back to the very causes and exercise a very large degree of preventive control at the very source.

HOW CAN THE INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH BE OF BENEFIT TO DOWN-STATE COMMUNITIES?

ADDRESS BY DR. HERMAN M. ADLER, STATE INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH, CHICAGO.

I also want to talk to you about the crippled child—the child who is crippled in that part of his person which is not visible to us, and which is so remote from our ordinary daily observations that some of us have given very little thought to the subject, or have peculiar notions in regard to it. I mean the child who is crippled mentally.

We are sitting here in a room which is illuminated by electrical devices worked out in the physical laboratory. The physicist and the chemist deal with things you cannot see; nevertheless, the results of their labors are immensely practical. These electric lights, like many other things which we use daily, are the result of chemistry and physics. This illustration will suffice to remind you of the many benefits that have come to us from scientific research conducted in the laboratory with no other purpose than the ascertaining of the truth. That is why the word "Research" is emphasized in the title of our Institute. We hope that some day progress just as valuable as that in the field of electricity will be achieved in the field of human behavior.

The Institute for Juvenile Research is an organization which deals not with feeble-mindedness and not with insanity, but with behavior. There has been a great deal of discussion about the term "intelligence." We need not be diverted into a lengthy discussion of this. For our purpose let us define intelligence as that mental quality which enables us adequately to meet new situations. Most of us have to meet new situations very rarely. We adapt ourselves to our environment either by the use of our own intelligence or by certain behavior reactions which we have been taught by others.

Let me illustrate: It does not require a great deal of intelligence to turn on the electric light or to turn it off. It took a great deal of intelligence, however, to invent this means of lighting. A feeble-minded person may be trained to switch the lights on and off in a proper manner, but a feeble-minded person under no circumstances could play any part in inventing or developing the electric light.

Dr. East has just spoken to you about a most desperate condition. In the field of behavior we often meet even more desperate situations, but that does not relieve us of the necessity of attempting to find a solution. Even where we cannot find a solution of the problem we may, nevertheless be able to benefit the children who are exhibiting dangerous behavior or are suffering from its results. Children are not adults. We don't expect a child to make correct decisions. We must do the deciding for them. As the child grows up and becomes able to make decisions, the horizon widens, and instead of asking the child "What would you like," we ask "What do you think we should do?"

We surely do not know all about the subject with which we are dealing, but when you come to us for advice we will tell you the truth so far as we are able to find it out, even though we may have to tell you that we do not know. Unfortunately, we shall probably have to tell you more often than not, that we do not know; but we can and will continue to try to find out.

The Institute for Juvenile Research is the only provision in the State of Illinois for attempting investigation of behavior difficulties, the behavior difficulties which cause so much unhappiness and aggregate so much misery and so great a burden for the community. We can help you by determining the intelligence of your children. We can help your schools with their problem cases. We can help your teachers in their endeavors to train, strengthen and correct. We can help your welfare organizations and your welfare institutions by finding those individuals who can and should be helped and weeding out those who are not likely to benefit by material assistance. Certain individuals, we all know, will benefit by treatment where others may be actually injured. It is our duty to find out which is which.

Children often do things that they should not do. It is almost normal for them to have behavior difficulties, but there are degrees of difficulties and there are definite characteristics which distinguish certain individuals from the majority.

Why do children misbehave? Is it due to stupidity; is it due to viciousness; is it due to bad habits; can the child help it or is it beyond its control?

Today I was asked to see a boy in one of the institutions in the city of Peoria. He had caused a great deal of concern because, among other things, he had recently placed a finger of one of the small boys in the door and had closed the door on the finger. Was this due to abject stupidity, or was it due to an inherent streak of cruelty and brutality? The child is not feeble-minded. He is bright and now looks like many another innocent, bright-eyed youngster, but one of these days he will have ceased to be a bright-eyed youngster. He will be a man, and these tendencies towards cruelty, if they are due to inherent qualities, may persist and become manifest in even more tragic ways than this. What kind of a man is this boy going to be? Is he going to be a criminal, or is he going to be able to control his cruel tendencies and learn to live in the community without being a menace to himself and others? Just what is going on in this boy's brain and body? I do not know, but we can find out. When a child is ill with a physical disease, if we haven't the means of finding out at home what the trouble is, we place the child in a hospital and they find out what is the matter and treat him. The hospital is a wonderful place for physical troubles, but we need institutions which will do the same for the mental and personality difficulties of our rising generation.

Everywhere that child welfare is being considered, we are finding out the need for definite knowledge of facts, and everywhere we are struck by the meager body of knowledge that exists. Education has become a science in itself. Special classes of all sorts have been introduced, not only for the backward child but also for the precocious child. We no longer force our children into the same educational mold. We recognize that the individual talents and abilities require individual outlets and modes of expression. In applying all this special treatment in the schools we have had to overlook to a considerable extent in the past, the dangerous and abnormal traits and tendencies; at least, where they were recognized, we have not been equipped to treat them. The Institute for Juvenile Research is attempting to furnish information and give assistance in the detection and treatment of abnormal cases in the schools.

For several seasons now the Institute for Juvenile Research has co-operated with the authorities managing the State Fair in Springfield, and with various county fairs and local health institutes conducting so-called baby contests. The Institute has supplied specialists who have made mental examinations of the infants and children. We have been cordially received everywhere and have been assured that our services have been helpful to the communities. We were glad to do this work, because it gave us an opportunity to obtain valuable and important information for our own use. We are glad to continue this service whenever called upon. Above all, we want to have the community understand that we are not confining ourselves to the delinquent or the feeble-minded, but that we are interested in all behavior problems of childhood and that, therefore, no stigma can attach to anyone consulting us. We are very proud indeed of our record in this respect. We have been consulted by citizens from all over the State, from almost every

walk of life; we have been consulted by every official agency and by many private welfare agencies. We have had children come to us of their own accord to consult us in regard to their difficulties. Our hope is that some day a large number of children will come of their own initiative because they will know that they can get help from us.

Finally a word of warning against possible disappointment. In order to supply a service worthy of the importance of the subject and of the citizens of Illinois, we must organize our work. It is not possible to supply unlimited facilities. We must arrange to conserve our forces so that they will be most effectively spent. The problem is much like that of conducting military campaigns. You know our recent experiences in this respect in France. It was only when they put one brain at the head that we got somewhere. The organization was necessary because it was not possible to depend upon the individual thinking of each private soldier. It was the smoothly working organization that got the results. What we need in such work as ours in the State service is more staff work. We are developing a "general staff."

I do not want to deceive you; we are not undertaking to do all the work there is to be done in the State of Illinois. We will expect the local communities to continue to do the greater part of the work. What we can give you, however, is help and advice with your special problems. We can direct and supervise your own efforts, if you wish us to; or, we can show you how we do the work, if you want to come and work with us. We need your support and confidence. With it we cannot fail to succeed because we will be able to give you service in its best sense.

BUSINESS MEETING OF JOINT CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(HELD AT PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 6, 1921, DR. LEO A. PHILIPS, CHICAGO, PRESIDENT, PRESIDING.)

The Committee appointed at Jacksonville, last year, to propose a constitution and by-laws, respectfully submitted a draft of the same, which after being amended, was adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC WELFARE

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Illinois Conference on Public Welfare.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT

The object of this Conference shall be to promote individual and community welfare in Illinois, by affording opportunities for the discussion and consideration of questions pertaining to the mental, physical, ethical and social welfare of the people of the State; to encourage the fullest coöperation of all activities, both public and private to this end; and to increase the efficiency of agencies and institutions devoted to this cause, and to disseminate information.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The conference shall consist of individual and Institutional or agency members.

SECTION 2. Individual members of the conference shall be all persons residing within the State of Illinois who subscribe to these rules and regulations by registering their names.

SECTION 3. Institutional or agency members of the conference shall be accredited delegates from any social service institution or agency, public or private, in the State of Illinois. Each such institution or agency upon subscribing to these rules and regulations and by registering is entitled to four delegates in the conference. Such delegates as may attend any annual or special conference shall be registered as members of such conference and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges thereof.

SECTION 4. Membership shall be in the general conference.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the conference shall be a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a third vice-president and an executive secretary.

SECTION 2. The president, vice-presidents, executive secretary and chairmen of the sections of the conference shall be elected for terms of one year each. Only those who were members during the one or both of the two preceding conferences shall be subject to election to office after the election of 1921.

ARTICLE V.

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The standing committees shall be an executive committee, and such other committees as the conference or the executive committee may from time to time create.

SECTION 2. The executive committee of the conference shall consist of duly elected officers of the conference, the chairman of each section of the conference; the Director of Public Welfare, and six members to be elected at large by the conference in the same manner as other officers; the said six members to be chosen two for one year, two for two years and two for three years.

SECTION 3. Three committees shall be appointed by the President as soon as practicable after the opening of the annual conference; (1) committee on nominations; (2) committee on time and place for next conference; and (3) committee on resolutions.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. All officers of the conference shall perform the usual duties incident to such office.

SECTION 2. The president shall be ex-officio chairman of the executive committee.

SECTION 3. In case of disability of the president, the vice-presidents in their order shall assume the duties of the president until such disability is removed.

SECTION 4. The expenses of the conference shall be met from appropriations provided by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

SECTION 5. The executive secretary of the conference shall be ex-officio a member and secretary of the executive committee and shall conduct all necessary correspondence of the conference as directed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall have charge of all affairs relating to the conference. Seven members shall constitute a quorum. A meeting may be called at any time by the president and shall be called at any time upon the written request of three members of the executive committee. The executive committee shall appoint all necessary sub-committees, including a local committee at the place of the next conference. The executive committee shall hold conferences with state departments having control or supervision over matters in which the conference has concern. It shall have authority to accept resignations and fill vacancies in officers and committees.

SECTION 2. The committee on nominations shall submit to a business meeting of the conference, nominations for all officers and chairmen of the sections to be elected by the conference. Nominations may be made on written request of ten members. In case of contest election shall be by ballot.

SECTION 3. The committee on time and place for next conference shall receive all invitations for the next conference and shall report to the conference for approval the recommendations of the committee thereto. If necessary local arrangements cannot be made, the executive committee shall have the power to change the time and place of the next conference.

SECTION 4. Local committee shall provide suitable rooms for holding sessions of the conference and make all necessary arrangements as directed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

SECTION 1. The sections of the conference shall be (1) health and physically handicapped, (2) mental hygiene, (3) corrections, (4) family, (5) children, (6) community development, (7) conference extension, and such other sections as the executive committee may create from time to time.

SECTION 2. Each of the section committees of the conference shall be responsible for the preparation and presentation of the program, subject to the approval of the executive committee.

ARTICLE IX.

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The conference shall hold a regular meeting annually, at which there shall be at least two general sessions and at least one regular business session. Special meetings of the conference or sectional meetings may be called by the executive committee at any time or place for the consideration of problems relating to any particular group of institutions or agencies.

SECTION 2. All sections of the conference shall hold regular meetings annually in connection with the annual meeting of the conference.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any regular annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular business session of the conference, provided that the proposed amendments shall have been sent officially by the executive secretary to each personal and institutional member registered at the last annual meeting, at least two months prior to the date of the beginning of the annual conference.

Dr. Lyons moved that the Executive Secretary be authorized to secure the incorporation of the organization under this constitution: seconded by Mr. Blackwelder. (Unanimously adopted)

W. S. Reynolds, Chairman of Committee on Nominations submitted nominations for Officers, Chairmen of Standing Committees and members of the Executive Committee of this Conference for the year 1922, as follows:

For President.....John L. Whitman, Chicago, Illinois
 First Vice-President.....Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago, Illinois
 Second Vice-President.....Dr. W. H. C. Smith, Godfrey, Illinois
 Third Vice-President.....Chas. E. Lauder, Monmouth, Illinois
 Executive Secretary.....Frank D. Whipp, Springfield, Illinois
 For Members of the Executive Committee:

To serve for one year:

Bishop Edmund M. Dunne.....Peoria, Illinois
 J. B. Johnson.....Rock Island, Illinois

To serve for two years:

Willoughby Walling.....Chicago, Illinois
 Col. O. C. Smith.....Jacksonville, Illinois

To serve for three years:

Alfred C. Meyer.....Chicago, Illinois
 Miss Katharine Gallagher.....Canton, Illinois

Chairman of Standing Committees, as follows:

Chairman of Committee on Children:

Miss Mary E. Humphrey.....Springfield, Illinois

Chairman of Committee on Corrections:

Judge Percy L. Persons.....Waukegan, Illinois

Chairman of Committee on Health and Physically Handicapped:

Dr. I. D. Rawlings.....Springfield, Illinois

Chairman of Committee on Family:

Miss Kathleen Moore.....Evanston, Illinois

Chairman of Committee on Community Development:

Professor R. E. Hieronymus.....Urbana, Illinois

Chairman of Committee on Mental Hygiene:

Dr. Charles F. Read.....Chicago, Illinois

Chairman of Committee on Conference Extension:

W. R. Blackwelder.....Joliet, Illinois

Your committee further recommends that the Chairman of the Standing Committee be instructed to select the membership of their respective committees at an early date and report same to the Executive Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

COMMITTEE

C. B. Adams	Miss Effie Doan	Miss Meta Schnicker
Miss Edith Miller	Will Colvin	John L. Whitman
Louis M. Cahn		

Report of the Committee unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Grace Casey of Pana, Illinois, Chairman of Committee on Time and Place, reported the selection of East St. Louis as the place, the time to be left to the Executive Committee on Time and Place. Report adopted. East St. Louis, Illinois selected as the place for the meeting to be held in 1922.

Mr. Frank D. Whipp of Springfield, Illinois, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolutions and moved that they be made a part of record.

(1) *Resolved*, That the Committee on Health and Rehabilitation and Mental Hygiene of the Illinois Conference of Charities and Corrections, endorse the Recommendations embodied in the Report of the Special Children's Committee of the Department of Public Welfare (1920) and ask that the Director of Public Welfare put them into active operation in his working program.

(2) *Resolved*, That the Committee on Family and Children of the Illinois Conference of Public Welfare approves the Recommendations embodied in the Report of the Special Children's Committee, appointed by the Department of Public Welfare in 1920, and requests that the Director of this Department put such recommendations into action in the working program of his Department.

(3) *Resolved*, That the Illinois Conference on Public Welfare expresses its appreciation of all that has been done to make this conference one long to be remembered:

First: To the City of Peoria for its courtesy and hospitality; to the local board of arrangements who have so carefully prepared and perfected every detail and secured the assistance of musicians and speakers who have added much to the enjoyment of the conference; to Mr. M. J. Finn, representing the Peoria Association of Commerce, who has been untiring in his efforts for the success of this meeting; to the churches who have co-operated with the conference both in extending invitations to occupy their pulpits and providing speakers; to the press we wish to express our great appreciation of their work both in advertising and reporting the conference; to the Peoria State Hospital for its gracious invitation and the unusual opportunity afforded to visit the institution, and to the Jefferson Hotel for its courteous consideration of all.

(4) *Resolved*, That we are not unmindful of the appalling condition in Europe, especially in the famine stricken area of Russia. We commend the efforts being put forth in this country to relieve that great suffering and would encourage the utmost generosity. We instruct our Executive Committee to take under consideration the advisability of a petition to Congress for a special appropriation for this purpose, and authorize it to act in the name of this body.

We move the adoption of these resolutions:

Signed:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman, Frank D. Whipp, Springfield; Mrs. John T. Mason, Aurora, Mrs. Frank Rulien, Joliet, Miss Ruth Berolzheimer, Chicago, Dr. Thomas Leonard, Lincoln, Herman Newman, Chicago, Dr. Daniel Coffey, Chicago, Mrs. Stella B. Shapley, Eureka.

Moved and seconded that these resolutions be adopted.

(Unanimously adopted.)

The following letter was read to the members present, by Frank D. Whipp:

December 4, 1921.

MR. FRANK D. WHIPP, Secretary Welfare Conference.

Dear Sir:

I regret, more than I can express, my inability to be present tomorrow and take part in the Conference.

The last minute I learned that it was imperative that I should be in Milwaukee early tomorrow.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HAROLD N. MOYER.

202 South State Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

It was moved and seconded that this letter be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting of 1921 and made a part thereof.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

PROBLEMS IN SOCIAL HYGIENE

ADDRESS BY DR. LEE ALEXANDER STONE, CHIEF, BUREAU OF HOSPITALS,
SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
CHICAGO, AND SURGEON (R) U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH
SERVICE.

Many in discussing social hygiene have been led to believe that this new phase of social science was embodied entirely in problems relating to sex and to the control of social diseases. This is not true. Social hygiene is embodied in everything that has to do with human endeavor, with home life, with the health of the community, with childhood, with child life. It is vitally concerned with the problems of ethics. It is vitally concerned with the control of delinquents, whether the delinquent be a girl or boy who is full of life and is giving expression to some vicious practice because of the lack of proper training at home. Social hygiene is vitally concerned with the girl in the home. Why? Because the girl in the home is the potential mother of tomorrow. She is the one being upon whom all society should focus its eyes and depend upon to call into existence a new being of whom the world might feel proud.

My discussion will deal more particularly with the problem of social hygiene in its relation to social disease, venereal disease if you please, and to the questions involved in child training and its ethical outlook. I realize that I shall say some things that possibly may shock you. If I do shock you I shall be very happy because in shocking individuals I open gray cells in their brains that heretofore have been asleep. If I do shock you I shall have done something for your good. You are either going to combat me or agree with me. I shall have done good in either instance.

I am vitally concerned with the education of the young—the little boy and little girl in the home. I want to know whether the parent is taking these little children when they reach the age at which questions are asked and is telling them the truth.

When the child asks the most beautiful question that can ever be asked of man or woman—"Where did I come from?"—how are you going to answer him? I am not advocating the teaching of sex hygiene in public schools because I feel at the present time there are but few teachers who are competent to teach it intelligently. The child's brain is a tiny thing apparently, but nevertheless that little brain is busy. The little child when only three, four or six years old suddenly sees a new baby somewhere in the neighborhood or maybe one has come into its own home, and the natural question that enters its little brain is—"Where did baby come from? How did it get here?"

So many mothers and fathers tell children the story of life in the way I received it. When I asked for the truth I got a lie. I was told the stork brought me into the world. A very sweet mother came to me once and told me that her mother had told her she found her in the garden and that she spent several weeks digging in that garden for a baby sister. She said, "When I found out she had lied to me I lost a certain amount of respect for her."

Oh, you say, that is not true, my child loves me in the same way it always did. Yes, perhaps, but there is a great deal of difference between love and respect. Look back to your own childhood and view your old psychology, and you will fully realize the truth of the above statement—let any individual tell you a lie, a lie that on the face of it you know should never have been told you, and you lose a great part at least of your respect for that individual.

I am reminded of a story of an actual happening; almost a similar one happened in my own family. A little boy was called to the bedside of his mother to see the new baby and this mother was very proud of the product of her own body, as good mothers usually are. She showed the baby to her little boy—a baby sister not more than two or three days old. This little youngster said, "Mother, where did baby come from?" What did the mother do? Did she blush? Did she adopt the Puritanical attitude or did she arise to the occasion as a woman should who felt surging in her body that maternal love which properly interpreted means the love of reproducing her kind? When the little boy asked, "Where did baby come from?" the mother answered, "Son, baby came from a little warm nest underneath mother's heart, mother had to carry baby for a long, long time in her body, and mother gave baby her love, her strength, her blood, before baby could be born into the world."

Many of us are so egotistical as to take unto ourselves certain ideas of our own importance. Go back in your own lives a few years and think of the time when you were shown a baby in your mother's arms.

What did this little boy do? He thought a moment. He said, "Mother, was I ever a part of you?"

She said, "You were just as much a part of me as little sister was."

He said, "Mother, I love you more now than I ever did in all my life. I will always love you more."

That little boy had been given an insight into a new ethical system that would teach him forever to view every woman whom he met on the street, whom he might meet in the home, as being a potential mother. An almost similar thing happened in my own family. My children, one nineteen and one fourteen, have never been denied one moment any information about themselves. Mrs. Stone and I both have taken great pride in telling them the things they should know. We feel certain, as I said today in an address before the Optimists Club, that if those girls ever go wrong it will be with their eyes open. But what of the girls and boys who learn as most of us learned, who learn as I learned from the little youngsters on the streets things that caused us to blush and to believe that our existence was something that we should not talk about and that reproduction was a function unwholy and unclean?

My friends, there is nothing unclean about life, about calling into existence a new being, even if that being is born without a father. Many times girls slip into what society calls a sin and what I term an error—not a sin. Many a girl slips because of ignorance or because of the fact that she has not a brain sufficiently strong to withstand the temptations that may be put in front of her. She falls, she becomes pregnant and an illegitimate child is born into the world. I hope the time will come when the United States will adopt the European system of adopting the unfortunates and giving them a rightful heritage.

The man and the woman are until they marry half units in society. They are what some call non-essentials. The unmarried man and woman are non-essentials because they have never given full expression to themselves, never followed out the indication of marriage and the calling into existence of one who shall be greater than they who called him into existence. If our children are brought up in the wrong environment, if their heredity is not good, if they are not born clean, if their blood is not pure, who is to blame? They are not; you and I are. The parent is to blame. So when our mantle drops on the shoulders of this little being, if our blood is not clean that mantle is wholly unfit for use. On the other hand, if we can boast of the fact that

our blood is clean, free from the taint of syphilis and gonorrhea, we can go into the bosom of our fathers with a smile on our lips or lie down in peace feeling that we have done our full duty to ourselves, to our children, to our country and to our God.

We are face to face in this country with a tremendous problem. We have hesitated to discuss in the open anything that had to do with the relationship between the sexes. For us to mention sexual intercourse was for us to cause a blush to come on the maiden's cheek and a sense of modesty on the part of the young man, and a wish on the part of both of them that the subject had not been approached. What are men and women here for? Why are we here? What is the great purpose for which we are called into existence? Biologically speaking, we are nothing in the world but breeding animals and it is our duty to reproduce our kind in a way that our kind will reflect credit on us.

We have in society all over the world two diseases that are sapping at the vitals of the human race. These two diseases, gonorrhea and syphilis, have been sapping at the vitals of the race almost since time began. One of the great Chinese Emperors 3,000 years before Christ gathered all the writings on syphilis that had been compiled and written for a period of nearly 3,000 or 4,000 years prior to that. We know that syphilis is not a new disease, although some historians a few years ago were foolish enough to state that Columbus brought it to Europe when his sailors returned from the Isle of Haiti and as a result syphilis became epidemic all over Europe. This was a physical impossibility because syphilis broke out as an epidemic almost immediately upon the arrival of the sailors in Spain. It was impossible for these sailors to come in contact with any person who lived in Serbia, Russia, Greece and elsewhere, and yet this scourge called syphilis, named after a shepherd boy Syphilis, spread all over Europe. This disease has been handed down from time immemorial as a result mainly of immoral practices. We find Moses commanding that all women who were serving as captives should be destroyed. Why? Because men had lain with them and they were suffering from "issues of the flesh."

Gonorrhea is also of very ancient origin but we here are not very much interested in the discussion of the pathology or treatment of this disease. We are interested in what effect it has on the human race of today. What is gonorrhea doing? Gonorrhea is the cause of 80 per cent of all the blindness among new born babies. Truly, does the baby harvest the crop of wild oats that the father sowed when he was a young man! The disease is the cause of certain female ailments, certain troubles occurring in the female pelvis. Many a woman who goes through life childless if she could but know the cause, might go to her husband when he blamed her for not giving him a baby and say, "Why did you not take the right kind of treatment when you had gonorrhea?" It may also produce a type of rheumatism in the female as well as in the male. It may produce in the male a condition almost as disastrous as that produced in the female. The female in many instances is rendered an invalid for life. The average woman foolishly today, yesterday and the day before did not inquire into the past life of the man she loved when he asked her hand in marriage. She did not demand from him a certificate of health as to his physical condition. She did not say, "I want to know whether you are all right, whether your blood is clean, whether you have in your blood the taint of syphilis or gonorrhea, or whether or not your blood is pure."

After all, love is more or less physical. Love is nothing more than a physical and psychological element. It means that two beings feel the urge to bring into this world a new being. They feel that they cannot longer be happy unless they join together in the bonds of wedlock; but how many girls today live to regret that they ever saw a man, particularly their husbands? Would it not be infinitely better if every woman in the United States, in the world, were compelled to protect herself, to realize that self-preservation is the first law of nature? It is necessary that she protect herself, her body, because in her body is contained the greatest element of all time which when combined with the male seed goes to make a little quivering bit of flesh that ultimately is born into the world and is known as a baby.

Every woman should demand a clean bill of health on the part of the man who asks her hand in marriage. She should seek her doctor, or her father or mother should do it, and ascertain the condition of her sweetheart's health. Woman is the great leader in the world because upon her so many times depends whether or not the race shall live or die. Men are merely appendages. The average man is nothing more or less than a National Cash Register. Some men do not like to be called a cash register, because they feel that their paternal love is sufficiently strong to warrant them in not being called such.

Syphilis is another deadly disease. The report compiled in 1917 stated that as a cause of death syphilis surpassed tuberculosis. It caused 40 to 60 per cent of the deaths in the British Isles. It causes approximately 33 1-3 per cent of all our insanity. Syphilis is the cause of locomotor ataxia, paralysis, softening of the brain, and of many types of degeneracy. Syphilis is a disease that may be handed down from one generation to another, even to the third and fourth. It frequently leaves its stigma on generation after generation. It shows up in the beginning with a sore known as a chancre. It is a disease that may be contracted innocently by contact with a dirty roller towel, from a drinking cup, coming in contact with sores on the mouth, lips or tongue. Syphilis also may be contracted through a kiss. The records show that one soldier boy during the war with secondary syphilis, kissed eight girls and each one developed syphilis. They had syphilis and had to take the same treatment for it as the individual who had dealt in immoral practices.

About forty-five days after the first stage of syphilis, a rash breaks out on the body which may look like smallpox or any one of the exanthematous diseases. A sore throat develops with white spots in the mouth known as mucous patches, the hair begins to fall out. Do not be suspicious of every bald headed man you see, as baldness is very common. In the first and second stages the disease is highly contagious. There are no two diseases as contagious as gonorrhea and syphilis and there are no two diseases so prevalent in human society and so constantly with us.

We have 107,000,000 people in the United States. Ten per cent, or 10,700,000 of them have a syphilitic taint of one type or another. Seven hundred and seventy thousand boys reach the age of twenty-one years every year in America, and out of this number it is estimated by conservative statisticians that over 60 per cent, or 450,000, will contract gonorrhea or syphilis before they reach the age of thirty through immoral practices. There are 450,000 new cases every year in the United States as the result of sex immorality.

You say these figures are stupendous. Visit clinics, go to your eleemosynary institutions, go to your homes and institutions wherein are confined the charges of the state who are unable to take care of themselves, and have a blood test made on all those confined and find out how many syphilitics are in institutions whose care is being paid for out of the tax payers' pocket.

There are three stages of syphilis. In the third stage we come to the one non-contagious stage of the disease in so far as it may be passed by one individual to another by coming in contact with the disease from body to body. Here we find a more deadly condition existing. We find decay of the joints, saddle nose and other deformities. I have seen an entire face excepting eyes destroyed by syphilis.

I am not telling you these things to horrify you, I am telling you so that you will fight syphilis as you never fought anything before in your lives. In addition to the paralysis occurring late in life, we have the paralysis occurring in the young man before he reaches forty. A very large percentage of this paralysis is caused by syphilis. It is the cause of many a woman having a series of miscarriages.

Facts should be stated plainly. It was my privilege to talk to over 1,000,000 boys in the army and these talks had a marvelous effect in lowering the incidence of venereal disease in our army. We need to fight and to fight hard in order to win. There is not a community that should not have in it a venereal disease clinic. We have in Chicago and elsewhere over the State of Illinois clinics financed by individual citizens and by the State of Illinois wherein individuals may receive treatment free of charge. Thanks to Dr. John Dill Robertson, we are operating in Chicago ten venereal disease clinics

under my direct supervision, five for women and five for men. We are operating also a blood room wherein individuals desiring to have blood tests made may come to the Health Department and have a Wasserman test. We have something else in the city of Chicago of which we are very proud, something every city needs; we have a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. Unfortunately we have not at the present time a hospital where we can isolate men, but the time is not far distant when we will be able to isolate men as we do women. We have in the Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital one whole section in which we have under treatment, practically all of the time, 100 women who are diseased either with gonorrhea or syphilis.

What does this mean? That the Health Department is doing an injustice in confining the women? No. It means this, (and let me give you some interesting figures)—: any prostitute who offers her body for sale on the street must have at least four contacts in an evening to earn enough to pay for food and a bed and possibly some clothing; frequently they have twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, yes, even more. Some of them have as high as seventy or eighty, but they must at least have four in order to make a living.

Let us take four as a general average. By operating the venereal disease section of the Contagious Disease Hospital, we are saving daily in the city of Chicago 400 cases of infection from venereal diseases. We are saving 12,000 cases per month and a total of 144,000 infections per year. Is our Municipal Hospital worth while? These individuals are treated and treated carefully.

This brings me to another point. We admit every doctor knows how to fight venereal diseases, but unfortunately for the medical profession as well as for health officers we have not been willing in the past to make mention of this fact.

As a preventive for venereal diseases during the war we used venereal prophylaxis, under what was known as General Order 45. Every soldier who had sex contact was given this prophylactic treatment. A prophylaxis station was established in every division, in every regiment and in every town where-in soldiers were located, in order that venereal disease would be reduced to a minimum. We met with a great deal of success. England tried the measure out, so did France and Germany. Even dark Russia tried it out and it was demonstrated clearly beyond question of doubt that venereal prophylaxis was a success. Certain individuals who are more bent on saving souls than in saving bodies, and I am not speaking disrespectfully of theologians because without religion we could not get anywhere, do not believe in prophylaxis. I am speaking of the misguided individuals who come forward with the charge that we are about to let down all moral bars everywhere and that if we have prophylaxis license will run rampant.

Such is not the case and such has not been proven to be the case. Dr. Archdall Ried, who has made a very extensive study of venereal diseases, has recently in a new book, "The Prevention of Venereal Diseases," stated absolutely that prophylaxis is the thing. Is it not time for the medical profession and for the world at large to adopt just such measures in order that young men and young women might be saved from the terrors of having the realization come to them that their life has not been what it should be. Professor Eli Metchnikof a number of years ago discovered that a particular ointment made up of calomel and other ingredients was a successful preventive of venereal disease. Our modern prophylaxis is the result of his studies.

I believe I am won over to the cause of prophylaxis and if I had my say prophylactic packages would be sold and prophylactic stations would be established in every city. Just so long as we have a double moral standard, so long as we have the old ideas, just so long as we lose control of ourselves, that long are we going to have immorality and gonorrhea and syphilis.

We guard against diphtheria in the home by giving a dose of diphtheria antitoxin. If we suspect that the child has come in contact with diphtheria we make a test to find out whether or not the child is susceptible to the disease. If the child is susceptible, we administer antitoxin. In cases of injury we give tetanus antitoxin. During the war every man was given a dose of typhoid vaccine. Why? Because we wanted to prevent a repetition of that frightful something that happened during the Spanish-American war when

there developed thousands of cases of typhoid fever. We wanted to protect our soldiers. The same is true of social diseases. We want to protect citizens because social diseases have increased. I want you to think over prophylaxis very carefully and I believe you will come to the conclusion that it would be infinitely better if prophylaxis were in use today to prevent the spread of the two deadliest maladies of all times and would aid to preserve our present civilization.

We need, as I said in the beginning, to give our children better training. We need to teach them more about themselves. No child who has had proper sex training in the home is in danger of going wrong without having his or her eyes wide open. Let us play a game of fifty-fifty with our children. Let us lay our cards face up on the table. Let us take our children to ourselves and tell them the wonderful, wonderful story of life. Life is a wonderful story. How we came from a little, tiny cell a twelve hundredth of an inch in diameter, and gradually grew into the great beings we are today. Some of us are set in our ways. Some of us are unwilling to listen to common sense. We are not willingly paying attention to our divine attributes, we are only willing to see ourselves as the products of the act of reproduction which we still regard as being unclean and unfit to be discussed.

In closing, I want to read to you this little creed and I want you to carry it away with you. It is in the nature of a little verse by Howard A. Walter:

"I would be pure, for there are those that trust me;
I would be true, for there are those that care;
I would be strong for there is much to suffer;
I would be brave, for there is much to dare;
I would be friend of all—the foe—the friendless;
I would be forgiving and forget the gift;
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;
I would look up—and laugh—and love—and lift."

If I could get men to laugh, to love and lift! When you know how to laugh two-thirds of the world's battle is won. When you can love one-half of the third that is left is won. When you can lift you can reach to the very stars, you can see almost with a naked eye that beautiful truth which protects itself, see beyond the clouds, which is so hard for all of us to do.

THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD

ADDRESS BY DR. W. A. EVANS, CHICAGO, MEMBER ADVISORY BOARD,
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One of the recompenses for the things that go with the passing of the years, and the limitations which those experiences entailed, is the pleasure of going back over the road and seeing that which the years bring in the way of accomplishments.

As Dr. Rawlins has told you I have been in public health work at least since 1907, and that is a long time. There are young women who would be scarcely willing to admit that they were living so long ago as that. I have seen a great deal come about in the years that I have been connected with public health work. I have seen new ideals and new standards come to be generally adopted. I cannot become so very commonplace as to fail to recognize that they were not our standards and ideas. There was a day when they were not our standards and our ideas.

I have spoken on child welfare before in the city of Peoria. I am told that you now have school medical inspection, that one activity for the protection of the children of this city is in operation now which was not in operation a few years ago. Then again it wouldn't have been possible a few years ago in decent society to have either met or to have listened to the speech that has just been given here.

I am afraid that what I have to say will be very commonplace. I am sure it won't shock you, perhaps you don't need to be shocked any more. I am sure nothing I will say will disturb you. Perhaps all that I will do will be to give you a few facts and make a suggestion or two that you may be able to take home with you and translate into your own lives, in the life of your family or your community for the betterment thereof.

"Why are we interested in the health of the child?" is my theme. Not because of the death rate, for, after the first two years of life the death rate of children is very low. In the six year period of life children die only at the rate of about 2.4 per cent per thousand. At that rate, the community would require about 400 years to die off, and that is a considerable while to hang around. The fact is that I think some of us hang around too long as it is. The death rate of children does not constitute a reason or interest on the part of the community or individual on the subject of the health of the child. Then why are we interested? We are interested, in the first place, because, contradictory to what I have just said, we want the death rate of babies to be lower than it is.

Time was when of each 1,000 babies born about 200 or 300 died before reaching one year of age. Thank God that is not now; certainly not here. Thanks to meetings such as this, thanks to interest of intelligent people, thanks to better society, better government, and better standards of living, our infant mortality rate has fallen to about 100. But have we the right to be satisfied with that? The great country of New Zealand has demonstrated that it is possible for the baby death rate to be as low as 50. I contend we haven't the right to stop or be satisfied until our babies have as good a chance to live as the New Zealand babies have. We are proud of the salvation that has flourished in this land of ours. But what are all of the boasted opportunities we offer to the babies worth if we are to say in the same breath that a baby has just one-half the chance to live one year of life as a baby has in New Zealand. We measure our civilization by our profits and our standards and our laws. There is a good deal of reason for that. It means that we have the proper spirit; it means that we are willing to give up something even to the standpoint of happiness; it means that we have artistic sense. There are better things than that. We took a step forward. We saw a better way of changing a community life.

There was the typhoid death rate. The community was uncivilized if it had a large typhoid death rate, even though it had beautiful flowers, a great deal of sunshine and light. If the typhoid death rate is high it means the people are dirty. If in the case of individuals, it means that he is dirty, even if he does wear a clean collar or a clean shirt. That is what typhoid fever means. The typhoid death rate in a community is caused by uncleanness. Then wipe out the cause.

Judging by the standard of the infant mortality rate we are far nearer the kingdom of which Christ taught and spoke than we were 20 years ago. That we have reduced the baby death rate from 200 to 100, indicates that we are something like one-half as civilized as we should be. There are parts of your city in which through study and intelligence the baby death rate is less than 30. There are other parts of your city where, because of the lack of something that baby is not likely to have, your baby death rate is 300, and I submit that there will never be equality of civilization, never be equality of society, so long as side by side, within a stone's throw of each other, there are parts of the town where mothers see their babies die at the rate of 300 a year and know, beyond a doubt, there is another part of the town where the babies of mothers have but 30 chances out of each 1,000 of dying.

Then there are other reasons. Among children of school age and younger children of all ages there is a low death rate but a very high sickness rate and as a result of that sickness rate there is a great deal of absence from school rooms. Your school rooms are working machinery. Our children are out of school on account of illness, all of which is preventable or most of which is preventable. But I am sure you have heard a great many talks on the health of children and why people should be interested in the health of children from the standpoint of health itself. I don't believe I could say anything particularly new to you on this subject along this line.

Let's start another cue. Is there any reason why adults as citizens aside from their relations of parenthood, aside from family relations, should be interested in the health of children? Let's see if there aren't some things that I could tell you along that line that would interest you—that would sink into your minds in spite of the fullness of your brains as I heard Dr. Stone say; that "you can take home with you", and maybe you will remember after you get home.

A few years ago it was established that consumption was no longer the leading cause of death. The consumption rate in those places where there is an effort to cure the disease is no more than half of what it was in 1907, and consumption is now a bare third among the causes of death, the first of which is heart disease. You say the latter isn't a disease of children. Comparatively few children are killed or are invalidated by reason of heart disease.

Here is what we found out recently: The reason men and women break down with heart disease when they reach mature life is because as children they had rheumatism and other complications and their hearts operated unjustly even if they were not crippled as the result of those experiences. By reason of the excess of strength and youth that limitation is not appreciated and not recognized or diagnosed until the limit of years begins to make itself felt and then the individual knows or feels for the first time the effect of something, a disease that was experienced twenty, thirty, forty or maybe fifty years before.

Rheumatism in children, includes growing pains. I presume everybody here has had some sort of experience with growing pains in children. Some of you thought that they really indicated that the child was growing, therefore that the child was to be congratulated upon having growing pains. Growing pains are nothing but rheumatism. It is the most dangerous form of rheumatism, because it is left uncared for as well as unrecognized. In time it strikes at the heart all the more because of the fact that we call it growing pains and think of it as of no consequence.

Then there is a great deal of sore throat. A study of school children made in New York City shows the disease most prevalent among children in the schools is the sore throat. It lowered the standard of the schools on account of absence. The children stayed at home, and what they had was just a plain, common, everyday sore throat. Nothing is more responsible for the tearing down of the heart muscles than rheumatism and sore throat.

Then there are the other types of infection—measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and pneumonia, which children so frequently have, and on which we congratulate ourselves when the child recovers, or is supposed to recover, not knowing what effect it has left behind, a trailer or so that may not manifest itself for twenty or thirty years but which will in the end terminate in the death of the individual after a period of prolonged invalidism. We used to say that men in middle life developed Bright's disease developed it because they drank too much whiskey. Then prohibition came along and we thought nobody was going to have any more Bright's disease. There isn't any doubt but what whiskey drinking was responsible for some of the Bright's disease. Over eating, particularly over eating of rich, heavy foods, is responsible for some of the Bright's disease, but the latest authoritative teaching is that the breaking down of kidneys in middle life in a great measure is the result of the infections of childhood.

Again these sore throats and these common colds that make the child go sniffing around and do not even keep him out of school, are disregarded and said to be of no importance, but they nevertheless register their impressions on the life or important organs of one of the community, to say nothing of pneumonia, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other infections that are so prevalent among children.

Another illustration if you please, (we might give you a score of them.) I am picking out three very important diseases and there isn't anybody in this room who isn't more or less familiar with these three diseases. What is the most common? Consumption. You say there are grown people who have consumption. What has tuberculosis to do with the health of the child? In the first place, let me bring to your attention this: It has been established, proven, strictly proven, that there is no five year period in life in which the

death rate from tuberculosis is as great as it is in the first five years of life. In our statistics we don't ordinarily take cognizance of five year periods but we were somewhat surprised, those of us who compiled those figures, to find there is no five year period of life in which the death rate from tuberculosis is as high as it is in the first five years. A number of years ago Behring made the statement that most of the people who developed consumption at 40 and 50 have carried the infection since childhood. The opinion of scientists, men like Johns Hopkins, and what they thought on this subject during the last ten years was that most of the consumption that develops in middle life and beyond has lain dormant in the body, warded off, without giving expression to its existence. In fact, it is there and has been there since the years of childhood. It has been taken into the body because parents with consumption were careless of their children, because parents have been careless and permitted children to drink from tuberculars' glasses, or in other words, the parents during the years their children were under their guidance, have been too careless in protecting the children from consumption. We as adults, pure and simple, should be glad to do our duty as parents; from the standpoint of our selfish selves, we would be interested in the health of children.

Dr. Chapin told us a number of years ago that in the control of contagion we are interested in people not things; that if you were going to control contagion and watch things you would make no headway. You only make headway by watching people, you don't make any headway in watching contagion.

We have learned that disease-producing bacteria do not live in things; they don't live in the garbage, or in the stable manure or street sweepings; they live in people and only in people. There are certain diseases of children which are kept alive in the bodies of children, and therefore when we neglect them we are permitting to continue hot beds if you want to call them such; test tubes, if you have had laboratory training and think in terms of the laboratory, in which are kept alive germs which are transmitted to individuals, both children and adults. That is a second reason why we can't afford to neglect the health of children.

The third reason is that there is no part of life so important, as you very readily understand, as the period of youth. It has been said that a baby consisted of nothing but a stomach wrapped up in skin. That's about correct. A baby has very serious and difficult work to do. It has the job of increasing 300 per cent in size in a single year; and that is a good deal of a job. Suppose you weigh 150 pounds today and that you are told that by Christmas 1922 you have to weigh 450 pounds—pretty serious business. Yet that is what every baby is called upon to do. It is very serious work, that of taking in food and elaborating it into very complex mechanical compounds.

Then again, there is a period of great mental development. Some of you think that you can learn pretty fast. There are those who say that we learn more the first day of our lives than on any other day. Some say it is the first 60 or 90 days of our lives, but everybody is agreed that the baby learns more in his day than the wisest adult who ever lived. No human being is capable of taking in as much originality and expressing in a single day as is a baby one year old. They are very important years and every hour counts and every impulse counts and every factor counts, every shadow casts a lengthening shadow over the years to come. Now let's speak a little more concretely if you please.

Let's us take rickets. There are a considerable number of children who come out of infancy somewhat rickety. It is said that 100 per cent of the children raised in some of our cities are rickety to some considerable degree. Rickets is recognized after the most thorough examination by a doctor. We are able to get over most of the effects of rickets if we know this, yet there are some things from which we can never recover. An examination of thousands of chests of people dead of tuberculosis show that it is not people with the narrow chest that have this latent tuberculosis—not the ones under strain and stress, under trials and tribulations, under worry, who are most apt to develop into chronic tuberculosis. Consumption develops in people with the narrow type of chest, the rickety type. They are stoop shouldered because they are narrow chested and each of them is a frequent effect of rickets.

There are a number of children who come out of infancy with scurvy. One of the indications is rheumatic pains in the joints. If your baby along about January or February cries when you handle it very much, it is a pretty good sign it cries because its joints hurt, because it is somewhat scurvy as the result of the feeding it has had during the winter months. That is pretty closely related to rheumatism, and we know how closely allied rheumatism is to heart disease.

There is the type of man recognized as an invalid or mental incompetent. He is not exactly crazy, not feeble-minded exactly but just isn't all there. You can't teach him very much. Personally he makes a failure of his life. His conduct will not permit him to fit into society. He brings misery to himself and to the members of his family, not because he has a mental disease but because the texture of his mind is such that you can't make anything out of him. You can't make a man "all there" out of that individual.

There are many reasons but no one is more important than the fact that that individual did not come up through childhood right, with the right physical influences as well as the right habits in the years of childhood. The debt accumulated in those years is being paid off through all the after years, and it is a very easy thing, ladies and gentlemen, for lack of intelligence in care as well as skill to manifest itself in the physique of the child. I am sure that there are people here, perhaps the majority of this audience, who are of the opinion that instinct is a sufficient guide when it comes to thinking. Some of us believe it would be sacrilegious to act upon the thought that instinct is not clearly impaired.

We must bring into play our other impulses or motives for conduct than instinct if we are to have our upbringings right. This is true in adult life and it is doubly true in the plastic years of childhood when it is so easy to register on the body, on the mind, on the soul, the experiences of life. Make an examination of the school children of Peoria or any other city and note the very large percentage of those children who are under-nourished, developing poorly, and building up physiques that are not what they should be because of some error of habit, (eating habit, or sleeping habit, or other habit) errors that result through lack of understanding, of carelessness.

This is a third reason and the last one that I shall develop here which will interest you as adults in the health of children. It is all important for the interest of society because these children but a few years from now will be grown people. The members of this society are compelled to abide by what public sentiment calls the general average of human intelligence.

Tonight somebody selected for us this peculiar subject. Isn't it enough that you people should go back to your homes after this conference, and particularly after this last evening, with nothing more than a story told here and there which you might possibly be able to apply, perhaps with nothing more than a stimulus to your emotions which will be able to carry you on for a while?

Let me tell you this. Illinois is the only State north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River that does not have birth registration. There are many reasons for birth registration. It is necessary to have accurate birth registration in order to establish the status of men in times of war. It is necessary for determining age, the age of consent, the school age, work age, the right to marry. From all these standpoints it is important that we should have birth registration.

We will never make very much headway throughout the country as a whole, throughout Illinois, in rural communities as well as in the city, until we keep books just as a business man would keep books, and the essential part of the book-keeping of health and life is the registration of births. Why is it we haven't this law? We have the standard law—the State in which there is the best birth registration has no better law than has the State of Illinois. The legislature has done its duty, but you haven't birth record registration and you haven't had it because the administrative officers have not done their duty and the reason they haven't lies with you. There hasn't been and there isn't the right kind of public sentiment in the State of Illinois,

and by reason of the fact that there isn't the right kind of sentiment in this State we are compelled to say, to the disgrace of Illinois, that it is the only State east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river that isn't in the official birth registration area.

Dr. Rawlings is going to try to get the State of Illinois into the birth registration area by September of next year. If he fails the responsibility for that failure will rest with the people of this State and a large part of that responsibility will rest with you people in attendance at this conference, who go from this conference to the various communities of this State, and I am speaking to you individually and collectively.

We must have medical inspection of our school children in this State. Within the last decade small pox is becoming again a disease of children. Thanks to the application of vaccination, never will adults suffer from small pox as they have heretofore. Thank God our children were protected by the mothers before. Today a very large percentage of school children are now unvaccinated and as a result we are lapsing into that disgraceful situation where small pox is again becoming a disease of children. That is the condition for which you are very largely responsible.

You say we are obsessed with the idea of the importance of school children's health because it is so important in the city. In the State of New York where they keep figures with accuracy, and they have kept them with accuracy for more years than we have been keeping them here, it has been proven that the health of the city is better than the health of the country in spite of the advantages the people have who live in the rural districts and in the small cities. The health of the city is better than the health of the country because men in the city have done things necessary to protect themselves and their health, whereas the people in the country have trusted to nature to take care of them and their families.

When this information was made available the people who lived in the country resented the figures. They said to the people responsible for the figures, "What do you count as a city?" They were told we count people living in cities which have a population of 8,000 and over, and in rural districts when there are less than 8,000. That caused an investigation which disclosed that the health in the country, properly speaking, is comparatively good; that the health in the city is good, but the place where our health protection has broken down, if it ever functioned at all, was the place of 25,000 down to 3,000.

Now in the black spots of the State of Illinois, not to mention the other states in the union, are the communities ranging in size from 2,000 or 3,000 up to 25,000 or 50,000. Most of the people in this audience come from places like that. Go home from this conference with this thought in your minds, that you who live in the smaller cities have an opportunity to undertake health work—an obligation born of need and necessity which is greater than that of the people who live in Chicago or the other larger cities.

PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH L. MOSS, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHICAGO.

Public relief has been provided in Illinois through legislative action for more than one hundred years. For almost one hundred years the recipient was considered a pauper and assistance given him was regarded as an act of charity. The relief was of two kinds, institutional and outdoor relief. Outdoor relief included a plan for binding persons out to individuals. An effort was made to see that no one died by reason of deprivation, but his condition was not a pleasant one. A stigma was attached to receiving public relief.

With the passage of the Mothers' Pension Amendment to the Juvenile

Court Law in 1911, a new period was entered. This new relief was based on a different concept, one which had its foundation in the Juvenile Court Law. The Juvenile Court Law expresses the principle that every child is a ward of the State. This law looks toward securing for every child proper care, in order not only that the child may not suffer, but that the interests of State may be conserved.

In both the old pauper relief and in the new Mothers' Pension relief, the County government bears the cost and also administers the relief. In the former case, relief is administered through an official of the county government, and in the latter, by order of the court having jurisdiction in the cases of dependent children. Residence is a determining factor.

The mothers' pension idea has met with great favor. No one wants to see children suffer and this seems such an easy way out. There is much about the mothers' pension plan which immediately recommends itself both to the layman and to the professional social worker. A public official who opposes the idea of mothers' pensions is hard to find. The value and practicability of mothers' pensions are no longer debatable subjects. Questions of technique of the administration of the law are still vital.

Miss Lathrop of the Children's Bureau well states the principle back of the Mothers' Pension legislation in these words:

"It is against sound public economy to allow poverty alone to cause the separation of a child from the care of a good mother, or to allow the mother so to exhaust her powers in earning a living for her children that she cannot give them proper home care and protection."

The original Mothers' Pension Act was simply an amendment to the Juvenile Court Law effective July 1, 1911. The passage of the amendment was largely due to the efforts of a layman. The amendment had the approval of the court but was not actively sponsored by social workers as a group, many of whom seriously questioned the wisdom of such a provision. Illinois was the first State to have a statewide Mothers' Pension Law. There are three dispositions possible under the Juvenile Court Law applying both to dependent and delinquent children, (1) probation to live at home, (2) the appointment of a guardian with right to place in another home, (3) commitment to an institution. The Mothers' Pension Amendment provided a modification of the first disposition. In addition to the supervision by the probation officers, there was to be financial assistance from the County Treasury.

In Chicago it was not anticipated that there would be more than a few cases in which, in the course of its work, the court would grant pensions. Instead, the court was flooded with applications from widowed and deserted mothers who had been struggling against uneven odds to keep the home together; some mothers who received financial assistance from the charitable organizations, and some mothers who had found it impossible to keep up the unequal struggle and had placed their children in institutions. The experience of the first two years demonstrated the need of definite guidance in the statute, and there was introduced in the legislature of 1913 a bill known as the "Aid to Mothers' and Children's Act" drawn by Judge Merritt W. Pinckney and embodying the safeguards which the court deemed necessary. There have been several amendments to the act, the most notable being in 1921 when the limitation on the amount per family was removed and the amount that might be granted in the case of each child was increased.

In Illinois, the courts having jurisdiction in children's cases under the Juvenile Court Law administer mothers' pensions. In other states the methods of administration vary. In some there are mothers' pension boards and commissions. Again, overseers of the poor, school authorities, private associations, departments of public welfare and the state itself administer funds. From what figures I have been able to find, it would appear that less than three-fourths of the counties of Illinois are granting relief under the Mothers' Pension Law.

In Cook County we have stressed the necessity for supervision in these cases as being only second in importance to the grant of funds. The State undertakes to fill the place of the father and this means in more ways than as

the financial provider. The State recognizes by its action an investment in future citizenship. The State should then, through its officer, be counsel, guide and friend in order that the desired ends may be accomplished. The relief given must be adequate and regular so that the family can consistently maintain a proper standard of living.

Mothers' pensions are apparently here to stay in some form or other. The idea that every child in the community should have a fair chance has taken root. With the present limitations confining the Mothers' pension relief to widows or the wives of husbands who are permanently incapacitated, and who are the mothers of children under 14 years of age, there is little danger of abuse, if the administration is at all intelligent and upright.

The Federal Children's Bureau survey of the administration of the Aid to Mothers Law in Illinois (Bureau Publication No. 82) reveals grave defects in the administration of the aid to Mothers Law, which can never be wholly overcome while 102 different local authorities can continue to administer the law without any centralized supervision or control. I have not until recently been an advocate of State supervision of works of this sort. I am now a hearty supporter of it. I have been converted to the idea by the Children's Bureau report mentioned and by the report of the Children's Committee of the Department of Public Welfare published in December, 1920. There are certain constitutional handicaps which have to be overcome relating to the complete separation of the administrative and the judicial departments of the government. Mother's pension work and child welfare work in general, however, are largely administrative rather than judicial matters. A suggestion for overcoming the difficulty is that the State shall grant financial aid in mothers' pension cases to those counties which meet a standard set by the State. This would still leave the county as the unit of administration, but would tend to guarantee a minimum standard. It is probable that the next legislature will have presented to it a bill providing for a million dollar appropriation for mothers' pensions to be spent along the line indicated.

In conclusion, let me say that mothers' pension legislation should not be considered a financial goal. The ideal is that every man shall earn enough to care for his own children while he lives, and in the event of his death, shall leave enough to care for them during their childhood. The mothers' pension, at least while we continue to operate under the present economic order, should be designed to meet the unusual situation. If we keep the proper perspective, mothers' pensions will continue to be of real value both to the individual child helped and to the State.

DECATUR WELFARE HOME

ADDRESS BY MRS. EESIE WAGENSELLER, DECATUR.

First of all, before I tell you anything about our Welfare Home, I should like to emphasize the important part a place of this nature plays in the work of a probation officer. It has been my privilege to be on the board in an advisory way from the start and without the wonderful co-operation given me I should feel that my work would have been almost impossible.

The probation officer in the city with a well organized social welfare body for backing has little idea of the handicap of the officer in the smaller cities and rural places. The Welfare Home has been invaluable in the protection it has given homeless girls and small children, the care in which they have been trained to be fitted to go into first-class homes and make good; the holding of witnesses for the grand jury in criminal cases; the refuge for the diseased girl until treatment is established; the training for the girl who has later gone out into homes to make her own way and the general uplift it has been in the community because of the wonderful human interest it has created and maintained.

In the eighteen months ending March, 1920 twenty-five girls were returned from Geneva. Very few, if any of these girls made good. This was not the fault of the institution nor of the community, but rather of a system which sent a girl, not wholly bad, into the company of girls who were worse, or bad in another way, and left them to come back into the community with a feeling of stigmatism which could not be eradicated.

The Welfare Home has done away with this. Not one girl has been sent to Geneva in the past two years. They have been taken in time and kept at home and their future worked out without an appeal for outside help and without subjecting them to the feeling that they have been set aside and are different. Also, the community is better off for having assumed and discharged its burdens in this respect.

The Decatur and Macon County Welfare Home for Girls was established as a result of the quickened conscience of the good women of the community who realized the need of a refuge or temporary place for friendless girls, instead of placing them at the county farm or in jail. At this time there was no other place to take them. Neither was there a place of any sort where children, dependent or otherwise, could be placed in a temporary way.

The Home was opened November 7, 1916, in a rented house of eight small rooms at 1339 North Main Street and the first year the matron, Mrs. Jennie Kriedler, now dead, gave her services free of charge.

The first year 65 different girls were cared for. During this time the great need for a place for children became more and more apparent and it was decided to take in children for temporary care. The second year 128 were cared for, nearly one-half of this number being under twelve years of age.

The present building is located at 736 South Broadway. The grounds, covering nearly a city block, and the building were the gift of the trustees of the Millikin estate. The county gave \$10,000; the city \$15,000 and generous citizens the remainder of the fund necessary to make the building into a modern institution. There is now accommodation for 75 girls and the home has been pronounced the most up-to-date and complete in its appointments of any like institution in the State. This has been the verdict of the State inspectors and they have further said that it is unique, nothing like it being known in this or any other State.

Although this home is used as a place where girls and small children are detained pending a settlement of their cases, sometimes by the court and sometimes by the board of control, yet it is not in the strictest sense a detention home.

First of all, while we realize that an institution of any sort is a make-shift for a real home, this is, so far as it is possible to make it, a HOME, spelled with capital letters and aiming, in its ministrations, to be just an enlargement of the family home where love makes the future of the child the highest duty, and no effort is spared to make it mean all, and in many cases much more, than the child has a right to expect from the home into which it was born.

Only the great mother heart and the splendid sense of duty on the part of the superintendent makes real the wonderful fact that children going back to their own homes, going out into the world to establish homes of their own or going into other homes come back joyfully and eagerly to the Welfare Home for a visit just as the child comes back to mother and father and the real loved home.

Dependent and homeless girls of school age have a dormitory to themselves under the care of the assistant matron. The smaller children are on the first floor with the superintendent and the delinquent and diseased girls, also held there temporarily for the courts and police, are in apartments to themselves with special toilets and bath. These girls do not come in contact with the other girls, keeping to their own apartments and eating at their own table until they have proven their fitness to mingle. All this is done as delicately as possible and never are they made to feel that they are set aside because they are unworthy unless they have proven themselves to be so.

The big living room furnished with all the comforts and some of the luxuries of the best homes, is open to all girls when they are through with their work. There is a huge fireplace flanked with rows upon rows of book-

shelves, a long table with magazines and books, easy chairs, a piano and a Victrola. This room was furnished at the time the new home was opened by the members of the Rotary Club who were taxed about \$7.00 apiece.

In the large dining room meals are served at tables covered with snowy linen. The smaller children are served by the larger girls and the superintendent and assistants have a table at one end. The serving is done from the kitchen in the most up-to-date manner by the girls and the room is cheery with sunny windows filled with green ferns and growing plants. Canary birds furnish an orchestra.

One of the most striking of the physical features of the place is the large enclosed porches extending the entire length of the building on the south and being at least twenty feet in width. There is a porch for each floor and the equipment for an outdoor protected playroom and recreation room is complete. There is fully a half block of wooded lawn with swings, sand boxes, slides, and all sorts of playthings for the children of different ages.

Just what it is about all this that has caused the home to be called unique is not determinable.

In the first place there are no special rules governing admission. Religion, creed, color, nationality, age, physical condition, mental abnormality do not count. There is just one requirement for eligibility and that is the need of help. How, or why, or where, is not asked. No truly needy or homeless person has ever been turned away.

Also the rules of the board are elastic. Rules of course there must be, but the one dominating rule and the one thing that the board requires of itself as a board, is that it serve the greatest need of the community and that at least one hundred and one cents of good value is given for every dollar invested. They are not so much dealing with a business as they are with human destinies. They may not be able to sum it all up at the end of the year in dollars and cents but they feel that time must tell and in the end there will be a goodly balance on the right side of the ledger.

EDUCATIONAL

Although I have divided the educational and recreational features, it is hard to say just what is recreation and what is education because so much of each must be a part of the other.

All education is made recreation, as far as possible, and on the other hand all recreation is made educational. The Y. W. C. A. girls have a class once a week teaching the girls to make fancy work and dainty little things for their wardrobes out of pieces of ribbon and other materials. They are now working on Christmas gifts. The superintendent furnishes light refreshments, as there is a social half hour at the close of the lesson. Another young matron comes weekly and teaches a class in darning and gives drills in physical exercise.

A nurse who has been a teacher and who is so crippled with rheumatism that she can no longer teach, takes charge of the smaller ones and assists them in their school lessons, giving her evenings to this work.

Millikin students teach a class in sewing and household arts once a week. This is entirely volunteer work and is especially beneficial to the older girls. Many different church societies and other organizations give a day each month to the making over and mending the clothing donated, and the older girls not in school, under the supervision of the assistant matron, assist in all this work.

That you may have an idea of what is really done in this way I wish to tell you here that 22 different organizations sewed for the home last year, a number of them coming twice a month. Over 2,000 garments were remodeled, not counting the stockings darned and saying nothing about the new garments made. Each inmate has underwear, stockings, shoes, wash cloths, tooth brush, hair brush and comb, with her name attached, and each one has a locker. There is no mixing up of wearing apparel or personal belongings.

The donations for the month of September, 1921, are as follows:

DONATIONS—CLOTHING

18 skirts; 29 hats; 7 coats; 9 suits of underwear; 15 dollies; 12 waists; 41 dresses; 1 pair spats; 23 petticoats; 3 gowns; 1 pair gloves; 6 camisoles; 1 suit; 4 belts; 2 collars; 2 ties; 6 pair hose; 4 sweaters; 2 pair rubbers; 17 pair shoes; 6 middies; 15 new table-bibs; 1 corset; 3 combination suits; 1 pair bloomers; 4 caps and 4 bathing suits.

FOOD

11 bu. tomatoes; 51 watermelons; 2 bu. potatoes; 48 cantaloupes; 2 bu. beets; 1 box choice apples; 2 gal. beans; 3 quarts and 1 pint chili cause; 1 peck peppers; 5 dozen doughnuts; 5 live chickens; 1 cake; 10 pies; 18 dozen rolls; 1 bottle preserves; 10 dozen sandwiches; 1 bottle pickles; 3 dozen pears; 7 pumpkins; 25 lbs. rhubarb; 12 dozen bananas.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Flowers; 78 dozen new buttons; dishes; 2 bread boxes; 24 coat hangers; books; chairs loaned for dinner party; sewing machines; cleaning of clothing; \$6.00 worth of tickets to a social; 1 mirror; flat-irons; magazines; 3 dolls; services in office; 7 haircuts; 1 mattress; 6 bolts new elastic; 8 bolts new tape.

Multiply this by twelve and you have some idea of the generosity of the public and the faith they have in our work.

RECREATION

While there is no set recreational program, something of this nature is provided each week. There is always a party on Friday night and usually this is in charge of some church organization, the Millikin girls, the Board of Managers, or one of the City Clubs.

In all cases refreshments and entertainment both are provided by the hosts and hostesses. If there is nothing special planned for Friday night the superintendent sees to it that there is a program of some sort or some kind of a party.

Board members and private citizens give theatre parties and picnics and never does a circus pass unnoticed. All the children are taken, and as many of the older girls who are there for discipline as have earned a treat.

The girls assist in all the different departments of the home, doing nearly all of the work, the laundry included. Just as soon as they are able they are given positions of trust and responsibility and work is never exacted as a punishment. Rather it remains as a privilege, and the belief of the superintendent that work is something of which they should be proud and a certain task entrusted to a girl is an honor, has been justified in their humiliation when as a punishment they are deprived of this particular task. There are of course exceptions. Even the most of the girls come joyfully back: some run away and a very few, three in all I think, had not returned. So some of them never learn to like work but they are the very few and mostly of the type lacking in the mental ability to understand and appreciate anyone's interest in them.

Dozens of girls have gone out into good positions and many now have bank accounts. In the quarter ending September 1, 1921, sixteen girls went into homes or offices to work.

These girls come back for Sunday dinner and are always included in the Christmas celebrations and all other special occasions. Some of the girls remain in the home and pay board and room rent.

Some wonderful clothing is donated and these girls who are making their own way are permitted to have what they can wear for a small sum and they are assisted in making it over for their needs.

The governing body is a board of thirty-one members serving one, two and three years. The financial support comes under the budget of the organized charities whose function is to solicit the funds and pay the bills. The county board at its September meeting set aside \$2,500 for the coming year and promised to pay \$15.00 each for all county charges remaining for two weeks or a month and one dollar a day for those placed for a shorter period of time.

When the State Charities Inspector made her report in October last, she said that this institution was not only the best managed but that it was operated at less cost than any other like institution in the State. In spite of the high cost of living the board of managers has maintained the high standard of the home most economically—the cost of the meals averaging ten cents each.

To show that they have been well fed I have the menu for one week:

MENU

SUNDAY

Breakfast—Puffed rice, toasted biscuits, jam, cocoa.

Dinner—Pot roast with gravy, browned potatoes, wax beans, lettuce with thousand island dressing, bread, jelly.

Supper—Cinnamon rolls, stewed fruits, fresh cocoanut cake.

MONDAY

Breakfast—Boiled eggs, toast, butter, milk.

Lunch—Cream of pea soup, croutons, canned peaches.

Dinner—Beef stew with vegetables, fried noodles, bread, butter, watermelon pickles.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—Cantaloupe, toast, tea, butter.

Dinner—Green beans with boiled bacon, cucumber salad, boiled potatoes, apple pie.

Supper—Picnic at Fairview.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—French toast, syrup, cocoa.

Dinner—Stuffed green peppers, baked potatoes, corn on cob, bread, butter, peach cake.

Supper—Chipped beef, bread, butter, grape-fruit salad.

THURSDAY

Breakfast—Prunes, oatmeal, toast, butter, milk.

Lunch—Hamburger sandwiches, milk, cookies.

Dinner—Potatoes with jackets, cottage cheese, bread, butter, and baked apple.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—Fried mush, syrup, milk.

Dinner—Salmon loaf, scalloped tomatoes, mashed potatoes, bread, cottage pudding, chocolate sauce.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—Puffed wheat, toast, butter, milk.

Dinner—Baked beans, corn, cold slaw, bread, butter, apple butter.

Supper—Scrambled eggs, bread, butter, oranges.

MORALS

The moral force of the home has so thoroughly entered into every feature of the every day life from the time the inmate enters the side entrance until she is ready to depart that it cannot be set aside as a distant feature.

Many, in fact most, of the children and girls received are filthy, dirty, lousey, diseased and of course, with no conception of the right mode of living.

The first step is a thorough bath, clean clothes, and minute attention to the hair and teeth. There is an enrollment at once in the "keep clean" club and self respect is established as rapidly as possible.

The daily routine of the home, the healthy joyous atmosphere, the cheerful surroundings, the real interest and loving attention makes the moral tone and not one girl, it makes no difference if she stays but a single day, but what goes out clean of underwear and hair and looking better for her experience.

Every girl remaining for a period of more than twenty-four hours is given a thorough physical examination and also mental test if the need is in evidence. If needed, medical attention and hospital treatment is at once given.

Many of the girls after they have proven themselves are taken into the homes of the members of the board for a visit, going as a guest, and having all the attention of a valued friend. It is surprising to find girls taken from the worst homes, and who, until they were rescued, had been under deplorable conditions, readily changed to thoroughly good girls with little or no trace of the evils of their former environments.

The girls of today are the mothers of tomorrow. A mother's influence is the greatest of any one element in the lives of her children, be it good or bad.

The Welfare Home strives to make good girls out of bad, good mothers instead of mothers who will bring more of the same kind of degenerates into the world.

And yet we have discouragements. Only recently I talked to a man who had no faith in what we are trying to do do. He was old enough and sufficiently well educated to know better but his mental process was pitiful.

"Do you know," he said to me, "that time has blotted out a higher civilization than we can ever hope to attain? Over in places where the world is old lie untold wealth, a part of the mould of centuries. Seats of learning, temples of the highest in art, religion and government are ruins and their builders forgotten. The strain of deterioration is in the human race and we can only rise to certain heights when we fall back. I believe that we are already seeing the beginning of the decadence of the present civilization and that the world war was the outcome of this. I admire your courage but I think you might save your strength. You cannot change human nature."

Perhaps this is true. I am not entirely forgetful of the moulded ruins and the civilization forgotten and buried under them. But this also is true; that not once have I been given proof that from under the clinging vines and centuries of mould they have dug out a Welfare Home for Girls or a probation officer.

We are here and we mean to stay. If for nothing else at least for this: That on the weary journey from the port of birth to the harbor of death we have posted a wayside inn where the tired, dirty, discouraged traveler may rest awhile and may continue on his journey refreshed and better because for a time he has tarried with us.

PROBATION WORK FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A STATE'S ATTORNEY

ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES E. LAUDER, STATE'S ATTORNEY OF WARREN
COUNTY.

I think possibly the Chairman's statement is correct with reference to the attitude of the state's attorneys towards taking part in the program of the probation officers. For three years I have been connected with the State's Attorneys' Association as Secretary of the organization. This year I am acting as President of this association. I think it was last year that we made arrangements to go to Jacksonville and take part on your program for one-half a day. The arrangements were made through Wayne S. Dyer, of Kankakee, then the President of the association, and John Lewman, the State's Attorney of Vermillion County. For some reason or other, I was unable to go. The other members of the committee knew more about the situation than I did, but they too, were unable to be present. And now I have accepted a place on this program to speak on the subject of "Probation Work from the Standpoint of a State's Attorney."

When I listen, however, to the experience of the other state's attorneys in the administration of the law, I feel that I am not qualified to speak on this subject. Neither do I feel that I am qualified to speak to you on a subject with which you are far better acquainted than am I, but be that as it may, I see no reason why the attitude of the state's attorney toward the administration of the provisions of this law should be different from that of the probation officers.

When I became State's Attorney in our county some five years ago, I was advised by the senior member of our bar upon taking my office, that from that time forward I might expect all the members of the bar allied against me in the prosecutions as representatives of the State, and that whenever advice or a suggestion was to be handed out by different members of the bar, it would be given to the defense rather than for the assistance of the State's Attorney. I have found in the administration of the criminal law that this is really the case, and that the sympathies of the other members of the bar are usually upon the side of the defense rather than upon the side of the prosecution.

The duties of the state's attorneys, in most cases are confined to the criminal prosecutions in adult matters rather than in juvenile cases, or matters of delinquency. In our smaller counties, there are very few cases that come before the state's attorney in the way of a juvenile case. When such cases do come, then in a preventive way at least, it is work for the probation officer. As such, we have no probation officer in our county. It falls to the lot of the sheriff to do that work. I think this is generally the case in the smaller counties throughout the State. I have taken occasion to inquire and have found that the sheriff himself acts as the probation officer in quite a few of our smaller counties. As far as the state's attorney's office is concerned, it is a very agreeable solution of the problems, because the sheriff is usually working in close connection with the office of the state's attorney, and knows more about the individual case than the private individual about the individual case, and he knows whether it is a proper case for the admission of the applicant to probation, where such application is made.

In the larger cities, as I am advised by E. J. Raber and Maclay Hoyne of the state's attorney's office in Chicago, the main criticism of the law in its administration is that it is made a subject of political advantage. The judges frequently admit persons to probation whose application to be admitted to probation should be denied. Improper persons are admitted. The persons that should be admitted to probation are the juvenile offenders; the ones that come up on a minor charge for the first time, and not the seasoned offender. In Chicago, I am advised that frequently the old offender, after he has been tried and found guilty, is admitted to probation that the judge may grant a political favor to some friend of the convicted person. Of course, this does not strike the state's attorney in a favorable way. Prosecution is difficult enough without having the seasoned offender admitted to probation merely for the sake of political advantage.

Another difficulty in the way of the administration of the law is that politicians or friends of politicians use their influence with the probation officer to have persons admitted to probation whose application should be denied. A state's attorney is the representative of the people, elected by the people, and the probation officer when appointed can materially hinder the state's attorney in the proper enforcement of the law. In some cases, it may be the fault of the probation officer recommending the admission of these men to probation, in improper cases, or it may be the fault of the state's attorney. In our smaller counties, it is very rarely that the view of the state's attorney differs from that of the county judge in the matter of the admission of the applicant to probation. Nine cases out of ten the county judge follows the recommendations of the probation officer. Once in a while he does not follow the recommendations. When he doesn't, the state's attorney, of course is willing to admit that the judge is wrong. In one instance, in our own county, we have had a county judge ignore the recommendation of the probation officer, and admitted the applicant to probation against the judgment of the state's attorney. I am not saying the judge in this case was wrong. Although the conditions did not seem favorable, the young man in question completed his term of probation, and has been released therefrom, and has since been conducting himself in a very proper way.

We have one county in our circuit where the circuit judge has in no instance since the law has been put in force, admitted a single person to probation. This might have continued indefinitely had there not been a change of judges in that circuit, and of course, a change in the probation officers. The presiding judge had known for years that this law was on the books, but

there was not a single case where the probation law applied, as viewed by him, or that probation had been granted. He took the position that no person who had been convicted, or had entered a plea of guilty should be admitted upon his application, to probation.

A person must attend the sessions of these conferences, mingle with the other probation officers, and the judges, and state's attorneys, to find out what is going on in other parts of the State, and to learn whether the system of conducting business in his county is different from that of the other counties. In this way, I have learned that very few misdemeanors get into the county court of Lake County. The facts are investigated in that county before the grand jury, and all prosecutions are in the county court upon indictment. In my county, no investigations are had before the grand jury for misdemeanors, and violators of the law are prosecuted for minor offenses before the county court upon information filed in the first instance in that court.

I have also been interested as state's attorney, in finding out the status of persons who had been admitted to probation, after a plea has been entered, or after being convicted by a jury. In one case the question arose as to the credibility as a witness of the person who had been admitted to probation on his plea of guilty of burglary and admitted to probation, and whether his having been admitted to probation had the same effect upon his standing as a witness as though he had been convicted of a crime and sent to the penitentiary. The opinion was that his standing was the same after being admitted to probation as it would have been had he been sent to the penitentiary and served his time.

All these matters are very interesting to the state's attorney, and to those who have an interest in the administration of the probation laws. It is a mutual profit to get together and discuss the various problems that confront us.

Last night I listened with pleasure to Dr. Parker. He told how the positions you occupy in the community, as social workers, are high and exalted, the character of the work to be done, and how you each handle individual cases. We are all human. Naturally, the best coöperation that can be secured between the probation officer, state's attorney and the presiding judge should be had. The working of the probation law in our section of the country has been very beneficial, although in most of the smaller counties the law in its administration has been handled by the sheriff. We are interested in seeing the community served in the best possible manner. I think that upon investigation, you will find the state's attorneys regard the probation law and the provisions of admitting persons to probation as very beneficial.

THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER

PAPER BY JUDGE L. G. GRIFFITHS, PANA, ILLINOIS.

The work in which I have been engaged in the juvenile department of our court has often given me cause to stop and think of the application of that parable of the Bible commonly known as "The return of the prodigal son." And I am wondering today what would be the effect upon our social life if this parable had been founded on facts that would have given it the title of "The return of the prodigal daughter."

I have no fault to find with the parable as it is written. There is no feeling in my heart with which to condemn the father because he saw his wayward son returning and ran to meet him and then brought forth the fatted calf and made merry because of the return of him who was lost. All this was well. But I am wondering what if the story had been written that the sister—the youngest daughter—had asked for her portion and when she had received it soon left the old home place with the roses on her cheeks, a smile on her lips and a song in her heart, and in the innocence of her girlhood had gone forth to follow the mirage of her happiness into the land of her dreams. And then, in the shame of it all, her dreams all shattered, her roses gone, the

smile faded and the song hushed, her confidence and love betrayed, she ate of the husks of sorrow in a land where decency was dying, and with the sign of her misfortune held tight to her breast before the eyes of every man, woman and child she took up the path toward her home—prodigal; aye, a thousand times prodigal, longing for the compassion of a father and the love of a mother, craving for herself and the little mite she bears only a place with those at home; only a haven of refuge. But there comes no one to meet her, the Prodigal Daughter—there is no fine raiment for her and no fatted calf to be killed that all may make merry in the fact that she who was lost is found. Instead there is for her only the brand of the scarlet letter upon her breast and the parting from necessity, of herself and her first born.

What a difference there would have been in that story if the prodigal son had been a prodigal daughter. It seems to me that upon social welfare workers should rest the burden of attempting to bring about a change in the mind and heart of the world so that there will be extended to the unfortunate girl some of the love and some of the help that is always extended to her unfortunate brother, so that it need not be said that

"Only in the bright mansions of glory
Which the blood of his sacrifice won,
Will there be room for the prodigal daughter
As well as the prodigal son."

And so we come early to recognize the difference in the handling of delinquent boys and delinquent girls. There is no reason that I have ever been able to find that justifies giving the male of our species the best of everything. I have never been able to understand why most of the suffering and pain of this world has been given to woman to bear any more than I have been able to understand just why there has grown up in our society a double standard of morals. But while we may not understand what is the reason for the vast differences that exist in so many ways between male and female yet we recognize the fact to be as is somewhat humorously expressed by the poet:

"When pa is sick, he's scared to death,
An' ma an' us just holds our breath.
He crawls in bed, an' puffs and grunts
And does all kinds of crazy stunts.
He wants "Doc" Brown, an' mighty quick,
For when pa's sick he's awful sick.
He gasps and groans, an' sort of sighs,
He talks so queer, an' rolls his eyes,
He jumps and runs, an' all of us,
An' all the house is in a fuss.
An' peace and joy is mighty skeerse—
When pa is sick, it's something fierce.
When ma is sick she pegs away;
She's quiet, though; not much to say;
She goes right on a-doin' things,
An' sometimes laughs or even sings.
She says she don't feel extra well,
But then it's just a kind o' spell.
She'll be all right tomorrow, sure,
A good old sleep will be the cure.
An' pa he sniffs and makes no kick,
For women folks is always sick.
And ma, she smiles, let's on she's glad—
When ma is sick it ain't so bad."

I don't want you to think that I have not a warm spot in my heart for boys. I admire bad boys. The very worst of them seem good to me. You know B-o-y spells action and a "bad boy" merely spells action in the wrong direction. A boy will always get Somewhere, and he is generally on his way. Usually when he comes to our attention he has got steam up and is traveling pretty fast—but in the wrong direction. The trouble is not with the Boy, it's with his objective. He's engineer on one of the best engines the world has ever known and he knows every throttle, every wheel, every lever and every thing-a-ma-jig about it. He knows how to ring the bell and blow the whistle, knows how to speed up and how to slow down. He hasn't much appreciation of the danger signals nor the bad places in the track but he's the liveliest piece of human machinery you ever caught up with and the only thing that puts him out of commission is when he gets started in the wrong direction.

So when we get a hold of the boy some of us naturally conclude that he needs fixing. And we usually fix him, too. What most of us know about that boy-engine, he knew long ago and it's the rare exception when you find the mechanism of that engine out of shape. He's on the wrong track of course. He's bound for perdition when he ought to be going the other way. His objective is decidedly wrong. But don't monkey with the engine. Get the throttle reversed if need be—get the objective changed and tell the boy to keep steam up and let her rip. He'll do it. Any boy would just as leave run his engine to Heaven as the other place. The trouble is that boy has been so busy getting acquainted with that engine and its fine parts and seeing how fast it will go that he never gave much, if any, consideration, to what track he was on nor where his terminus was.

And why should he? That's our job. God Almighty made that boy-engine. He's as cleverly constructed as divine mind can make him. You nor I can't improve on him. Let's get that into our minds. It's just our duty to keep him on the right track, call his attention to danger places along the way, and keep his objective right.

A boy responds mighty quick to good suggestion. He's got an eye open for what you think he is. If you think he's a ruffian he usually fills the bill. But even if he is a ruffian and you let him believe that you think he's a saint he takes careful note each day to see if he is not actually sprouting wings.

While walking down the crowded street the other day;
I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn and say:
"Say, Jimmie, you know I'd be happy as a clam
If I only was the feller dat me mudder t'inks I am.
"She t'inks I am a wonder and knows her little lad
Would never mix with nuthin' that was ugly, mean or bad.
I often sit and t'ink how nice it would be, gee whiz!
If a feller was de feller dat his mudder t'inks he is."

But girls! Who knows what a girl is going to be? You can't tell what she's going to be even sometimes after she's it. She knows she is the weaker of the sexes. She has to make up for her lack of power and strength by artifice and cunning. You can look at a girl and you think you know something about her case and then you talk to her and you are convinced that your eyes deceived you. Then a girl always sinks lower than a boy does. If she can't get by and deceive you she throws the bars down and goes the limit. And a girl's limit and a boy's limit are about as far apart as east and west. When you speak of a girl gone wrong having a limit you are speaking of something that doesn't exist.

It is estimated that there are over 350,000 known fallen women in the United States. The average life of these women in this awful traffic is five years, and it is claimed that they die at the rate of 50,000 per year. To make up this depletion in the ranks of shame 50,000 pure women must be sacrificed every year, or nearly 1,000 per week, 143 per day, or 7 every hour. Following down this to a most startling point it would seem that somewhere in this great land every 8 minutes some virtuous girl must be offered on the altar of lust.

And where are our girls now who so soon will help to compose this army of shame? Where is the one who will be the sacrifice of the next eight minutes? You know where to look for her. In some dance hall doing the shimmy, with naked breasts and exposed legs, held tight in the embrace of some man whose mind is out of gear by reason of the disordered moral condition of the world—some man under the influence of the deadliest liquor ever known; or we will find her sitting in some dark, closed car along one of our popular, so called "midnight lovers' lanes." And over in the court house sits the coroner calmly awaiting his call. Some one of these girls will be next. Far better would it be if her body was always found broken and bleeding, her golden hair all matted and full of cockle burs and she could be removed to some morgue and be given the tag on her little finger bearing the legend "next." What a relief this would be to a people suffering with the dread disease of moral paralysis.

But such is not always the ending of the story. More often she comes not to her home, but to some agency of Christianity and charity in the form of the prodigal daughter.

Can there be anything done for such conditions? Yes, much. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We've got to get back on the one indispensable job of the present day—that of mothering our children. The whole world is out of moral balance but in spite of this fact mothering remains the one indispensable job in the world, and the mother is the one indispensable person.

You are all acquainted no doubt with Mr. Bernard Shaw's idea that the state in the end will take care of all babies in a proper institution, with its large dormitories and spacious rooms with their little cots, and the sun streaming in, the ample provision for ventilation, and the neat, white capped nurses, and there save them from the disorganized existence of that disorganized and haphazard place, the average home.

No state will ever survive which attempts to put mothers out of existence in the lives of their children. Babies need mothering. They demand it and they die if they don't get it. Institutions for the keeping of babies are wonderful places, but in no sense do they—or should they—take the place of mothers. Every baby is entitled to the love and petting a real mother can give it. And I am of the opinion that any mother, with a head and a heart, is much better to be in charge of a baby than the most excellent institution. And so I am most heartily opposed to the idea of Mr. Shaw and instead believe in all the so-called welfare and happiness legislation that is before our law-making bodies today. The passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill by Congress will mean a great step in the right direction. It will give the mother a chance to be for her baby what God intended she should be.

And I should like to see enacted into law what is known as the Fess Home Economics Amendment. This law would give every girl in school, city and rural, courses that will help her to make a good wife and mother—teach her sanitation and personal hygiene, the care and feeding of children and show her how she should relate herself to the home and the community. I believe that every welfare worker should get actively behind these proposed pieces of national legislation.

Although our State has the distinction of having established the first juvenile court, in 1899, yet I think we can learn something from the juvenile courts of other countries. In Spain the judge is not necessarily a member of the bench and he is always assisted by two advisory members appointed by the commission for the protection of children. It seems to me it would be wise for juvenile court judges to call in and have sit with them on the bench at different times men and women of their community who are noted for the interest in the lives of others. It is well for the general public to get some idea of the scope of the work done in our juvenile courts.

I do not know how it is in the cities but in down-state communities I know there is a tendency to make the hearings of juvenile cases too public and to give them too much newspaper notoriety. I am much of the opinion that privacy should be had in such matters. I believe the public should be excluded and the judge, the probation officers, and the other necessary officers of the court the only ones permitted present during the trial of such cases. The press should be forbidden to publish any information about cases of juvenile delinquents.

No institution has come into our lives of recent years to such a great extent as has the "movies." I often stop and wonder how we ever got along without them. When we watch down the streets of our cities and see the crowds coming and going from the movies we can not help but wonder what people did with themselves before the movies came along. And I want to say to you that I am as much of a movie fan as anybody. But I'm clear off of these so-called serial pictures. I am told that in the cities you find gangs of organized boys calling themselves the "Clutchy Clutchers," "The Torpedoes," and the like, whose members are boys in school, oftentimes as young as nine years of age, while our down-state conditions are very similar. This seems to show to me that boys are getting too many "Clutchy Clutch" pictures in the movies. Give the boys and girls their movies but make them uplifting!

In conclusion, if we are to solve the delinquency problems we must get back to the old time notion of what a home should be. The problem when

solved, if ever, will be solved in the home, and by those who compose it and make it a home. Our part is but to help. What more can we do than to suggest the preparation of every girl for wifehood and motherhood—to insist that these mean duties, that divorce and abandonment of children cannot absolve. Can we not give them Edgar Guest's idea of home in the hope that it will make us all better by having read its inspiring words:

"Whatever the day has brought of care,
 Here love and laughter are mine to share,
 Here I can claim what the rich desire—
 Rest and peace by a ruddy fire,
 The welcome words which the loved ones speak
 And the soft caress of a baby's cheek.
 When day is done and I reach my gate
 I come to a realm where there is no hate,
 For here, whatever my worth may be,
 Are those who cling to their faith in me.
 And with love on guard at my humble door,
 I have all that the world has struggled for."

RURAL PROBATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE FIELD WORKER

ADDRESS BY W. S. BADGER, ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This will be a talk, not a paper. I have jotted down a few things that have come to me in going over the State looking after the boy—problems in which so many of us are interested. It is not my intention to offer these few thoughts on moral problems to you as a criticism but in order that, after the discussion, we may be able to get some one thing that may help us in our future work. I realize you have problems to be solved that do not exist elsewhere, but are vital to your own particular field.

A mathematical problem is solved by letter or figure or a certain rule whereby a definite answer is obtained. A social problem is more complex for in its solution you are dealing in frail humanity with all the perversities, temperamental actions and agencies, good or bad, existing in the individual or community.

The work in which we are engaged has to do with the social and civic status of the individual, community and State and so without rule or guide we have to resort to strategy, diplomacy, reciprocity and persuasion, aided by some man-given laws of State or Nation to work out the civic and moral ideals of leaders who would better our people and surroundings.

In the matter of child delinquency, in this age of speed and splendor, you can readily observe that the training and instruction given in the home, primarily, is where the boy or girl makes his or her woeful start and parents lose control. I can understand after visiting many homes, why the child seeks other places for amusement and companionship that cannot be found in his home. It is staggering to one's mind who hopes for good environment for the youth of our land, to see so few comforts as are encountered in the homes of the boys and girls who finally come before officials for delinquency. To see the children—babies I may term them—of tender age brought in and fathers and mothers going through the "sob" story that they cannot keep track of the child or cannot make him obedient. The fact is, they do not try. They expect the county and State to take the child for institutional life for a term of years and turn him back to them when he can be a producer instead of an expense to the family.

Such parents deserve to be brought into court, notified in no uncertain terms as to their liability or responsibility to family and State and on a recurrence of the child's depredations—the parents should have their liberty abridged. A fine would not deter them but a confinement would in most cases.

Rural communities do not have cases similar to those in towns and cities of larger population and so a solution of the city problem may not be applied successfully in the country. The rural problem of clean thought and speech

has to contend with the profanity, lewd stories; immoral language and actions found, heard and seen in and around the livery barns, garages, pool-halls and some of the corner stores. This unwholesome atmosphere produces the pervert. When to the pervert is added the criminally inclined nature, you have a bad combination and a difficult problem to be solved.

Another rural problem is the absence of a city or county probation officer who can give full or even part time to social problems of the boys and the girls of that locality. Nearly one-half of the 102 counties of Illinois, do not have any one officially appointed to look after this much needed service in connection with the county courts. Too often the probate duties of the county judge are so heavy that he does not have the time to give the juvenile work the attention really necessary. In cases of this kind a competent and level headed probation officer can do much and get fine results. Only ten or twelve counties have detention farms or homes where delinquents may be taken until proper thought and investigation of a case may be taken for final disposition.

Several counties literally rolling in wealth make extensive expenditures on county fairs, good schools, public improvements and yet will haggle and "play politics" in hiring a truant officer for the schools or having a competent probation officer to uphold the hands of the overworked county judge, trying to do his duty. When the apathy and indifference of the locality is horrified by some terrible deed and awakens to the need of such service then the people have a change of heart and efficient work can be done.

Many counties have yet to provide Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, play grounds, recreational and community houses for the youth in his hours of leisure. Today and tomorrow, as well as yesterday "youth" must be served.

Another problem is the vicious movie house that delights in pictures showing bar-room scenes, gun-play, gambling and vice of various forms that fire the imagination of our youth and degrade instead of uplift. There should be a rigid censorship of the moving pictures.

You can also find a lack of co-operation of officers brought about by political jealousies of men representing the politics of a community or county.

A majority of a board of supervisors often withholds assistance due a county judge and his appointees for political reasons. They decide they don't want a probation officer and, it is all politics. That county needs a probation officer and yet the judge cannot have the help he needs. It is simply politics. This is undermining the work and hindering the boy and girl.

There is another thing. I find our paroled boys that go out from our school at St. Charles go back to these counties and they are looked upon as bad boys. I took care of a case a few days ago, in which a paroled boy was thought to be implicated in something that had happened. We found the boy was absolutely not connected with the case at all but just as soon as that thing happened the officers started looking for him to lock him up. He felt he was being charged with something simply because he had been in St. Charles. When boys from these rural communities are returned to the School we ask why. One boy said they took the stuff, believing if they didn't get caught they would be that much ahead. Another boy said conditions were so bad around there. He was supposed to do so much and he finally took some money so he could come back to St. Charles. The County officials are not getting the assistance they should have.

I want to read you something I have here, which was actually taken from the records. It is a fact. It is what the parent wrote his son who is now in Pontiac:

"Dear Toney:

Your letter come. You can stay as you are. I have done as much for you. You should go to Hell. God bless you.

Your father."

There is something wrong in the attitude of that parent.

I have found since I have been here that the work of the probation officers and judges, where there are probation officers, is separate and distinct. This should not be. I find the persons from some counties down-state, do not realize what a real probation officer does. In some counties the sheriff is the probation officer. This should not be. If you find a county where the

probation officer is doing full time work in 99 out of a hundred cases, you will find they have real probation work. You will find there are not so many boys sent to the St. Charles school. When you get 102 counties with probation officers doing full-time work, you are going to get results.

We find a disposition on the part of many parents to make a public display of sending costly gifts to the boys under institutional care. This is another example of doing the right thing at the wrong time. If some of the same expressions of parental love had occurred in the earlier years, the boy perhaps could have been saved from the court's care.

What do you think was the attitude toward the State of a mother with a baby in her arms and Johnnie, nine years old, at her side, on a visit to the school to see another older son, thirteen? She told nine year old Johnnie that soon he would be old enough to come where the older brother is now. That woman will likely be moving every wire as soon as the thirteen-year old boy is legally and educationally qualified to have him paroled to her so she can put him to work and get his wages. Our State has many like this.

I am informed that like unto the ownership of an automobile so is the case of many children. "It is not the original cost but the upkeep that counts." Make parents as you do "other agencies" contributors to child's delinquency. The parents will take more thought in a right way of rearing their children.

PAROLE SECTION

A parole sectional meeting, attended by the state parole agents of the Division of Pardons and Paroles and by other persons interested in parole work, was held in connection with the State Conference on Charities and Correction.

The meeting of the parole section was presided over by Will Colvin, Superintendent of Division of Pardons and Paroles of the Department of Public Welfare. Short addresses were made by Judge C. H. Jenkins, Director of the Department of Public Welfare; John L. Whitman, Superintendent of Prisons of the Department of Public Welfare; Ira M. Lish, General Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac; Colonel C. B. Adams, Managing Officer, St. Charles School for Boys at St. Charles and by S. W. Searle, Assistant Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles.

The initial meeting of the parole section in conjunction with the conference was so successful that it was determined to organize permanently a section devoted to parole subjects, to meet annually with the Illinois Conference on Public Welfare. At the 1922 conference to be held in East St. Louis, the parole section will elect its own permanent officers.

In part, the address of Mr. Searle, Assistant Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles, was as follows:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM

ADDRESS BY SHERMAN W. SEARLE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF
PARDONS AND PAROLES, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

The announcement made by Mr. Colvin that Mr. John L. Whitman, Superintendent of Prisons, is to be the next President of the Illinois State Public Welfare Conference was very gratifying to me. It is a just recogni-

tion of his years of construction work in behalf of those who have transgressed the law. I knew of Mr. Whitman's work long before it was my privilege to know him personally. I have been somewhat of a disciple of his for many years.

I desire to call your attention in the beginning to the fact that the laws of the State of Illinois governing the correctional and penal institutions and the treatment of the inmates thereof are among the most humane in existence. In several aspects their administration, I believe, is in advance of any other State. This should be a matter of pride to those of us who are engaged in this work and should support us in our self development that we may with greater intelligence execute the wise provision vouchsafed by our State legislature.

I shall but briefly refer here to the individual treatment of persons under confinement as evolved by Mr. Whitman, which includes their preparation for parole; to the application of psychology and psychiatry by Dr. Herman M. Adler, Superintendent of the Division of Criminology, to the needs of the administrative work under Mr. Whitman and his wardens and superintendents, as well as to the needs of the Division of Pardons and Paroles under Mr. Colvin, and to the aftercare of those who have been admitted to parole as worked out by Mr. Colvin during his years of experience. The splendid co-operation that now exists between these three penal and correctional divisions of the Department of Public Welfare would, in my opinion, be impossible were it not for the present organization of the department under the leadership of Judge C. H. Jenkins, its Director. He has thoroughly demonstrated that he possesses in an exceptional degree the judgment as well as the capacity for the administration and future development of this work.

In conversation with Mr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary of the American Prison Association, last evening, he told me that Illinois was in the front rank of the states of the Union in its parole of prisoners and in its care of them while under parole. He also told me something that I had intended to hold until the close of this talk, but which I have decided to tell you now—that he had the privilege of meeting you during this conference and talking with a number of you, and that he was impressed with the fact that you are an exceptionally high grade lot of men and particularly well equipped for the work you have to do.

Mr. Lewis further stated that in his opinion a reactionary crisis is approaching. He expects it some time during the next three years. This reaction will be in the form of an attempt to pass legislation destructive to the present advanced, humane methods of treating those who have been convicted of felonies. I am taking it upon myself to warn you that such a reaction is possible and to say that the best way we can fortify ourselves against it is to perform our duties with scrupulous care and with an honesty and an intelligence that will make our work proof against the most vicious attacks.

We must not under-estimate the importance of the work in which we are engaged. It has occurred to me that in order fully to appreciate its importance we should not be unmindful of the struggle that has been in progress for years in behalf of human derelicts—a struggle that has eventually resulted in our present sane and scientific treatment of them. The history of nations fully demonstrates that the higher the civilization the more humane are the laws governing the punishment of those convicted of law violation.

The thirteen colonies which formed the nucleus of this Union were founded by England. From England, therefore, we derived the law underlying the commonwealths of this nation. It is known as the common law as contra-distinguished from the civil law of the Roman empire, which is the fundamental law of the European states and one of the American states—Louisiana. Therefore, it is to England rather than to continental Europe that we must look for precedents and through her history that we must trace the developments of the treatment of those convicted of crime. Our common language insures future co-operation in the development of penal methods and the treatment of those under sentence. We must not overlook the fact, however, that the criminologists and penologists of continental Europe have had much to do with the great changes that have taken place both in England and in the United States.

Were it not for the fact that history records the punishments inflicted it would be hard for us to believe that our ancestors could have been guilty of such inhumane and barbaric treatment. Before the Norman conquest mutilation was a common punishment for petty offenses. Gouging out the eyes; cutting out the tongue; cutting off the nose and ears; cutting off the hands and feet; slitting the nostrils and slitting the ears are provisions found in the early laws. A price was fixed upon those of each class from the King down to the serf. When one of a certain class was murdered the murderer or his friends were compelled to pay the sum thus fixed by statute, whereupon the criminal was freed. Failing in the payment, however, he must die and in the manner of his death nothing was omitted that would contribute to the exquisiteness of the torture. Indeed, the finesse employed in devising brutal executions was not confined to murderers. Free women were bumped off of high precipices and their broken and mangled bodies left for the beasts of the fields while their only offense was petty theft. Another law provided for the appointment of eighty serfs to beat to death with stones a fellow serf who had stolen from another than his master. Were one of the serfs to miss hitting the body of the victim three times in succession he was to be whipped with a scourge three times. If the serf was a female and had stolen from another than her lord, eighty other female serfs were to attend, each bearing a log of wood to pile the fire and burn the offender to death. Still another statute provided that should a serf be found who could not claim any lord or master he might be killed.

The authorization for the infliction of these penalties will be found in the "Laws of King Alfred," the "Laws of King Aethelstan," and the "Laws of King Ccanute." It is in the "Laws of Henry I" that flaying is mentioned in addition to those indicated above. While it is difficult to establish the exact dates of these laws it is possible that many were compiled following the reign of Henry I. It is also certain that they exhibit all of the ferocity of the earlier laws in existence before the Norman conquest.

The compounding of, or payment for, the crime of murder was not confined to these early laws but will be found in practice in comparatively recent reigns. Because many of those who killed could not pay, and many of those who were killed left no kin to whom payment could be made, voluntary organizations were formed known as guilds. When a member of a guild committed murder his fellow members, did he not have the price, or had he no relatives who were able to meet the demands of the law, must pay. On the other hand, if the person killed was without family or kin to whom payment could be made, then his guild received the payment. Eventually the tithings and the hundreds were formed under the law and the members thereof became responsible for the acts of their fellow members and likewise received the benefits in the same manner as did the guilds. Of these payments a certain portion—usually one-half—went to the King and the remainder to the tithings or the hundreds in the absence of relatives.

In substantiation of the statement above made to the effect that the higher the civilization the more humane the punishment, I wish to call your attention to the fact that punishments were inflicted under the laws of England which had been prohibited under the laws of the Roman Empire more than a thousand years before. Indeed, it was not until the reign of Henry IV that any attempt was made to check mutilation. Henry, for the first time in English history, assented to a statute which prohibited, and made it a felony, to put out the eyes and cut the tongues of his "loyal subjects." It was not a felony, however, for many generations after, to slit the nose, cut off the nose or lip, or cut off or disable any of the limbs. As an indication of the prevalence of this form of punishment one needs but to refer to the preamble of the law prohibiting cutting out tongues and putting out eyes in which it is stated specifically that such punishment was of "daily practice."

While the reign of Henry VII is said to mark the dividing line between the dark ages and the beginning of our modern civilization, and the reign of the Tudors did bring many changes for the better, ignorance and brutality fought against new ideas. The Magna Charta under King John had been meant for the Barons, not for the masses. Generation after generation passed before trial by jury as we know it supplemented what was known as

trial by jury in which the witnesses were the jurors and the jurors were the witnesses; before it ceased to be a crime punishable by death to hold a religious opinion different from that expressed in acts of parliament. Men were long afterwards burned at the stake for heresy and women for treason. Even to the seventeenth century witchcraft was a crime and the charred traces of burnings marked practically every village and hamlet. Great lawyers still professed upon the bench their fixed belief in witches.

During the reign of Henry VII it is stated that a total of 70,000 persons were executed for minor offenses—not including murder, rape, treason, heresy or witchcraft. This averaged about 2,000 a year. At that time England's entire population was much less than the population of Illinois today. It was a common punishment to sentence a felon to the "drawn"—disemboweled—and his entrails burned, then hanged and afterwards "quartered." The head might be placed on London Bridge and one of the quarters sent to the town or locality from which the victim hailed, there to be dangled before the eyes of his former friends and acquaintances. While we are now speaking of the sixteenth century it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century, three hundred years later, that many of these statutes were finally repealed.

We are thus hastily glancing at the history of crime and the criminal laws of England that we may fix in our minds certain fundamental thoughts. Punishments were punitive. Revenge was a predominating element. Justice was a minor factor. To charge a person with an offense was practically equivalent to his conviction and to his execution. Brutality marked all punishments. No thought was given to the reclamation of one who committed an offense. He was eliminated. Incarceration was not used as a punishment to any great extent until the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was formulated during the period of our Revolutionary War following 1775. During all of the centuries of English history few humanitarian ideas were given expression in the laws—particularly the laws which had to do with the actions of the people. When trial by one's peers was demanded of John, together with the other provisions of the Magna Charta and the bill of rights, the demand was made by the Barons and the upper crust of English society and its provisions were not extended to the masses of the people for many generations. The families of the felon were made to suffer as well as the felon. His property escheated to the State. His family became a charge upon an unsympathetic public.

With these fundamental thoughts in mind we may next hastily review the period of transition. It was a long one. Changes in the treatment of criminals did not come easily. Every advancement made was fought. Practically every formidable step taken was followed by a reaction.

England had become a great nation. She had increased in wealth. Her commerce and trade had grown. She was known as the "Mistress of the Seas." She had established colonies. She had built great universities. Her literary geniuses and her philosophers had been acknowledged. She had been recognized in the arts. She had built cathedrals. Yet, she had the ducking stool, the flogging post, the pillory and the gibbet. Her laws recognized practically every form of brutal punishment that the devilish ingenuity of man could devise. As late as 1821—one hundred years ago—there were two hundred offenses that were punished by death upon her statute books. Men were still placed in the stocks and their ears nailed to the head pieces. Though Immanuel Kant and others had long proclaimed that it was not the severity of punishment, but its certainty that was the deterrent to crime, her legislators paid no heed.

She had prisons, or gaols, but these were for debtors and for felons awaiting trial. These gaols were a disgrace to her civilization. Men, women and children were thrown into the same quarters with felons, whose offense was their inability to meet their financial obligation. There was little or no segregation, either of the sexes or those of different ages. A gaoler, or keeper, paid a license to operate his gaol. He received his pay in fees from the inmates, according to their ability to meet them. If they could not pay so much the worse for them.

A general change became apparent. The extreme penalty was not so often imposed. Deportation was finally devised for the lesser offenders. In the early part of the seventeenth century the colony of Virginia became a penal colony and continued as such until the Revolutionary War in 1775. Finally juries refused to convict in cases where the death penalty was imperative for comparatively small offenses. Though there were death penalties provided in two hundred offenses, during the seventy years from 1740 to 1810, it had been imposed under only twenty-five of the statutes. The result was that felons were going free because the punishments were out of proportion to the crime committed.

Then Jeremiah Bentham commenced his attacks upon the law in general and the criminal laws in particular. He had been educated for the bar. As a boy he was precocious. As a man he was brilliant. His father expected him to become a chancellor. Instead, he became a cynic. He despised the practice of the law and he directed his virile pen against its absurdities and abuses. His attacks upon the criminal law were only incidental but because of the monstrous punishments for trivial offenses he attracted wide attention. Chatham, Fox and Burke became interested. However, their efforts were not persistent. They were engaged in "weightier" matters. What efforts they did make were promptly and successfully resisted.

John Howard, however took up the condition of the English goals. He made a great fight and won. Not only in England did he win, but he carried his warfare to the Continent and finally yielded his life in his work in far off Russia, a victim of gaol fever contracted in visiting the filthy, vile, pestilent pools in which unfortunates were imprisoned.

When the American colonies revolted, England lost its penal colony—Virginia. A grave question arose. Juries were refusing to impose the death penalty upon those who had been convicted of stealing five shillings' worth of goods from a shop. There was no place to which they could be deported. Something must be done. Parliament finally authorized the appointment of a commission to devise suitable punishment. Jeremiah Bentham and John Howard were made members of this commission. Shortly after the appointment of the commission and before it had time to report, it was decided by Parliament to deport to Australia. A penal colony was thereupon established at Sydney. Deportations to Australia were ordered by the courts as late as 1860. However, in 1841 a protest was made by the colonists of Sydney. These protests continued until the practice finally ceased.

But the commission appointed reported. It adopted and incorporated into this report many of the suggestions Bentham had advocated in his attacks upon the criminal law and its punishments. Among these was the erection of a strong enclosure. In this enclosure was to be placed work shops in order that the inmate might be employed at useful labor. Of course, there were many details. With its persistent, obstinate attitude Parliament did not adopt the report. However, Benjamin Franklin, before his death, came into possession of a copy. Through him it came to America. Dr. Benjamin Rush and Robert Vaux and a number of others, including several prominent Quakers other than Vaux, (he was himself a Quaker), advocated this system of punishment in Pennsylvania. As a result confinement at hard, productive labor became the rule for punishment for crime in the United States. In America as well as had been the case in England a reaction followed this humane treatment and what was known as the silent solitary system, under long sentences, was imposed. When Pennsylvania built her first penitentiary at Philadelphia it was constructed with the solitary silent system in view. Each convict was provided with a cell and with a small workroom. He was permitted to see on one and converse with no one excepting his spiritual adviser, the Prison Chaplain. His meals were served to him in his cell. This was the beginning of the modern penitentiary. It was the first penitentiary built in America and so far as I am able to learn, in the world.

Returning to England and its vicious penal laws, at about the time that Jeremiah Bentham was waging his fight against the criminal laws of that country, there emerged from practical obscurity a young barrister by the name of Samuel Romilly. He was successful in the practice. He grew into prominence. He was appointed by the Crown to a position of trust and

against his will was knighted. He was offered a seat in Parliament, through the King's patronage. This he refused stating that while he was not averse to entering Parliament he would only do so through the purchase of a constituency as was then permitted, or by election. In 1806 he entered Parliament. Imbued with the just and humane principles advocated by Benham he immediately undertook the repeal of some of the most atrocious punishments imposed for trivial crimes. Session after session and year after year he fought. Finally he secured the partial repeal of two laws. One of these was the imposition of the death penalty for stealing property of the value of five shillings from a shop. In 1818 we find him still waging his unequal fight. It was then he met with a great calamity. His wife died. It was she who had been his mainstay. Within a few months after her death he committed suicide. But the great work he had been doing had not been in vain. He had pointed out that the severe punishments of the English laws instead of being a deterrent to the commission of crime prevented the very thing they sought to gain; that juries refused to convict; that felons deserving punishment were thus permitted to go free, and that only by the repeal of the more atrocious laws could they hope to bring to justice the felons who were menacing English society. The repeals began in 1821 and in the next eight years practically one-half of the penal laws had been repealed, leaving still another hundred upon the statute books.

The great fight against the imposition of the death penalty for minor offenses centered about Pennsylvania. It was waged by the Quakers, assisted by a number of leading citizens, publicists, and professional men who were not of that faith. This fight began early in its colonial history. It was renewed with vigor when it was organized as a State under the newly adopted Federal Constitution. The virus of this opposition to the extreme penalty spread to the other colonies and the sentiment continued when they became States, to the end that few of the death penalty statutes of England were enacted into law by the legislative bodies of the several States.

However, as before stated, the reaction came. So long as the different localities executed the sentences of the local courts it did not gain much headway. When, however, the movements were started to establish State's prisons, in Pennsylvania and New York, it assumed formidable character. The proponents of milder forms of punishments were finally forced to compromise. The solitary silent system inaugurated in the Eastern Pennsylvania prison and the long sentences imposed in both Pennsylvania and New York were the result. It was at about this time that the Auburn, New York, prison was established. A modified system was promulgated there. A great controversy arose as to the respective merits of these systems, the details of which are not essential in this connection. But this controversy not only became nation wide but spread to England and to Continental Europe. Thus was laid the basis for penal punishments for crime throughout the civilized world.

Returning again to the reaction against the humane treatment of persons convicted of crime, it should be stated that it resulted in a system of brutal penal servitude in all the States which continued for fully half a century. The lack of out-of-door exercise and activity together with the close confinement in small cells, wrecked the physical condition and resulted in the early death of the inmates. The solitary silent system drove mentally strong men to insanity in a comparatively short time.

During all of the centuries it had been an accepted dogma that "crime is the free will act" of the culprit, just as in the early days of civilization disease was considered a visitation of divine retribution. Certain specifics were administered by the early physician in all cases such as bleeding and blue mass. The more critical the illness the more blood was let and the greater quantity of blue mass given. With crime the specific was elimination by the imposition of the death penalty or deportation, and later, by imprisonment—and its resultant insanity and death. But, science was finally applied in the investigation of disease, and causes for physical disorders were discovered. So, men of science and learning commenced the study of crime and of individuals convicted of crime to the end that it has been discovered that there are underlying causes for "natural crimes" susceptible of remedial treatment.

Among those who were first to give serious attention and study to crime and criminals was Lombroso. He conceived the idea that a large percentage of the crimes committed were by men who were mentally defective and formulated a system of cranial measurements by which criminals of different types could be detected. He also contended that certain crimes were prevalent in certain altitudes, as illustrated by the bandits of mountainous regions and in certain latitudes, pointing out that crimes in Norway and Sweden were different from those in Italy. It is not my intention to go further into the specific claims of the early workers in the vineyard, who labored in middle decades of the nineteenth century, except to say that they aroused an interest in the subject throughout the civilized countries of the world. Men of science took it up. Men learned in the criminal law took notice. The history of crime and punishment was studied. The archives of ancient Greece and Rome were ransacked, and the Justinian and Theodosian codes were searched. This study of crime and punishment was continued down through the early history of England and comparisons were made of the laws of different civilizations and the different stages of social culture. This was done that a basis might be established upon which to work.

All of this research was utilized in the study of present-day crimes and the methods adopted for their amelioration. Ancient and modern philosophers were taken into account. It was found that there was truth in their teaching that severity and brutality of punishment is not a deterrent to crime, but that certain and swift punishment is; that total elimination is not necessary with the vast majority of offenders in order that society may be protected. On the other hand, they are capable of reclamation.

It has been found that by sane and rational methods of treating each individual this reclamation can be accomplished in a vast majority of cases. Thus, much suffering on the part of the dependent ones, as well as the offenders themselves, is alleviated. By such treatment vast expense can be saved the State in the maintenance of those confined for social wrongs and in the support of their dependent ones.

In the study of crime and criminals it is further established that persons of even mental balance seldom knowingly violate the established law, and that mental disturbance is frequently the result of physical defect. It followed that physiology, surgery, medicine and allied sciences have been called upon to contribute their share to the work.

It has been found that those who are not of even mental balance are frequently not able to withstand sudden mental stress or excitement; that they are less able to resist temptation; that they are more easily influenced by bad environments; that they are more daring in undertakings and exploitations when once they have entered upon a course of wrongdoing. It has also been found that those of low mentality, with all of the impulses and passions of persons of average mental rating, because of lack of judgment, may be led into crimes of the most vicious character. To meet these conditions psychology has been drafted into the service to furnish, by well established scientific tests, the mental rating of each individual criminal, and psychiatry to diagnose the defects responsible for the mental drift or bias which has led the offender into anti-social acts.

These late developments have all been accomplished within the last half century. Some of them are to my mind, the most important aids in the treatment and handling of law violators, within the last decade. They have but recently been introduced in Illinois. The application of psychology and psychiatry is yet with us, in the experimental stage. We are now but learning how to take advantage of these splendid scientific aids in our work. I can see the possibilities. I can see the possibilities not only in application to segregation and treatment in the penal institutions, hospitals and farms already established, and, we hope soon to be established, for misdemeanants and felons, but also in the work of the Division of Pardons and Paroles in passing upon the cases and fixing the time they shall serve, and in the after-care, when they have been placed upon parole.

Each one of us engaged in this splendid work should not only place ourselves in sympathy with these new developments but should apply ourselves to their study that we may avail ourselves of every aid offered in the execu-

tion of the duties assigned to us; that we may with greater certainty perform our duties to society by keeping under restraint those who would again become a menace if released, and by releasing those who will return to right living and again become producers, after they shall have received an adequate punishment for their wrongful acts; that you, who have in your hands the care of them after they have been released upon parole shall more fully understand the character of the persons you have to deal with; that you may treat them with justice and guide and counsel them with a clearer understanding of their needs.

The positions we hold are sacred trusts. If we are true to our trust our tasks are not light. We can only be true by dedicating ourselves body and soul to the work. If we do this the results will withstand whatever attacks are made by the unthinking and by those who do not understand.

We will all occasionally make mistakes but we should take an account of each mistake and steadfastly resolve that the same one will never be made again. We should not shirk the smallest detail for it may result in a failure and the return of a human being to incarceration or cause him to be a "fugitive from justice." We are dealing with human lives. Thousands are in our keeping: If we do our duty, each one to himself, and every one co-operating with the other, we will succeed in rehabilitating ninety out of every hundred. Compare the results with the reign of Henry VIII, or even with the past century prior to 1895, and decide for yourselves whether or not it is worth while.

You must have faith in your work. You must have an abiding faith which no criticism can shake and no ridicule destroy.

MEETING OF ILLINOIS SECRETARIES OF FAMILY WORK ASSOCIATIONS

Following is a brief report of the luncheon meeting of the Illinois Secretaries of Family Social Work Associations, held Monday, December 5, 1921:

About 55 were present, a large part of the conference meeting coming to hear the reports. Miss Moore of the Evanston Associated Charities told about the splendid opportunity for extending legal aid service throughout the State, especially in towns where there is a Family Work Society.

The Illinois State Bar Association has taken the initiative and has asked each Bar Association in such towns to get in touch with the Secretary of the Family Work Society and appoint a committee to work out a plan for such legal aid service, as the community needs. The Secretary is to make the social investigation of each case needing legal advice, calling on the lawyers, who have agreed to perform such service in rotation.

This is a splendid opportunity for co-operation between lawyers and social workers, which will be an advantage to both, and it is earnestly hoped that it may develop into something definitely progressive in social work.

Miss Effie Doan of the Tri-Cities Associated Charities of LaSalle, Illinois, spoke on the institution of State supervision of Mothers' Pension, etc., part of the report of the Conference on Children, showing the advantage which would come in thus unifying the standards of such work through the State.

Miss Ruth Hill of American Association for organizing Family Social Work, a field supervisor, told of the incipency of the idea of uniting the lawyers and social workers in Illinois in efforts to relieve the problems of families. She stated that it began in December, 1920 when she presented to the first meeting of the Illinois Family Workers from Central Illinois a letter from Logan Hay asking consideration of Illinois Bar Association aid. This first step has led to the fine result now attained. Illinois, when the present plan is worked out, will lead the nation in this phase of social work.

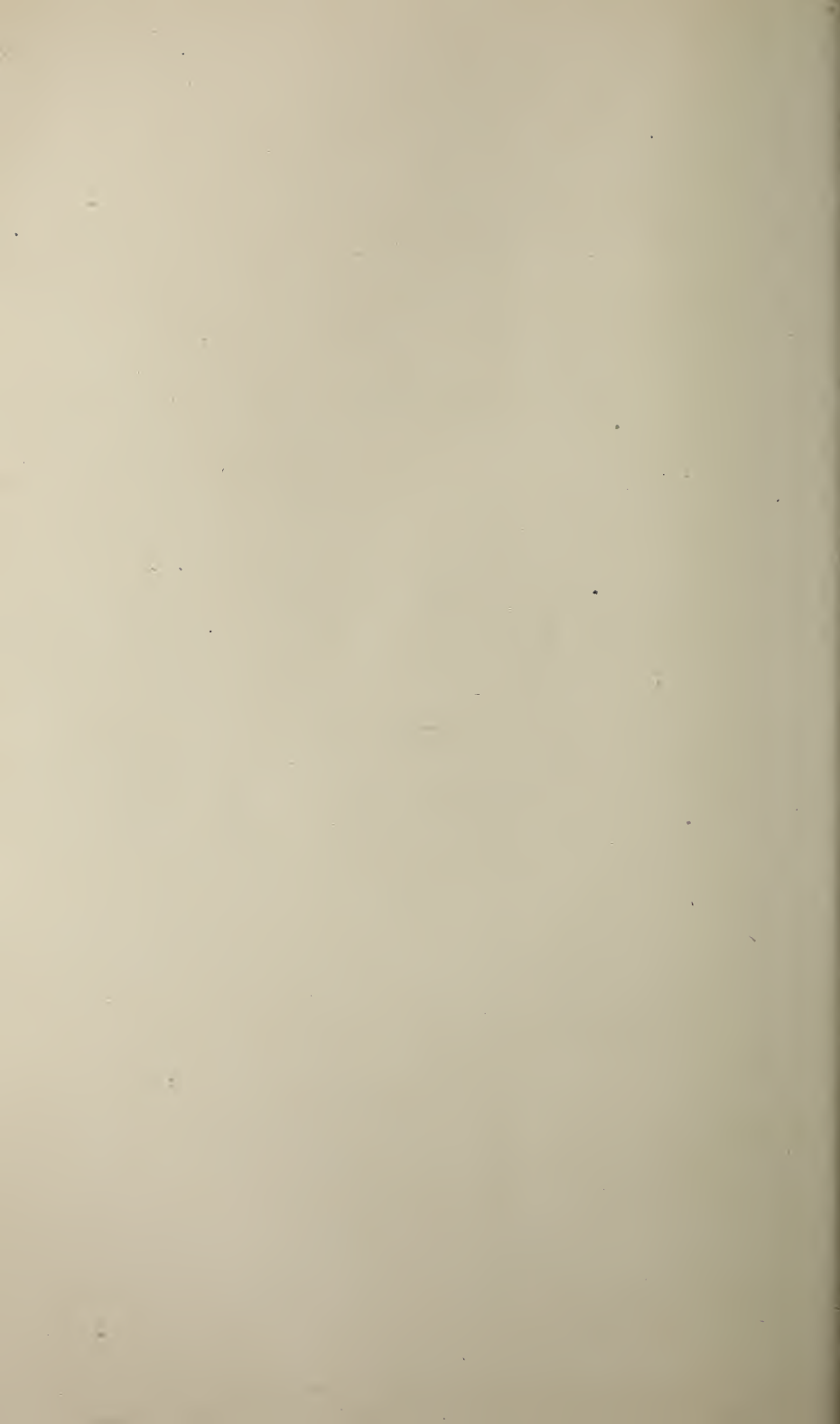
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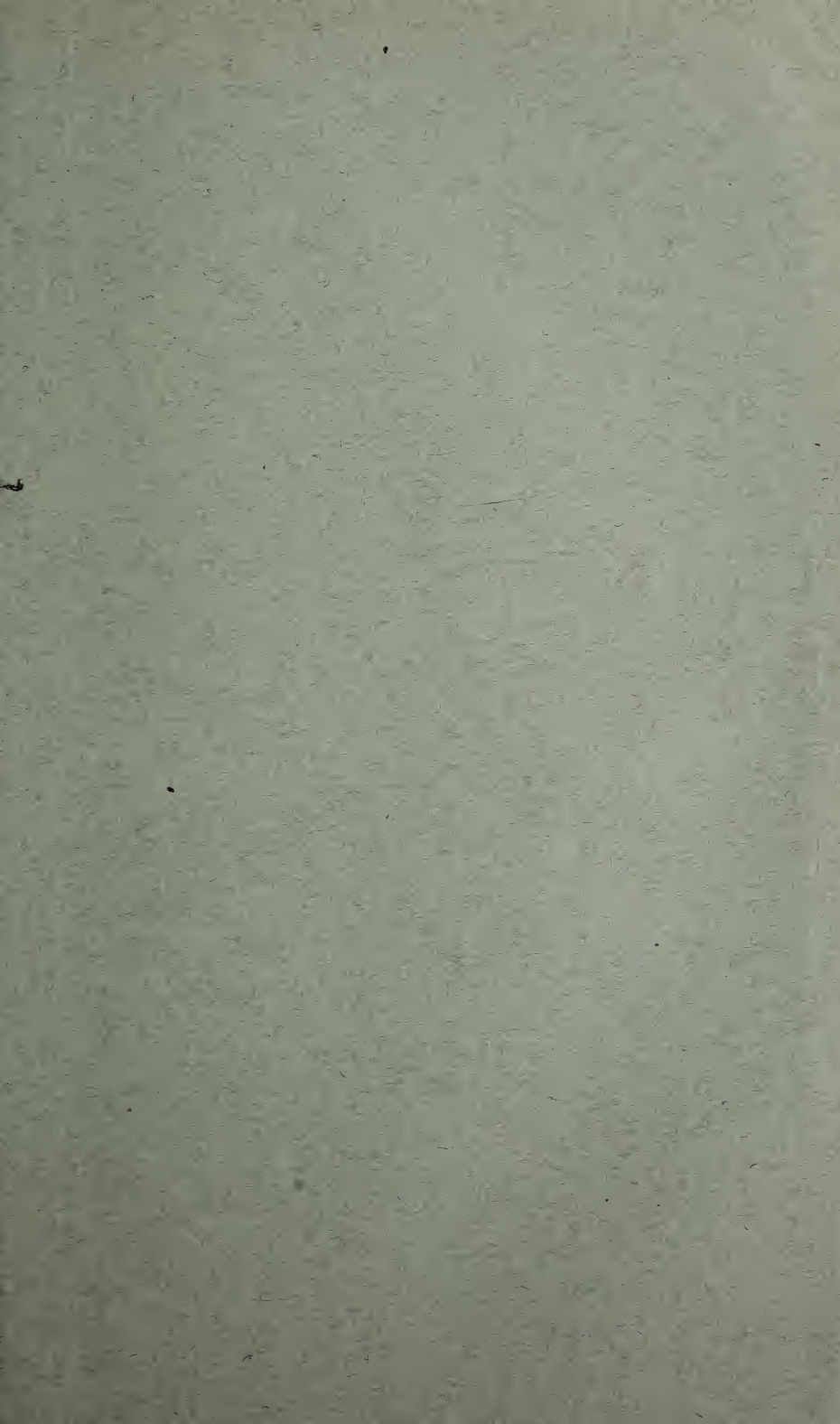
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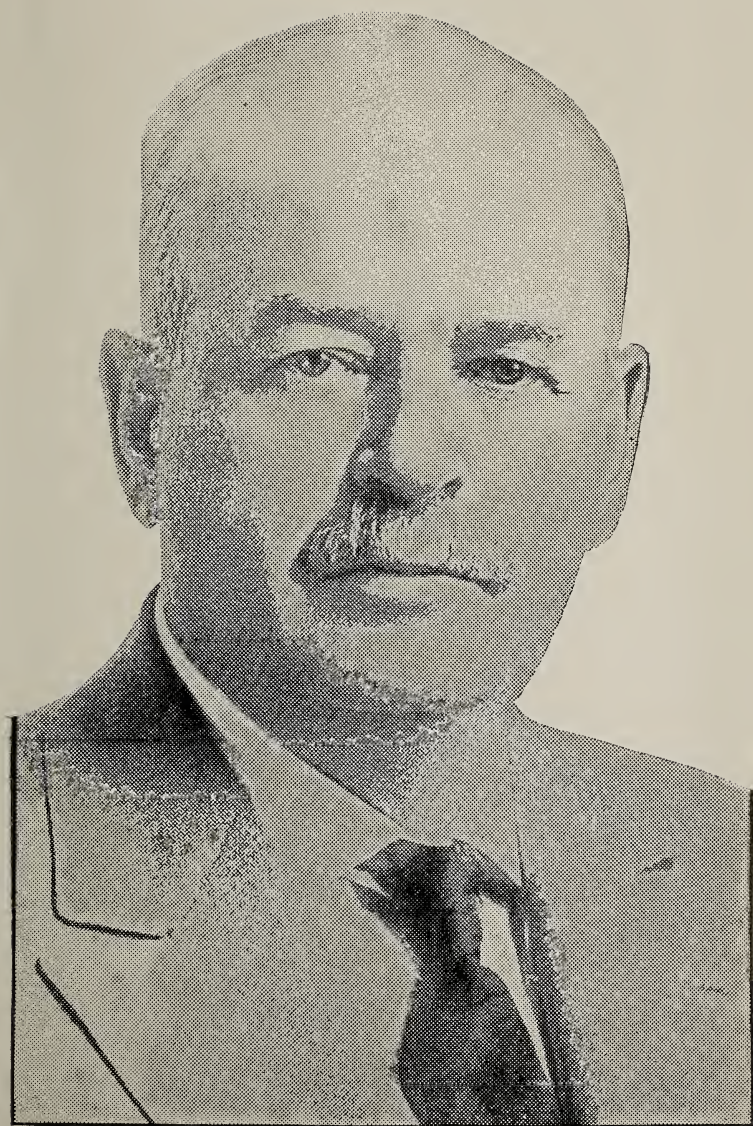
Issued by the Department of Public Welfare of Illinois, to reflect the public charity and penal service of Illinois; to publish the results of its investigations and research in the manifold questions of care and treatment of all classes of state wards and to lead the way towards a harmonious cooperation and coordination of all public and private agencies throughout Illinois, which at any point touch the problems of philanthropy, charity and social betterment.

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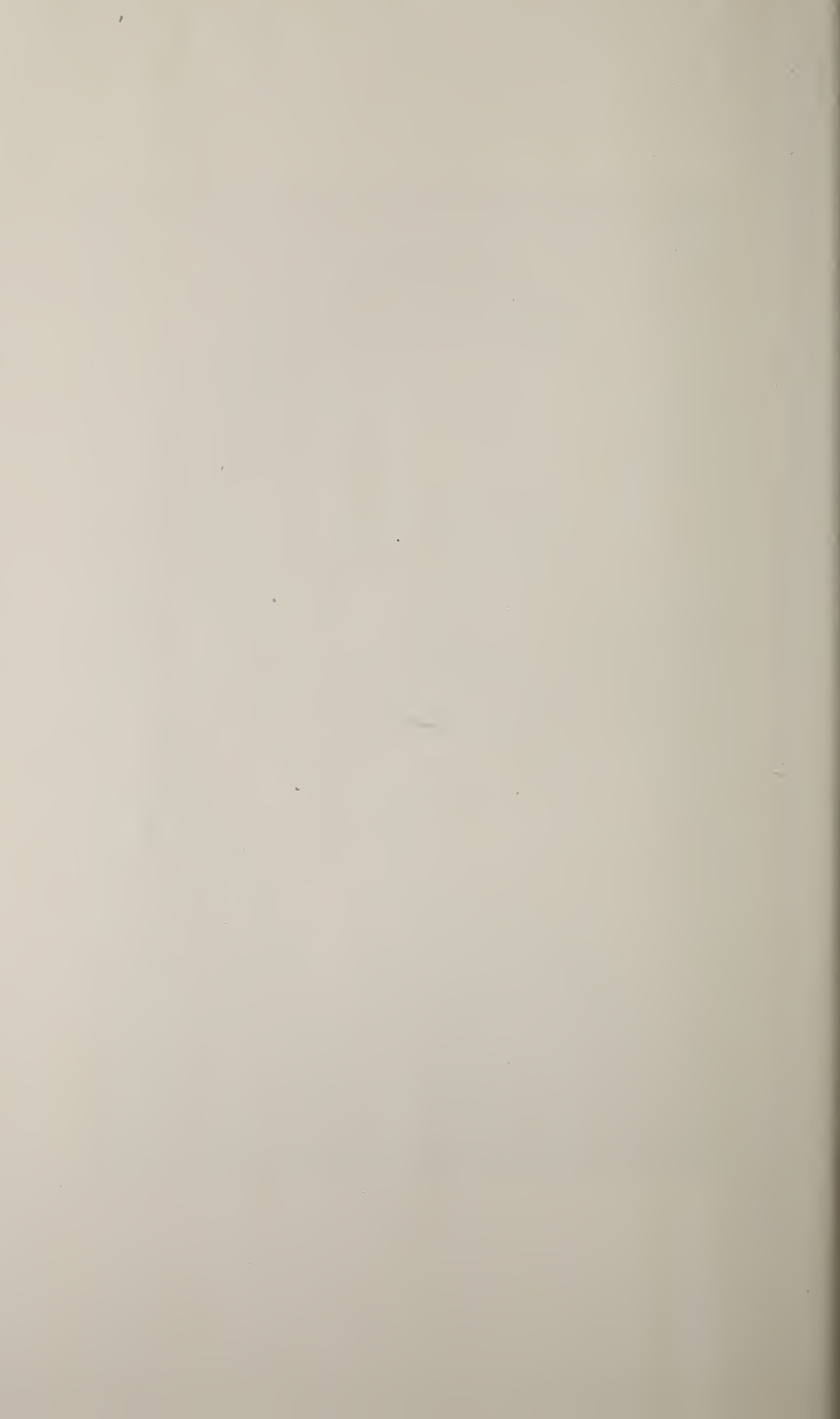
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**THE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF
ILLINOIS' CHARITY LAW**

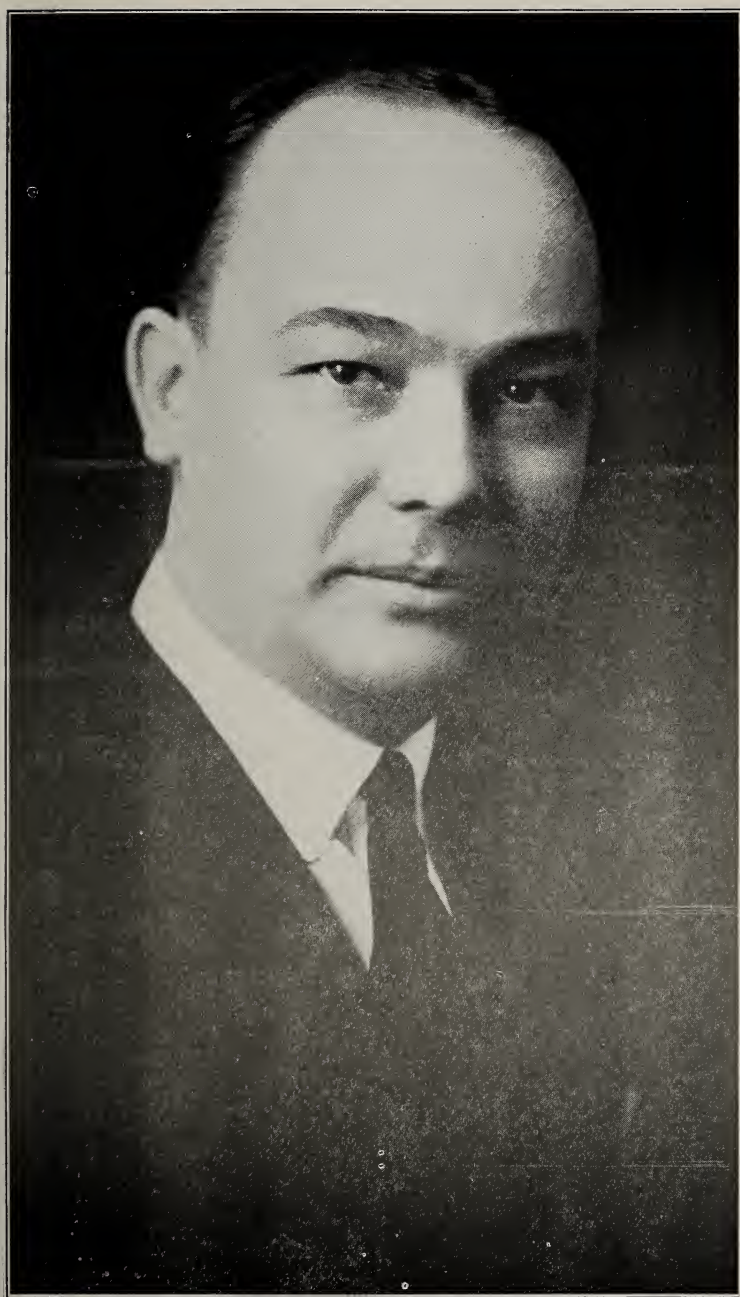
"To provide humane and scientific treatment and care and the highest attainable degree of individual development for the dependent wards of the State;

"To provide for delinquents such wise conditions of modern education and training as will restore the largest possible portion of them to useful citizenship;

"To promote the study of the cause of dependency and delinquency and mental, moral and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention;

"To secure the highest attainable degree of economy in the business administration of the State institutions consistent with the objects above enumerated, and this Act, which shall be known as the code of charities of the State of Illinois, shall be liberally construed to these ends."

LAWRENCE H. BECHERER
Superintendent of Charities



ABOUT THE USE OF THE X-RAY AT THE ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

By Dr. Ralph T. Hinton

The necessity for modern diagnostic methods in the treatment of patients committed to the hospitals for the insane maintained by the State cannot be too strongly emphasized. Today a progressive community has its general hospital with clinical and physical laboratories and the medical profession is sufficiently well organized to give scientific consideration to the physical disorders which may afflict the residents of that particular community. The State hospital of today is a community and should be equipped and organized for the rendering of real community service.

These modern methods of clinical diagnosis, including bacteriological and serological examinations, careful physical and mental examinations, have been a routine procedure of our State hospitals during the past few years. There has been a gradual development of this work and today those in charge of our Public Welfare Department are not only building modern hospital buildings at our institutions, but have equipped them for the rendering of the service I have mentioned.

No one factor has contributed more to amelioration of physical ills than the X-ray and it is of the value of this agent to the medical service of our State hospitals that I wish to write briefly at this time.

The history of electricity down to about a century ago was the history of static electricity. About 600 B. C. Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, called attention to the fact that a piece of amber when rubbed would attract light bodies. No special importance was attached to this fact and very little progress was made in electrical science until the time of Dr. Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, in 1600. His investigation showed that many substances in addition to amber possessed this property and to those in which it could be produced he applied the term "Electrics".

From this time medical history records that electricity in various forms was used in the treatment of physical disorders of man. In April, 1895, the X-ray was discovered by Roentgen, in Wurzburg—a new form of radiation which passed through substances opaque to ordinary light and produced luminous effects upon certain objects beyond. This discovery was something entirely new and was not foreshadowed by anything else. The development of the X-ray to its present state of perfection marks a new era in medical science.

The physical disorders of the residents of our State hospitals in no way differ from those found in any community; but there are certain features relative to the value of the X-ray in their diagnosis that I wish to mention and to emphasize at this time. They are

The diagnosis of injuries, especially fractures.
The location of foreign bodies.

The diagnosis of focal infections.

The treatment of skin lesions.

While I have mentioned the fact that the physical disorders of the residents of a State hospital in no way differ from those of the presumably normal in any community, there are, nevertheless, certain factors which at times render the recognition of these disorders more difficult. This is especially true as regards injuries and those engaged in State hospital work readily recognize and appreciate these difficulties. It will, perhaps, suffice to say that the mental condition of many of our patients prohibits their giving a rational account of the manner in which they were injured or to accurately describe the subjective symptoms which accompany it. This is especially true of the paretic, the individual more liable than any other of our population to serious injury and it is on this account that at the Elgin State Hospital for some considerable time all injuries, even those apparently trivial, are sent to the X-ray laboratory and radiographed. Not only are on file permanent records of the injury but the probability of erroneous treatment is reduced to a minimum.

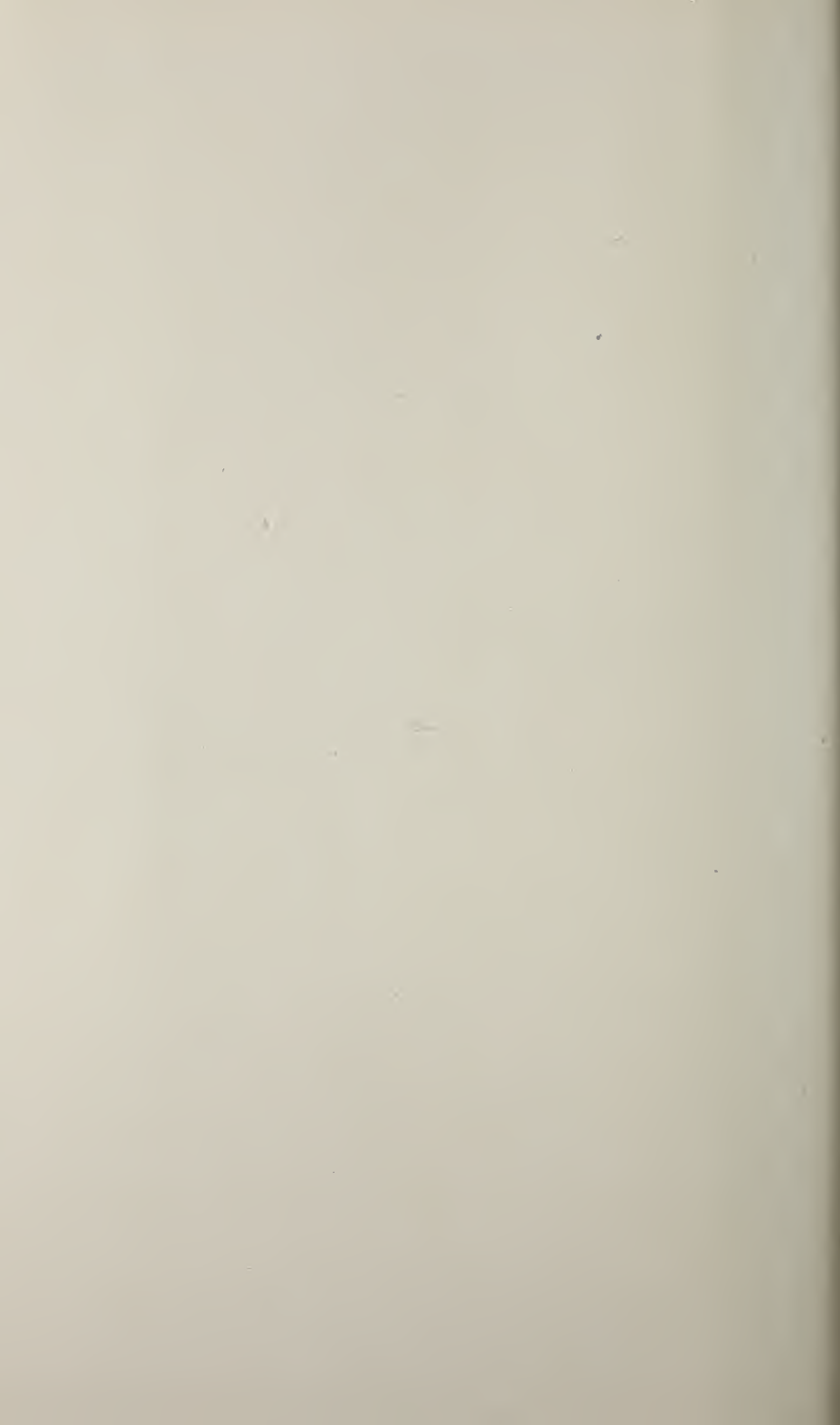
As a result of this procedure many interesting instances might be cited illustrating its advantages, but two or three cases will, perhaps, suffice. Last summer a strong, healthy young man, while working on a detail, twisted his ankle and apparently sustained an ordinary sprain. The limb began to swell immediately but the patient was able to walk with assistance. A radiograph was made and a complete fracture of the lower ends of the tibia and fibula discovered. Another patient had the misfortune to fall on his shoulder and on examination a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus found. A radiograph, however, disclosed the fact that not only was there a fracture of the surgical neck but that there was, in addition, a comminuted fracture of the shaft of the humerus. Again, there is the case of a patient suffering from general paralysis of the insane who was unfortunate enough to sustain a fracture of the lower jaw. A radiograph disclosed the extent of the injury and treatment instituted accordingly. After a few weeks he became involved in another difficulty and shortly afterward complained of pain in the jaw near the site of the old injury. This was not considered to be anything of a serious nature but another radiograph disclosed the fact that a second fracture had occurred at the angle of the jaw just posterior to his original injury.

Foreign bodies, to be located by means of the X-ray, are not of frequent occurrence among our patients, but at times subjective symptoms the result of their presence can be explained by radiography. This has been especially true during the past year among the ex-service men who are being cared for at the Elgin State Hospital. Some of these boys were in active engagements during the great war and a few still carry scars and wounds in testimony of their service. One young man, for some considerable time after his admission to the hospital, complained of a definite musculospiral involvement of the left arm. An operative scar was found in the upper third of the arm but a radiograph revealed an old fracture and a Lane plate which had not been removed. Another young man complained of various subjective symptoms, principally vertigo and headache, which at first were thought to



SOME OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS

1 Soldiers' Orphans' Home band, 1922. 2 Kindergarten orchestra, 1922. 3 Troups 4-5 boy scouts salute the flag. These troupes rank amongst the highest in McLean county. They are second in athletics, have the best bugler and best individual drill scout. 4 Girls "so and sew" scholarship club. This club meets one evening a week and is given complete instruction in dressmaking and some form of amusement.



be entirely neurasthenic. An examination by the X-ray revealed the presence of a fragment of shrapnel which was without doubt the causative factor of his condition.

Much attention has been given of late to the consideration of focal infections as a causative factor in the production of mental disorders. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of this phase of the question there can be no dispute of the fact that chronic focal infections do have an important bearing upon the individual's physical health and our experience, while limited, has been that the recognition and removal of these sources has improved both the physical and mental life of our patients. If one will but examine the X-ray films of teeth he cannot but be impressed with the fact that the distinct areas of infection so often found, with an associated destruction of the peridental membrane, cannot help but have a pronounced ill effect upon the physical health of the individual. An instance illustrative of the above is to be found in the case of a lady of middle-age, recently admitted to the Elgin State Hospital. She had been ill for several months, was in poor physical condition, and presented the mental picture of an infective exhaustive psychosis. Her auditory hallucinations were quite definite and her delusional trend bizarre. No etiological factor was apparent but an X-ray examination disclosed eight badly infected teeth. Removal of these teeth with curettment of the sockets resulted in a pronounced improvement of her physical condition and in the course of two or three weeks the mental condition present on admission had entirely disappeared. She is now at home and has apparently recovered.

Again, the information which can be obtained by use of the fluoroscope and radiograph in abdominal cases is of inestimable value. Plates taken at different intervals will often demonstrate a delay in the movement of the test meal and repeated study will often elicit information which can be obtained in no other way. This can be well illustrated in the case of a young lady now in the Elgin State Hospital whose psychosis, diagnosed as *dementia praecox*, has existed for more than a year. Repeated examinations made us suspicious of an involvement of the caecum and appendix and upon abdominal section these conditions were found to be present. A chronic appendix was removed and many adhesions about the caecum broken up. At this writing, several weeks after the operation, the patient has shown a pronounced physical improvement, with some change in the mental picture as well.

X-ray examination of the sinuses will often reveal a hidden source of infection of which the patient was not aware. Many instances of this nature have been disclosed in our laboratory and in one instance a cyst involving nearly all of one of the frontal sinuses was found. Removal by operation resulted in a relief from persistent frontal headache.

The treatment of skin lesions by means of the X-ray in an institution for the insane is somewhat limited. We have, however, in a few instances been able to relieve and apparently cure, by means of this therapy, some very annoying conditions. One patient, suffering from an epithelioma of the face, of several months duration, and about the size of a dollar, was apparently cured by several applications of the ray. Another, an employe, with an epithelioma of the lip, has apparently obtained permanent relief. Another employe, who for a long time has been

troubled with furunculosis, has had the infection aborted by five minute applications of the ray.

These facts rather briefly, and perhaps very inadequately, outline some of the things that can be done in our State institutions in the way of diagnosis and therapy. This valuable adjunct to medical science should be used more extensively because a complete understanding of the patient's condition, the prospects of recovery and the line of treatment to be followed can only be determined by thorough and accurate examinations. A thorough examination means the employment of every agency at our command.

THE DEMORALIZED FAMILY*

By M. J. Karpf

Superintendent of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago

The Demoralized Family, the subject of my discussion, represents the culmination of the disintegrating forces which have been outlined here this afternoon. The type of family which I shall consider is the one which is usually termed a pauperized family. Before proceeding with the discussion, it may be helpful to recall the distinction between pauperization and demoralization. Pauperization is a specific disintegrating cause and usually results in demoralization. It implies a willingness to be dependent on other than the conventional providers. Demoralization, however, is the broader term and may be due to many causes, some of which have been discussed here this afternoon. It implies a loosening of the natural bonds and ties which keep the person in a normal relationship with other members of the group.

Let us view the process of pauperization as it manifests itself. A concrete situation will best illustrate it:

During the influenza epidemic in 1918 a social agency was called in on a situation where the man was ill. The family was assisted for several months until he was well enough to leave his bed. But instead of going back to work, he began complaining of various aches, saying that he was too ill to work. The physicians at the dispensary could find nothing very seriously the matter with him. Nevertheless, he persisted in his claim that he could not work, and would not hold a job for more than a day or two at one time. This continued for almost two years. Finally he was examined by a Diagnostic Clinic composed of specialists in the various branches of medicine with the result that he was declared to be a malingerer. After repeated attempts at adjusting him failed, assistance was withdrawn and his wife had to go to work, leaving her two children at home. What happened to this man is what happens to scores of others in like circumstances. He had always lived on a close margin economically. When he became ill, he found that society, which he had always considered cruel and unjust, suddenly became concerned about him. This concern was pleasing to him and he desired to prolong it. Furthermore during his illness he had two things which he never had before: *leisure* and *economic security*. Never before had he as much leisure time as now and never before was his income, although only enough for "keeping body and soul together", so secure. This, too, was a desirable state and he was loath to give it up. He did not get well as fast as he ordinarily would. When he finally recovered from the influenza, he began to imagine that he had other illnesses in order to retain the response, leisure and eco-

*Paper read at the Illinois State Conference of Public Welfare held in East St. Louis, November 12, 13 and 14, 1922. This paper was the fifth in a series on the Integrating and Disintegrating Forces Working on the Family. The other papers, following an introduction dealing with the sociological basis for the discussion by Prof. E. W. Burgess of the University of Chicago considered the Transplanted Family, The Isolated Family, the Mobile Family and the Family in the Deteriorating Neighborhood.

conomic security. He began to build up a defense mechanism for this purpose. Gradually he became convinced that he was ill so that he would let his wife go to work, even though she was pregnant. He is now a sick man, though his illness is only imaginary. Suffering want will not cure him, for he has suffered it for over a year after assistance had been withdrawn. His wife is sick, his children are undernourished, the whole family is being disorganized, and the social agency is powerless to prevent it. To give him further financial assistance would be to make a confirmed dependent out of him for the rest of his life, and he is only in the early thirties. Nor is the agency entirely responsible for his condition, because it had no other means of relieving his distress than those which it utilized under such expert medical guidance as was obtainable.

Let us next view the effects of pauperization upon the family group. The effect of dependency upon the wage earner, the husband and father, is of course apparent. It means invariably that not only is his status in the home and his community undermined but that he loses his self-respect. He usually becomes inactive, careless, loses his initiative, his vitality, and in general becomes a disorganized personality. The effect upon the rest of the family is similar. The wife loses respect for her husband and the burdens which she has to bear because of her husband's incapacitation in addition to those burdens which are normally hers not infrequently prove too much for her and a breakdown usually results. However, it is upon the children that the effect of dependency, particularly when it results in pauperization, is most disastrous. The decline of status in their own group and the loss of respect for their parents which comes to them is detrimental to their best development. One can hardly overestimate the influence which the loss of the feeling of interdependence has upon the members of the normal family. It is well known that parental and filial affection are based very largely upon mutual dependence, confidence, help, admiration and gratitude. With this in mind, think of what must happen to the average child when it sees its father a social and economic dependent. Couple with that the resultant loss of respect for its mother because of her deficiencies and top that off with the helplessness and the consequent irritation which must come to the child with a realization of the burden which it is to itself, to its family, and to society in general, and you will have a slight basis for judging the dangerous force which pauperization is in the life of a family group.

The question naturally arises whether prevention of demoralization through pauperization is possible. From the illustration which has been cited, it is clear that the two factors which are largely responsible for the disorganization of the personality of the father are *leisure* and *economic* security. While the desire for leisure and economic security cannot be said to be abnormal and while both are desirable and even necessary in moderation, for wholesome living, they are, nevertheless, exceedingly dangerous influences when obtained through abnormal means or to an abnormal degree. The proper adjustment of these needs depends, of course, in the last analysis, upon industry. However, pending the socialization of the industrial point of view necessary for this and other needed adjustments, we cannot afford to ignore the

dangers which are lurking in the paths usually followed in order to arrive at a solution of problems presented by persons like the one we are considering, and proper safeguards must be employed in the remedial measures used. It will be clear that in order to guard against the first danger, namely, that of undue leisure, work should be provided rather than "charity;" the second danger can only be met adequately through stabilizing employment by a reorganization of industry and social legislation.

Recently we made a study of the dependent population in our organization and found that a large portion of this group could become self-supporting, at least to a considerable extent, if provision were made for their training, retraining, and employment for those people who are not employed in industry. *Let us assume that there is a facility for giving this training or employment to people who are handicapped either physically, mentally or socially. Let us further assume that it is possible to supply work to people who are in need of financial assistance and see what the result would be. One of two things would happen: If the man seeking such assistance were a malingerer, and if he were required to come to the shop and spend his entire day there, he would quickly make up his mind to the fact that he could earn in industry considerably more than what a shop of the kind we are thinking about could pay him and he would go back into industry; if he were really handicapped he might be given training or retraining which would fit him for industry, and in the meanwhile, he would feel that he is giving such labor in return for the money which he receives as he is able to give. This would, of course, save his self-respect which is one of the most important assets in the situation. In both instances our purpose would be served.

A series of shops of the kind which would meet the needs are altogether within the range of possibilities of most cities having a considerable problem of dependency. In our own organization we find that most of the dependent people would benefit either by training or occupation. In the group studied there were more than three hundred handicapped persons, two hundred and thirty-one exclusive of boys and girls. On this group the organization has spent more than three hundred thousand dollars during an average length of dependency of less than four years. I believe that it would be possible to organize an industrial shop to care for this group with a comparatively small annual expenditure. The saving which would come to the organization, the community, and particularly to the people themselves in terms of self-respect, cannot be overestimated.

Women, too, particularly when their dependents are of such an age as to make it possible for them to do some outside work, must be considered. While it should be remembered that their main efforts should be directed toward their homes and children, provision should be made for them so that they may have some other outlet and also some normal social intercourse. We experimented with a group of about thirty dependent women in our present industrial shops. This group consisted of women with two or three dependent children of an age

*A Study of the Handicap Problems in the Chicago Jewish Community by the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago, October, 1922

which would enable the mother to leave her home for about three hours each day. During this period they came to a hand-sewing shop which gave them work at a moderate wage. The women have come to look upon their daily experience in the shop as upon a social event. The work in the home has been systemized to enable the mother to come to the shop for three hours four days a week. This put system into a hitherto disorganized home; the need of cleaning up each day, dressing for the trip to the shop, wearing a clean apron while at work, handling delicate and richly colored fabrics, and the social contact with other women, similarly at work, has stimulated them and made them normal persons. The removal of unnecessary leisure and the substitution of an organized, well regulated activity has been of incalculable value in the mental rehabilitation of the small group of women which the shops have thus far been able to accommodate. They had less time to brood over their misfortunes and their outlook on life became happier. Such facilities should be enlarged so that all people who can partake of such activities could be accommodated, care being taken that the women are not overtaxed and that they do not take too much time from their homes and children. It is only by taking something in return for that which is given to persons that the dangers of pauperization can be avoided.

It seems to me, as I view social service agencies in general, that they take the "service" part of their name too seriously. In our eagerness for results we act instead of inducing our clients to act for themselves, so that instead of developing the positive attitude of independence, we develop a negative attitude of dependence. People should be influenced to do more for themselves. What would we think of a physician who, after prescribing a course of physical exercise for his patient, in order to bring unused muscles into play and in order to strengthen weak muscles, would proceed to perform the exercises for the patient instead of urging the patient to perform them himself?

The role which the struggle for existence played in progress is too well known to need emphasis here. Suffice it to say that all things being equal, progress depends, to a considerable extent, on the struggle for existence as an incentive. Are we then stimulating progress and encouraging character development on the part of our clients by completely eliminating the struggle? I believe that the answer to the question lies in an adaptation of an old adage "An ounce of insistence upon self-service is better than a pound of social service."

Social service is still in the empirical and emotional stage. This is not entirely the social worker's fault, for the social sciences on which social work must be based are still in their infancy. This is particularly true of sociology and psychology. However, unfortunately, social workers have not learned to take advantage of such scientific knowledge as already exists. The scientific attitude is indispensable to our work. Rational sympathy must be substituted for sentimentalism. We must acquire the courage and philosophic hardihood of the surgeon along with his diagnostic skill. The surgeon will inflict unhesitatingly more severe and acute suffering temporarily in order to save life and limb. Can we afford to be satisfied with the administering of opiates or anesthetics when the hazards are even greater? We must learn to fully recognize our responsibility. The result of the social worker's mistakes

are deterioration and degeneration, a result which is, in my estimation, much more costly than the mistakes of the physician, for the worst that can come from the physician's mistakes is death, while the social worker's mistakes result in decay, which is a living death.

THE TRACHOMA MENACE IN ILLINOIS

By Michael Goldenburg, M. D., Surgeon Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary

For the benefit of those who know little or nothing of this treacherous eye disease that has played such havoc with the inhabitants of northern Africa and the southern parts of Asia and Europe, one might state briefly: It is a disease of the eyes that attacks the inner lining (conjunctiva) of the eyelids and the external covering of the eyeball. It is characterized by inflammation, at times profuse discharge, pain and a marked aversion to bright light, invariably resulting in a partial or total loss of useful vision. In the later stages of this malady, the afflicted person is a distinctly pitiful sight.

In Chicago this disease is almost limited to our foreign-born population. These foreigners invariably hail from the countries bordering on or near the Mediterranean. One may add, in that same meridian of latitude, such as the Aegean, Adriatic, Black, and Caspian seas. It is the rare exception to find a Chicago-born individual suffering from this disease. It was held up to a comparatively few years ago that trachoma had originated in Egypt and gradually was disseminated throughout the world. Thus the name Egyptian conjunctivitis is frequently applied to this disease. The discovery, however, of the marked prevalence of trachoma among the mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee, who virtually never came in contact with these foreign-born, was a compelling evidence that necessitated thoughtful investigation. The later report by physicians working amongst the Indian wards on our reservations in this country disclosing the marked prevalence of this disease in uncomfortable numbers, was, to say the least disconcerting.

However, the question is "Illinois," and for fear that I may be writing an essay upon this disease, we will try to adhere to our title. In the southern part of this state, around Cairo, we have an area which is known as Little Egypt. Whether this district in any way resembles Egypt, or this term has been applied by some wit, owing to the name of the city therein, or to the many sufferers of eye diseases seen about, I do not know; the synonym is interesting. Nevertheless, from this part of the state our greatest number of patients migrate to our institution. Having been connected with The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago for the past thirteen or fourteen years, as an oculist, I have had the opportunity of observing these people from nearly every angle. Probably 98 percent of our house cases (those confined to the hospital) suffering from trachoma, come from the southern part of this State. Their general picture is so pathetically stereotyped that one can but ask: Is the disease of the eyes more important than their general condition—the yellowish, muddy skin, the sunken, expressionless eyes, hollow cheeks, emaciation physically and mentally? They



NEW BUILDINGS AT DIXON STATE HOSPITAL

1 Power house. 2 Bakery. 3 Root cellar—capacity 5,000 bushels. 4 Male tuberculosis building—capacity 52 beds. 5 New type cottage—capacity 100 beds. 6 Store building.

complain of nothing but their eye affliction and do not complain very much of that. Their history is as interesting and stereotyped as their features. Long duration of the disease, marked prevalence amongst their families, neighbors and ancestors, usually attributed to some disease of childhood or some foreign body, such as hayseed, or dust in their eyes. They pay little or no attention to the eye malady, until they are no longer able to see well enough to do their general chores. Or the symptoms become so acute that they cannot keep their eyes open. In brief, a shiftless, slovenly people without energy or ambition. Those that come under our care are invariably sent by the county agent.

Discussing this subject with a number of physicians practicing in these parts, one is impressed with the number so afflicted. In one city of approximately 15,000 inhabitants, I was informed that fully ten percent of the population was diseased. This physician further stated that these people seemed to be very indifferent to advice or treatment and looked upon the disease in the same light as dental decay or growing bald, as if it were a perfectly natural part of their life. Hygiene and sanitation, they know nothing of and care less about it, and testify that it is "just larnin or book stuff." When their eyes are very bad, they consult some local or traveling charlatan, and if reports are true, there are many of them in these parts.

However, the most pertinent phase of this subject at this time, aside from the humanitarian and economic factor as it affects these people in particular, is one that requires some consideration. Is this disease on the increase? Is it, or is it not liable to be transmitted or spread to the more intelligent people? As to its increase, I am rather doubtful, but am inclined to think we are only recognizing more of them. As to the latter question, one may say: "No"—but very guardedly. Of the great many cases we see at the Eye and Ear Infirmary I can recall only one case, that might have been contracted in our institution. But, this disease at the present time is considered one that can be transmitted by contact and is possibly of micro-organismal origin; it is limited to the white race, the negro seeming to be immune, but the definite causal factor is as yet unknown. In view of these facts and the very limited knowledge we possess, one must look upon this disease as a menace to be eradicated at least for the present.

How to go about this, is a problem of some complexity. Probably the most aggravating single factor to surmount is the mental attitude of these people so afflicted. Again, the mental attitude is but a reflection of their mental status, which unfortunately is somewhat discouraging. I am sure they would not be opposed to a routine that resolved itself to the simple instillation of a few drops of medicine. But, to co-operate in a study of this disease would be quite another matter.

As far as I know, this disease has only been studied from the standpoint of a pure eye disease and is probably due to some local infection by a micro-organism. The more I see of this disease and the type of people so diseased, the more am I inclined to believe that

this condition should be studied from a broader standpoint. By this I mean, their general physical condition, occupation, environment, both indoors and outdoors, food and water supply and the insects that are endemic to these parts. It is remarkable, that in the foreign-born in Chicago, we so frequently find one or more older members of a family suffering from trachoma and their children entirely free from the disease without any pretense of isolation.

What Can the Medical Profession Offer or Suggest

1. A more energetic propaganda campaign.
2. A careful tabulation of all the cases throughout the state.
3. The enactment and enforcement of such laws as will make trachoma a reportable disease. (This is now in force in some parts of the State.)

4. A study of this disease from a broader standpoint.

I am under the impression that Judge Jenkins, Director of the Department of Public Welfare, has given this subject much thought and will probably formulate such plans and take such action as in his judgment seems practical toward a favorable issue in the near future.

GOING HOME

The Recent Wholesale Transfers to Dixon

By George Anthony Zeller, M. D.

Stripped of every other consideration, that's what it was—going home. For years there has been a cry for an additional school for the feeble-minded, for a colony for epileptics and for more room at Lincoln.

At last it was answered by the splendidly equipped million dollar institution at Dixon. Established originally as a colony for improvable epileptics, it was soon found that improvable epileptics did not care to avail themselves of institution life and, there being no commitment law for the unimprovable, the latter could not be reached legally.

Such cases of epilepsy as were a menace to society were, in the past, committed to the state hospitals as insane. The same was true of the adult feeble-minded. It required no great stretch of conscience on the part of a jury to adjudge such persons insane and send them to a state hospital as insane, although the findings of the jury invariably ended with the words "And we further find that the defendant is not an epileptic nor an idiot." Very often he was both, but state hospitals do not quibble over the findings of the courts. They are receiving institutions and take from the hands of the authorities all persons legally committed to their care.

The result has been that, as the years passed, a constantly increasing number of epileptics and sub-normal mentalities accumulated in our state hospitals. That they were wholly out of place among the insane, a large percentage of whom possess the keenest intellects, was easily apparent to even the superficial observer.

But what recourse was there? Lincoln, which was crowded when 2000 were present was actually housing 2600 and had a waiting list of 500 seeking admission.

Welfare and educational bodies who had made a survey of Illinois at one time proclaimed that there were 27,000 feeble-minded in the State and that it would require 13 institutions such as the one at Lincoln to properly care for them. The proposition was unfeasible. The number was not only extravagantly high, but the mental tests were no doubt so severe as to throw below the normal mental line thousands who could pass through life without institution care. But the fact remained that the number requiring such care far exceeded the accommodations at the disposal of the State. Right then a blunder was made to correct an existing blunder, and the writer does not shrink from full complicity in the error. It was a mistake on the side of humanity—simply an error in the application of philanthropy. The writer was at the time a member of a board that had charge of the state institutions.

It was found that there were many vacant beds in the institu-

tions caring for the insane and when it was proposed to relieve the congestion at Lincoln by removing several hundred of the adult feeble-minded to these state hospitals, it seemed not only feasible, but eminently the right and sensible thing to do. Why not? Did not every state hospital have in its custodial wards a number of defectives? Were there not, and are there not now, wards for epileptics in every such state hospital? Very well, what harm could there be in adding a few hundred? Those who were being refused admission to the Lincoln State School and Colony were being denied something. They were children who, unfit for the public schools, were being deprived of the special means provided at Lincoln for teaching and developing those of impaired mentality.

The adults, who had been there for years could derive no additional benefit by remaining and would be just as well off in an insane asylum; besides, their removal would immediately open up room for the teachable children seeking admission.

Accordingly, it was decided to transfer several hundred to the Peoria State Hospital, where there was abundant room. In order to legalize the transfer, the patients were carefully selected and assembled in the gymnasium where a judge and jury duly passed upon them and legally declared them insane.

It was a decided relief to Lincoln and to those who had waited so long for admission. The effect upon the state hospitals, however, was disastrous. It was found that they were wholly out of their element. Their mentality ranged from blank idiocy to that of a child of five to eight. Some were 60 years old, but in an institution for feeble-minded all inmates are called children. And children they were, thrown in with a population of adults with whom they did not and could not, by any stretch of psychiatry, classify. Not only are they out of place but they are imposed upon. Being docile and possessed of very little reasoning power they are usually assigned to drudgery.

It may be thought that they don't know enough to work but those who do know that much don't know enough to quit. The average attendant is not going to put himself out in trying to interest listless patients or to run the risk of calming the excited by assigning them work when he has at his beck and call someone who will work all day with little supervision. Even shrewd insane patients will make lackeys of the defectives unless carefully watched.

The public, having failed to avail itself of the Colony for Epileptics at Dixon, the Department of Public Welfare wisely decided to convert that institution into a school for feeble-minded, reserving a separate and distant group of cottages for the sole use of the epileptics. The Legislature voted an additional half million dollars and a splendid set of modern buildings have just been completed and equipped. The time arrived for their occupancy and this presented the opportunity of righting the wrong that had been done when the defectives were thrown in with the insane.

In the meantime, however, these defectives had become warmly attached to the institutions to which they had been transferred and

their parents and friends were charmed with the spacious grounds and homelike cottages of the Peoria State Hospital. Many pleas were made against their removal and it was hard to deny them, but it is certain that when they visit Dixon they will be equally charmed and the children, as has ever been the case with childhood, will soon forget the old and make up with the new associations.

In selecting 215 for transfer care was exercised in naming:

1st—Those who had previously been in Lincoln.

2nd—Those who had been committed to Peoria as insane, but who were visibly sub-normal from childhood.

3rd—Epileptics who had similarly been declared insane but who, in the interval between convulsions, showed a clear intellect or, in other words, might be classed as improvable.

In order to clothe the entire transaction with legality, the 215 inmates were assembled in the auditorium. Just as it was necessary at one time to declare them insane, they now had to be found feeble-minded. Hon. Glen J. Cameron, Judge of the County Court, came and brought his Secretary.

"Oh, Yes! Oh, Yes! Oh, Yes! the honorable court of Peoria County is now in session." The Superintendent produced the following signed petition:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS } IN THE COUNTY COURT,
COUNTY OF PEORIA } ss. December Term, A. D. 1922

Your petitioner, being a reputable citizen of Peoria County and State of Illinois, respectfully represents to the Court that the following named persons who were found in the Peoria State Hospital, being thereto committed from their respective counties, are feeble-minded persons and circumstances and social conditions are such that they are in need of proper supervision, control, care, and support, making it unsafe and dangerous to the welfare of the community if such persons be at large without supervision, control and care.

That all of said above named persons have been examined on diverse occasions by qualified physicians, having personal knowledge of the conditions of such alleged feeble-minded persons.

That the facts and circumstances surrounding the individual cases are within the personal knowledge of the following witnesses: Dr. Earle W. Zook, Dr. Esther H. Stone, H. L. Motsinger and Eva Roberts, by whom the truth of the above allegations may be shown." He then said to the Judge, "Your Honor, I present for your action as to their mental status John Doe and 214 others. I beg to assure the court that all of these patients have been regularly committed, that they have been frequently and carefully examined by a competent staff and all have been found to be of sub-normal or retarded intellect. If the court desires to hear testimony as to any or all there are witnesses within call."

The Judge, profoundly impressed and deeply moved said, after one glance over the audience, that no further testimony was required. He saw not 214 faces, but their composite. He saw an individual about 37 years old, with an expression neither cheerful

nor sad; squinting eyes with just a hint of strabismus; shocky hair, legs slightly bowed, stubby fingers and large knuckles, irregular and more or less prominent teeth and a shuffling gait.

"The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burdens of the world."

It was a picture to stir the emotions and evoke sadness. Yet it had its encouraging feature. Here was a great family of defectives, dependents and afflicted. It was a family drawn from 200 individual families, yet all had a common parent and provider, the great State of Illinois. That parent was about to exercise a beneficent function. The State maintains institutions for every class requiring State care. In order that the institutions may function in a way to render the greatest aid to the greatest number their full capacity must be utilized. These institutions serve a certain territory, but when a given territory has exhausted its capacity some latitude must rest with the Department in shifting the population of the crowded institutions into one that has room or to a newly created one. This is precisely what was done at Peoria.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the Judge entered the following order upon his docket:

COUNTY OF PEORIA,}	IN THE COUNTY COURT
"STATE OF ILLINOIS,}	OF PEORIA COUNTY,
ss.	ILLNOIS, DECEMBER
	TERM, A. D. 1922

And now on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1923, the above entitled cause coming on to be heard, it appearing to the Court, that by leave of the Court first had and obtained, a petition having been filed with the clerk of this Court, in the above entitled cause, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1923, by Dr. George A. Zeller alleging that John Doe, et al, are feeble-minded persons, and the Court having due regard for the welfare of the alleged feeble-minded persons and of the community, and being fully advised in the premises, and all of the said defendants being brought before the Court personally, the Court finds that it has jurisdiction of the subject matter, and of the parties to this cause.

Thereupon the Court did, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1923, appoint D. L. Fish, M.D., and H. E. Marselus, M.D., to serve as a duly qualified commission, as provided by law, for the purpose of inquiring into the social conditions, and also to make a personal examination touching the mental condition, of the said alleged feeble-minded persons, which said commission has made its report, finding that the said persons are feeble-minded persons and recommending that they be transferred to the Dixon State Hospital, at Dixon, Illinois, and thereupon the Court after hearing the testimony of witnesses sworn and examined, the report of the Commission, heretofore appointed by this Court, to act in said cause, and also considering all the proofs and allegations submitted, from the various other sources, and being fully advised in the premises, finds that the said defendants are feeble-minded persons, within the meaning of the law, and that it is for the welfare of the said defendants and of the community, that they be transferred from the Peoria State

Hospital to the Dixon State Hospital, Dixon, Illinois.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the said defendants, being deemed feeble-minded persons, within the meaning of the law, be transferred to the Dixon State Hospital, at Dixon, Illinois, and that said order shall stand and continue binding, upon all persons "to whom it may concern," until rescinded, regularly superseded, or set aside; and that all costs, expenses of transfer, etc., if any, be chargeable to the county or counties of which said defendants are respectively resident.

GLEN J. CAMERON, Judge.

Accordingly, a few days later, a special train of four coaches drew up alongside the premises and the 214 patients boarded it and proceeded over the Chicago and Northwestern railroad to Dixon. One physician, two supervising nurses and seven attendants accompanied the party. The run was made in three hours, without a stop enroute. At Dixon, Doctor Murray had conveyances in readiness and all reached the institution in time for dinner. The entire procedure was carried out without a single mishap and within a week 200 insane patients from Dunning and Elgin were brought to Peoria to take up the space vacated.

This transfer not only involved occupying the room rendered available by the erection of a new institution, it not only relieved the congestion at Dunning and Elgin, two institutions that serve the metropolitan district, but it remedied a faulty classification, placing the insane where they belong and placing the feeble-minded among their kind, where they will have the benefit of schooling, of gymnasiums, of playgrounds and of special study by psychologists and trained teachers.

It will require but a single visit on the part of the parents to convince them that the move was a wise one.

Dixon is destined to become a great institution, and its environment and possibilities are without comparison. The removal of these defectives noticeably improved the personnel of the Peoria institution. It is maintained for the insane, just as Dixon is for the feeble-minded and epileptic. The two don't mix well and where segregation is at all possible, it should be done.

We were present when the 215 embarked for Dixon. It was a clear winter morning and during the short wait for the special train, it was interesting to note the reaction of the patients. Some were laughing, many were crying (and tears were not restricted to patients' eyes), many carried bundles or showed pockets bulging with souvenirs and several elderly women carried dolls, but most features were expressionless and showed unconcern as to what was transpiring.

When the train pulled out amid a wave of farewells and we wended our way up the hill, we all felt that whatever betide them they were indeed Going Home.

THE COURTS AND THE CRIME PROBLEM

By F. Emory Lyon, Superintendent The Central Howard Association

Dr. F. Emory Lyon has been the superintendent of the Central Howard Association for a number of years. Doctor Lyon's great work has been in behalf of the flotsam and jetsam of society. He has been of great benefit to the derelicts who have been cast upon the social rocks and shoals. Particularly as he has given his time and ability to the rehabilitation of those who have been released from prison sentences. He has gathered together those who have come from other states to the city of Chicago and has guided and directed them, giving them a helping hand. His labors have been of great aid in the administration of the parole law of Illinois. He has always been ready and willing to respond to any call made upon him, not only by the Division of Pardons and Paroles, but by the prison authorities and the courts. Literally, thousands of men owe their return to social life and constructive citizenship to his work.

Justice in the abstract is a beautiful thing to think about. Justice as applied by human instruments is often unlovely to look upon, and is seldom, if ever, accurate or absolute.

Theoretically the law makes every provision for the protection of citizens accused of crime. Practically it does nothing of the kind, especially in the case of those who are unable to bring all the facts before the court.

It is doubtless true that very few who are entirely innocent are finally convicted of serious offenses. The number is legion, however, of those whose punishment is relatively greater than the occasion merits, because of inadequate defense. On the other hand, many old offenders with a knowledge of technicalities, and the means to employ legal counsel, secure their freedom.

The law presumes an accused person to be innocent until proven guilty. To assume, therefore, that a man is necessarily guilty because he has been arrested, or even indicted, is not only contrary to law, but preposterous. Yet, that is precisely the attitude taken by many good people in these days.

One writer has said: "Society demands protection against crime more loudly than ever, but it realizes that mere punishment is not the best protection."

In other words, the real problem is by no means solved when the offender against the law is put out of sight or subjected to punishment. As this fact is more fully realized, the question of dealing with the offender in the courts becomes more and more important.

Must First Know the Criminal

To deal with a criminal wisely, justice must first know him—must know his hereditary and environmental conditions; his educational advantages or lack of opportunity; his physical and moral characteristics. These things all determine the seriousness of the criminal act; the kind of intent that was behind it and the measure of responsibility. To determine these facts, a system of investigation concerning defendants along these lines is essential.

It need hardly be said that any such system is no part of the present judicial practice. On the contrary, there is wide-spread



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—OUR BOYS AND GIRLS AT WORK AND PLAY

1 Manual training class in their new quarters. 2 These children are sub-normal. Each child is a problem and taught individually. The little boy with the toys has made and sold enough to buy a valuable plane. The girl at the machine designed and made the dress which she wears.

popular dissatisfaction with the present administration of the courts. This may be said to result from two causes: the first has to do with the defects that inhere in the law itself; the other involves the personal equation or human element in the law's administration.

In connection with the first element, for instance, the law's delay is proverbial and exasperating to any right-minded citizen. While this delay may operate to the advantage of the experienced criminal, who knows how to take advantage of endless technicalities, it works decided injustice in most cases to the first and accidental offender.

The red tape and superabundant verbiage involved in court procedure and contained in legal papers, brings only confusion to the defendant and unnecessary expense to the state. This fact is not alone the opinion of the thoughtful layman or verdict of the average citizen, but more and more the lawyers and judges themselves are awakening to the necessity for a transformation of legal and court procedure.

Chief Justice Taft's Views

No less an authority than Chief Justice Taft has spoken and written repeatedly upon this subject. While president he said: "There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity of reform in the administration of both civil and criminal law. To sum it all up in one phrase, the difficulty in both is undue delay. It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization."

John D. Lawson, editor of the "Law Review" and former president of the "American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology" has the following to say on the same subject: "The absurdity of our position is this: while we have gotten our legal system from the English Common Law, they, by commissions appointed by the crown, have been improving their system, while we have stood still. In all the states you still find the long indictment of the Tudors, while in England, the only indictment necessary is to say: 'Tom Brown killed John Smith.' This subject is one in which all bar associations and lawyers, those on the bench as well as at the bar, are vitally interested. Twenty state bar associations at their 1909 annual meetings, had papers or discussions on this subject." The same subject has been discussed each year since.

Lawyers Too Conservative

The natural conservatism of the legal profession, upon which we depend chiefly for our laws, has made reform in this direction painfully slow in coming. The struggle for improved legislation in criminal jurisprudence has been under consideration for more than a century, but little has been accomplished.

Thus far, as I have said, the chief complaints have been lodged against barbarous and inefficient treatment of criminals after conviction. Plans for the improvement of procedure have been opposed by the conservatives, the indolent and the indifferent. To quote

from an editorial in a leading paper: "The persistent opposition to parole and indeterminate sentence laws shows how hard it is for many intelligent men to break away from the simple, old idea that a man who had committed a crime had incurred a debt to society, which he could only discharge by hard labor in a penitentiary for a term of years, the number of years to be fixed by infallible judge or jury."

State of Criminal's Mind

Yet this old idea of crime and its punishment has long since been superseded by the conception of crime as an attitude of mind rather than an act. The essential relation of the real criminal to society is that of enmity and injury. His treatment, therefore should not depend upon the arbitrary name given to the act, or the material value involved in the proceeding. It should, however, take into consideration the degree of actual hostility, and should give an opportunity to make restitution and reparation, as far as possible. It is well known by penologists that the petty thief, whose perverted instinct prompts him to steal, regardless of his needs, is more essentially a criminal than the murderer who commits a single act of violence in anger.

As a matter of fact, crimes bear no such relationship to each other as the statutes perscribe for them. To quote from a writer on the subject: "A murderer may or may not be worse than a thief, and either may be better than his accuser. The actual danger of any particular offender to the community lies not so much in the kind or degree of crime which he may have committed as in the state of his mind. Even the criminals, who are criminals in the sense that they have an intention of systematically defying the law and preying upon society, generally are not criminal in all directions, but usually only in one. So that taken upon their unprofessional side, they present the same characteristics as ordinary, law-abiding citizens."

Legislator's Conception of Justice

Many legislators, lawyers, laymen, and teachers now realize that our statutes at best are but the laws of man. They embody the conception of justice held by our ancestors, and have far more of vindictiveness than of justice. They are by no means in accord with the enlightened ethics of the present day. A misdemeanor punishable by a fine, may be much more villanous than a felony. For example, the adulterator of milk or the avaricious employer of child labor, may fairly be held more guilty than the tramp who steals your door-mat.

Then again many acts are essentially criminal which do not happen to be written into our laws. It is a crime to defame a woman's character, if you write your accusation upon a piece of paper, but in many states it is no crime to arise in a crowded hall and ruin her reputation by word of mouth. It is a crime to steal a banana or a loaf of bread for your hungry children, but no punishment is ever provided for the "crime" of borrowing \$10,000 of the widow with a dozen small children with no intention of ever return-

ing it. Thus it will be seen that many of the things most offensive to our sense of right, do not come within the scope of the criminal law.

Present-Day Punishment Not Adequate

In view of the above consideration, and others, it is widely realized that our present system of dealing with offenders in the courts is no longer adequate. Not only so, but it is proven to be ineffective, and fails to protect society against crime.

Whenever the law operates unfairly between the well-to-do and the poor, it awakens bitterness toward society more than almost anything else could do. As Chesterton has said: "We prosecute the man or woman who steals the goose from off the common, and let the greater felon loose who steals the common from the goose."

It has fallen to my lot for the past twenty-two years to deal especially with the friendless men who have been accused of crime and with those who have been released from prison. In this connection we are constantly confronted, not only with the occasional tragedy of improper conviction, but with the constant burden to the tax-payer, due to interminable delays in the courts. For a man to be arrested in July and remain in an impossible jail until the following March or April is not an uncommon experience. Meanwhile he has been mingling in idleness with a thousand other prisoners, while his helpless wife and children are suffering for the necessities of life.

All the while the defendant is cherishing a growing bitterness against whatever powers there be for holding him in a place unfit for swine; for keeping him two or three months before even learning the charge against him, and six or seven months to be given an opportunity to answer the charges. Meanwhile, also, he witnesses what happens to others, who may more richly deserve conviction, released on bonds or escape entirely through taking undue advantage of technicalities or through "fixing" and political intrigue. A great deal could be said upon this latter phase of the subject. It has to do with the second element I spoke of at the beginning; namely: the human and personal equation. Much has already been said upon this subject.

The Law's Delay

Just how much unnecessary delay there may be, or how prevalent the practice of "fixing" cases, each must judge from his own observation and experience.

No sensible person would impugn the motives of a whole official group, such as state's attorneys, or decry the general integrity of such an institution as the courts.

That there is too much of the personal element, and too little efficiency in the situation, doubtless all will admit.

Three cases that came under my observation recently, are good examples of what happens: A man under parole to me from Joliet was suddenly discovered to be on probation. The fact was reported to the Chief Probation Officer, and he reminded the judge, that the court should have investigated, before putting anyone on probation,

as provided by the law. The judge admitted that he should, but his final excuse was that the man's lawyer was a former assistant city attorney, and he did it as a favor to him. Needless to say the probation law never contemplated such qualifications for probation, and the law is not to blame.

Another case, in which a man was accused of assaulting his younger brother with a knife, the clerk in a branch of the Municipal Court, sought to stave off the hearing. The reason was found to be that the clerk and some of the police officers in the district, were friendly to the defendant's wife, who was a loose character.

The third case had to do with a young man charged with disposing of stolen jewelry. The attorney for the "fence" was related to the judge by marriage. Apparently as a result of this unknown and properly unrelated element, it seemed every effort was put forth to "wear out" a prominent business man, who waited weary hours in court, and broke several important engagements, in order to testify. Others were likewise inconvenienced; all in an effort to save the guilty pawnbroker who had led the young man astray.

Everybody knows of these delays and these abuses. Yet every inquiry as to the reason, usually ends in "passing the buck," and the problem is unsolved.

Political Domination

Perhaps it is too much to expect that it will be solved while human nature is what it is—predominantly selfish. There are two factors, however, that seem to increase rather than diminish this trait in human nature.

One is the fact that the courts are too largely involved in and dominated by political considerations. This fact offers constant temptation to all high and low alike—who have to do with the administration of the law. Until political considerations are eliminated from the organization and administration of the courts, it would seem inevitable that many will be influenced, to the thwarting of justice and the injury of the public.

The other factor which has retarded progress in court administration is the fact that it is an institution. We all realize, of course, that the institution has had a certain value in human society. It has consolidated ideals and given stability to principles. But whenever any institution has become an end in itself, instead of a means to an end, it has not only quit growing as an institution, but has become an injury to its supposed beneficiaries.

It is only as the superior importance of the individual human being has come into view, that the lesser value of the institution, in and of itself has become apparent.

Business Efficiency for Courts

The supreme need of the present moment, therefore, it would seem, is the organization of all courts on a basis of business efficiency, sans politics of any and every description, and their operation to secure the greatest possible measure of justice to the individual. Such administration would have in mind rich and poor

alike: the welfare of the individual and of society; and would think less of the offense (a few paltry dollars or of a single act) and more of the offender, with all his human limitations and possibilities.

A recent writer has described as follows the next needed step in the organization of our courts:

"The socializing of our criminal courts, that is, making them, as our juvenile courts, interested not alone in determining guilt or innocence but in learning what to do with the offender. The larger courts should be equipped with staffs of investigators to aid in utilizing to the very best advantage all the machinery in the state available for the care of criminals. In view of our scattered population and the consequent smallness of many of our courts, there should be in every state some kind of a clearing-house, as has been proposed for New York, in connection with Sing Sing State Prison. A bureau is suggested whose task shall be to advise courts too small to have such a staff or bureau of their own, how best to give their offenders the benefit of the general state equipment. But all of these smaller courts should be kept closely in touch with what the clearing-house, or central bureau, is doing. In view of the tendencies of the legal profession to become too interested in the technicalities of the law, the smaller courts would become machine-like if stripped of all problems beyond the mere trying of the offender."

Offenders and Institutions

The above writer feels, furthermore, that the answer to the question of what to do with the offender, must be in establishing other institutions for special types of offenders. He says:

"The establishment of institutions for special types of offenders. As fast as science is able to differentiate among them, legislatures should appropriate money for the building of institutions for their care. Twenty-five years from now, every institution ought to owe its existence solely to the fact that it cares for a special group and has a special task to perform. As a part of the treatment, or care, in connection with each of these institutions, there should be a good parole system. As much care and attention should be possible for men on parole as if they were still in the institution from which they had been paroled."

"A court with a well-equipped staff of probation officers may, if it chooses to do so, carry on a large amount of social work, which is not necessarily a part of its legal business. Whenever any court changes its purpose from that of judging to that of helping, people will freely bring their troubles to it for solution."

THE WELFARE HOME

By Mrs. E. M. Wagenseller, Decatur, Illinois, President-elect, Illinois Conference on Public Welfare 1923

"What is the one thing most needed in your county to help you in your work"?

This is the question I have asked of more than a score of probation officers and social workers in different parts of the state in the past ten days. Summed up, this has been the answer:

"First of all we need a home where we may place the cases needing readjustment until we may study them and find, first the extent of the misbehavior; second, the cause of misbehavior; and third, if possible, the remedy for the misbehavior."

One of the probation officers said, "I want the impossible. I want a home or school, to educate the parents to take care of their children."

Surely a need, if it could be filled, that would in time revolutionize the world.

But a number of the workers have gone further. They have added that the second most needful thing was an understanding—a sympathy in their work. They feel that the community should know something of the daily struggle they are making to understand and meet the needs of the unfortunates who have come into their hands. They would have some appreciation of the long hours, the calls at nearly all hours of the night; some knowledge of the nerve force and real physical energy it requires to battle daily with the will power of others who need guidance and strength. More than that they would have the community know what it owes in interest and fellowship to the person who has been deprived of education, right heritage, training, sympathy, love, and most of the influences which tend to make a normal human being and a good citizen.

Usually I would say, of the two propositions the first is much easier. A "Home," which to the average person means a building, appeals to the mind because it is something concrete; something he may envisage; something taking a definite shape and purpose in. Particularly is this true of the county board and the "powers that be."

Many of our best citizens will not take the trouble to look behind the building itself and find the conditions which have made it necessary, any more than they will understand the end in view or what it really means to the child for whose benefit it has been brought into existence.

Perhaps there is no situation which confronts us as citizens and welfare workers in which it is so easy to evade our responsibilities and to "pass the buck" as in the matter of character building for the other fellow. We have passed it up to one another, even to the

Creator himself, and have settled back into the bliss of smug satisfaction that comes from saying to ourselves, "Where the Almighty has failed we are powerless."

And so we are not surprised that communities are blind and indifferent to the imperfections in their midst because they are willing to "pass it on." They are ready to allow the courts and the State to assume what is in fact a part of their own responsibility as citizens. These unfortunates in our county are the weak links in our social chain, the "throw-backs" in our scheme of social evolution. Behind all this unfitness there is a cause and until we have the understanding and interest of every right-minded citizen we are handicapped greatly in our effort to discover the cause or causes and get started in our work of prevention.

In spite of the fact that newspapers are daily filled with stories of crime and heartachy tales of suffering, ignorance, lust, fear, and deeds of the deficient and insane mind, the rank and file are little concerned either in the cause or finding the remedy.

As court officers and social workers we cannot help having intimate knowledge of all this. Because of this it should be our duty to make an opportunity to educate our community to the significance of it all and what it means from an economic and social standpoint.

We cannot hope to carve out anything for the future unless we get our tools and go to work with a vigor.

First to remember is this, that we must make the very best use of the tools we have at hand. Put aside personal feelings, use every agency or person who can help; give everyone full credit for what he is able to do in this work; keep intact your own high ideals of what you may accomplish, and plow straight ahead.

If it is a home that is needed, remember that if you can start even in the smallest way it will come. Give full credit to the psychological effect a house rented and set aside for this purpose will have on the minds of the residents of the community and after you have taken one or two little needy waifs to this Home and mothered them, just "watch it grow." We have in Macon county a Home known as The Decatur and Macon County Welfare Home for Girls and a home for boys known as The Decatur and Macon County Opportunity Home for Boys.

The Welfare Home was started six years ago on payment of one month's rent for an ordinary dwelling of nine small rooms and a few promises.

The furniture was donated and we started with three girls needing care.

Today we have a home of twenty-four rooms, two large dormitories, eight baths, three mammoth halls, and three large porches. This building is surrounded by ample grounds covering more than one-half city block and the institution is valued at \$50,000.

The Home is supported by private contributions of clothing, food, and cash. It is also included in the community chest and the county board gives \$2000 per year.

The total cost of maintenance for the past year was \$8084.79.

The total number of residents for the past year was 95. This does not include returns.

The daily average was 28.

The staff consists of a superintendent and her assistant, two attendants and the county physician. The salaries for the past year were \$2282.40.

There are 40 beds.

The dental work is done at the free school clinic and by dentists giving volunteer service. The general medical work is by volunteer service and treatment for the crippled children and the venereal cases is given at the Decatur and Macon County Hospital.

The hospital facilities at the home consist of two rooms and private bath.

Provision for observation and examination in mental cases is supplied by the State Hospital at Jacksonville.

The delinquents are segregated if necessary, having two rooms and a private bath. Meals are served in their rooms.

The average length of detention is 66 days.

The girls attend the grade, junior high, and high schools. They are given the most practical education along housekeeping lines in the home and there are special classes conducted by social agencies, church organizations and the students at the James Millikin University.

A kindergarten is conducted in the home for the smaller tots. Commitments are made by the County Judge, the probation officer, and social agencies.

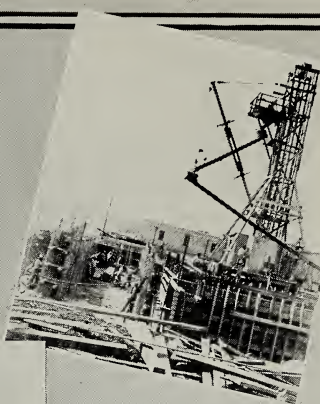
In five years 597 girls were committed by the court and probation officer. In the past year 21 girls were placed out for wages, nine were placed in foster homes and four were given out for adoption. These were all court cases. Dozens of girls are now in homes making good and putting something away for the future, who had their first conception of what better living meant when they were taken to the Welfare home.

This has meant that in the past three years only two girls have been sent to the State Training School.

Opportunity Home

Knowing from experience that the best way to get a home started was to start, the Opportunity Home for boys was opened a little more than one year ago on the same plan as the girls' home.

We have in Decatur a wonderful organization known as the Decatur and Macon County Woman's Council. It is made up of all the women's societies and organizations in the town and county. There are 113 societies represented and a total membership of 13,000 earnest determined women. They have sponsored the boys' home and furnished the first money to make payment on the property consisting of ten acres of ground and a seven room house just outside the city limits. This home has been their "child" and up to two months ago it was financed entirely by this organization. At that time we came in under the community chest and the budget for the year was set at \$5500.



THE NEW ILLINOIS STATE PRISON

1 Power house. 2 Construction tunnel. 3 Two cell houses with power house in background; first floor dining room in foreground; special cell house at left. 4 Recreation ground. 5 Panorama II showing 64 acres. 6 Laundry and bath building and two cell houses. 7 Construction work on dining room, kitchen and bakery, January 15, 1923. 8 Panorama I showing 64 acres.



The fact that this organization reached to the remotest corners of the county made the interest in the boys' home widespread and we have been able to realize our dream to do for the boys what we were doing for the girls in uplift work.

In the past year 55 boys have been cared for. Thirty have been returned to homes and four have been placed for adoption. There are 19 boys in the home at present.

There is a noticeable decrease in the number of boys coming into the hands of the police since the home was started.

An addition of a large sleeping porch and play room has been made to the house recently and the board has been almost overwhelmed with donations.

What Macon county has done other counties can do. The big thing is to get started and, as I have said in the beginning, the best way to get started is to start. I am sure that once the home is a reality and the public has proof that it is supplying a definite need all other things will follow.

True that "faith without works is dead" but truer still is this; that work without faith is hopeless.

SOCIAL WORK AS A PROFESSION

Irene Kawin, Juvenile Court, Chicago

Read before the Illinois State Probation Officers Association, East St. Louis, November 14, 1922. Miss Kawin was unable to be present on account of illness.

I passed a bird store the other day and in the window was a large cage of white mice. Within the cage a smaller cage revolved like a wheel on an axle. In this small cage one little mouse was running as fast as he could, apparently unconscious of the fact that he was making no headway—his efforts merely causing the cage to revolve. The cage furnished an outlet for the energy of the little creature.

It occurred to me that there is a resemblance between this little mouse and many social workers—sincere, earnest, big hearted men and women whose emotional and mental energy finds its outlet in an enthusiastic, ineffective assault on various social maladjustments.

There is, fortunately, one difference between the white mouse and the social worker; the former finds entire satisfaction in the exercise itself, incognizant of the fact that he is repeatedly covering the same ground; the latter is likely to realize the futility of his efforts. When he does so, he will ask himself some questions which may be the beginning of progress.

Is our task a hopeless one? Is poverty and misery a wheel which slips beneath our tread, but cannot be demolished? Let those who answer "Yes" withdraw from social work, in justice not only to the work, but also to themselves. We live but once and should make the most of our short lives. We can do so only by choosing that line of work where we feel that possible results are worthy of our greatest endeavors.

We need not be overly optimistic. We should be satisfied with minute achievements. Many a scientist is working uncounted hours in the laboratory, heedless of his expenditure of health and energy, in the hope of isolating one special germ. And the work of hundreds of these scientists, plus the efforts of thousands of physicians and laymen, will, we hope, eventually, extend the average life of man by some few years. The toiler in the laboratory is upheld by the thought that his years of work may produce one small link in the chain of scientific achievement which shall bring to men a few years more of the joy of living. No social worker, nor all of us put together, can hope to abolish misery and degradation. But we can hope to reduce their volume. We can have a vision of happier, cleaner communities than those in which we now live; and we can hope to contribute our bit individually toward the improvement of these communities. The probation officer can and should hope that, not all, but some, of the boys or girls under his supervision will have a brighter future because of his efforts; and that, because of the progress they have made, the children of these

boys and girls will have better opportunities than theirs have been.

Assuming, then, that there is hope of some achievement in our field, we are concerned with the problem of so equipping ourselves that our investment of thought and feeling and energy shall yield the highest possible dividends in human welfare.

What are the qualities which constitute such equipment? One writer tells us that a "social worker should possess a vivid appreciation of life, the ability to work with people, plus the desire to serve; above all specialized knowledge and equipment." Some would tell us that a social worker is "Born, not made"; others, that anyone with a good mind can be trained for social work. Neither is true of the social worker any more than it is true of the physician, the teacher, the artist, the musician. The physician must have an inherent desire to heal; the artist and musician an innate love of art or music. However, none of them can evade the years of training and experience which precede success in their chosen vocations.

There can be no dispute as to the inherent personal equipment of the social worker, namely: "A vivid appreciation of life—plus the desire to serve." Therefore, I will confine my discussion to that part of his equipment which must be acquired.

Porter R. Lee believes that "Philosophy, knowledge, and skill are the three essential ingredients of training; philosophy may be acquired by reflection, knowledge by study, technique only by practice."

First let us consider the worker's philosophy. He must have a point of view in regard to the immediate and ultimate purposes of his work, also in reference to the various relationships which confront him—the relationship of himself to his client, of the client to members of the client's family, of himself to various elements in the community. Consciously or unconsciously, each of us has a philosophy and it effects our methods of work. For example, one probation officer regards himself as a public servant and views his probationers and their families as part of the public which he is expected to serve. How would this point of view affect his practical work with Tom Brown and the Brown family? I think that this officer would always be courteous, and that he would strive to make the Browns feel that he was working in their interest. Another officer sees himself as a superior, all-wise judge, destined to plan the lives of the poor incompetents committed to his supervision. This officer would, with complete self-assurance, plan for Tom Brown without considering the wishes of Tom or his family. The officer might, through his own persistence, backed by the authority of the court, carry out some of his plans. But part of the value of probation lies in the inspiration for right living which the child and his family derive from contact with the probation officer. For example, it is desirable to have Tom in bed each evening by half past nine o'clock and to have movies limited to one a week. Perhaps this regime could be forced on Tom while he is on probation (though I doubt it). However, even if the plan could be carried out, it would not be for long unless Tom and his family could see for themselves its value. A third officer has a wishy-washy

conception of himself as a sort of professional friend and confident without authority of any sort. This officer would try so hard to please that he might often fail to be of real service.

It requires little imagination to realize that these various points of view would affect the results obtained in the conduct of the boys and girls on probation.

I have said that we cannot avoid having a philosophy. If we are unconscious of our philosophy, it is likely to shift and vary with our moods. If we have acquired our philosophy by frequent reflection on human relationships and the purpose of our efforts, we shall find that this philosophy changes as our personalities change and develop; but the changes will be gradual and consistent like any other growth.

This type of philosophy is the greatest treasure a social worker (or any other person) can possess. It brightens and colors his life and his work as the sunshine lights and colors the earth.

Neither the inborn qualities of a social worker nor a constructive philosophy are adequate equipment for his activities. Knowledge is a requisite; knowledge of the spiritual and physical needs of the people among whom he works and of the available resources for meeting these needs. This, I know, sounds exceedingly vague and abstract. Perhaps it can be made explicit by a concrete illustration.

Tom Jones, Dick Smith, and Harry White are arrested for stealing junk. All are placed on probation. What knowledge is required of the officer who works with these boys? First, he must have knowledge of the normal boy—physically and psychologically. Secondly, he must have a knowledge of the symptoms which indicate variations from the normal. I do not mean by this that the probation officer must be a physician and a psychologist. But he must be able to note that Tom's sallow skin, stooped shoulders, and drooping chin indicate need of a physical examination; that his school record and social history to date do not indicate need of a psychological test at this time (further observation may indicate need of the test). He must be able to fathom why Dick's father doesn't understand him; what does the father need in the line of instruction as to how to understand Dick? He must know that the fact that Harry spent his ill-gotten gains buying a present for his best girl is significant; that it is a symptom of Harry's need of a more normal social life; that it is also symptomatic of Harry's generous and chivalrous nature; and that, above all, the fact indicates that Harry is a victim of adolescent instability, about which much has been written. The officer should be familiar with some of the literature on adolescence and be able to apply his knowledge in Harry's case.

In addition to knowing about normal boys and variations from the normal, the officer should have a clear conception of the elements which constitute normal environment. He should be able to observe defects in a boy's surroundings and to estimate the effect of these defects on the conduct of a boy.

Of what available resources for meeting the needs of these boys

must the officer have knowledge? He must know where to find adequate medical care for Tom; how to educate Dick's father painlessly; where Harry can form social contacts that will be safe and satisfying, and will give him an outlet for his generosity and his chivalry. Of course, these same three boys will present numerous other problems which tax the knowledge and ingenuity of the officer.

The social worker may be all he should be as to personality; he may have an excellent point of view in regard to his work; he may have all the knowledge he should have; but he cannot do effective case work without skill, which Mr. Lee tells us, can be acquired "only by practice." Skill is the outgrowth of experience in the use of knowledge. The physician's skill varies largely according to his knowledge of medicine and his practice in the use of this knowledge. The teacher's skill is dependent upon her experience in handling her knowledge of pedagogy and of her subject matter. The skill of the social worker is an outgrowth of his practice in applying the kinds of knowledge we have just discussed to the problems which he must meet in the course of his years of service. If he continually tests his own work in accordance with his standards, each day of service will bring new knowledge and increasing skill. There are certain characteristics which are generally considered essential for skill in working with people. For example, tact and poise. Familiarity with the customs, habits, and ideals (national, religious, or racial) of the people with whom we are working is a necessary basis for tact in dealing with them. This familiarity is gained through daily contact. Poise is the result of thorough preparedness to meet the various situations which arise. The trained social worker does not lose her self-control and raise her voice when she happens in on a family scene. She stands there, quietly observing and analyzing the situation, quickly formulating plans as to the line of argument she will present as soon as the serenity of her presence shall have caused the excitement to subside. But it takes experience of many scenes to develop this poise.

If a person is possessed of "a vivid appreciation of life" and desires to serve, and has decided that social work offers him the greatest opportunity for a rich life of service, what is the best method of equipping himself with the needed philosophy, knowledge, and skill? One can take a position with a court or some other social agency and gradually acquire training through experience and reflection upon this experience. But few positions offer opportunity for adequate training. There is overwork, responsibility, and, generally, inadequate supervision for beginners. How many of us do work that is up to our own standards of what we could do? Most of us blush when we read our own records (if we are fortunate enough to find time to read them). But, at least, we have the standards and our work is guided by them. We do better work than we would do if we lacked the standards. We can console ourselves in the words of Browning, "What I aspired to be, and was not, comforts me." It is difficult, in the midst of the thousand practical details of our daily routine, to stop to reflect on our work

—to develop a philosophy. At the end of a fatiguing day, harassed by thoughts of things left undone, reflection is well-nigh impossible.

Therefore, it seems to me that training in a school of social service is invaluable. There the student is free to observe and think about the problems he has to meet. Most of his time is given to study and reflection. He reads and profits by the thought and experience of the most capable social workers in many fields of service. He gets a glimpse into various lines of work—different kinds of case work, various forms of work with groups, statistical research. He has an opportunity to ponder upon his own inclinations and qualifications for certain fields of work.

Most schools arrange for some practical experience, supervised by workers who have been in the field for some time. This is very different from the experience one gets on the job. In the first place, the amount of work is limited by the worker's ability to do it—his preparation and the time at his disposal. In the second place, the real responsibility rests on the supervisor. The student can plan and decide; but he cannot act upon his plans and decisions until he has consulted the more experienced worker.

We no longer entrust our children to the teacher who has prepared herself for teaching by undirected struggle with large classes. We demand normal school training. We so equip our normal schools that it is possible to pay attention to the quality of the teaching. The classes are small. The critic teachers are chosen because they are exceptionally competent teachers. The student teaches but a short period each day. Her task is so small that she can do it well.

The same thing is true of our physicians. We demand first a broad foundation of general scientific knowledge; then several years of specialized study; then practical work under the supervision of men of high professional standing. It is these latter who assume the real responsibility for the care of patients. Meanwhile, in the course of this training and experience, the doctor may have acquired sufficient skill to hang out his shingle with comparative safety to the public.

The social worker must accept heavy responsibilities. Is it safe to entrust him with the guidance of other human beings at critical periods of their careers, before he has had some preparation?

The graduate of a school of social service, by the time he is ready to accept a position, has a philosophy, some knowledge, and a wee bit of skill. If he is the right kind of social worker, his philosophy will be subject to continuous modification, his knowledge and skill will constantly increase.

We hear much talk of "scientific social work." The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* tells us that the essence of science is in knowledge and theory; the essence of art is in practice and production. I like to think of social case work as an Art; an Art which is closely dependent upon Science. The painter utilizes the science of anatomy and the science of the chemist who produces paints, but he is primarily the artist who has added to his inborn artistic tendencies the training and practice which enable him to express his soul on

canvas. The social worker avails himself of the sciences of medicine, psychology, sociology, etc., but he is essentially the artist, utilizing his training and experience to express his love for his fellowmen in the creation of beautiful human relationships.

The profession of social work has called into its ranks these artists. It also includes within its field many workers who devote themselves to pure science—that is, to knowledge and theory; those engaged in social research. Along with these the professional group includes those who organize the community for more effective social service—for health campaigns, financial federations, etc. The thought that we are members of this professional group is an inspiration to us. Individually and alone we are very, very weak. But working together, each of us struggling to maintain the standards of our profession, we may hope, even in one generation, to bring about many improvements in this dear old universe.

A PROFITABLE DAIRY HERD

The big dairy herd at St. Charles School for Boys is doing its share toward helping Col. Frank D. Whipp carry out the slogan "Feed them first, then save them."

The dairy cattle on the 1200 acre farm of the school supply an average of one quart of whole milk to each boy a day. The cows are milked and fed by the boys themselves. Since the diet was changed from skim milk to whole milk, Col. Whipp reports a decided improvement in the physical appearance of the boys.

The farm has 110 dairy cattle, all certified to be free from tuberculosis, giving an average of from 180 to 190 gallons of milk a day.

The following is a report of 17 cows milking from nine to 11 months. The profit is arrived at after deducting all feed bills at present market price and computing milk values at current market quotation.

Amy milked ten months with a profit of.....	\$ 43.75
Trixie milked eleven months with a profit of.....	101.89
Ollie milked eleven months with a profit of.....	74.97
Speck milked eleven months with a profit of.....	66.29
Kate milked ten months with a profit of.....	90.24
Flora milked eleven months with a profit of.....	65.87
Mildred milked ten months with a profit of.....	72.83
Maid milked eleven months with a profit.....	118.38
Blackie milked eleven months with a profit of.....	90.23
Minda milked eleven months with a profit of.....	104.52
Pinkey milked eleven months with a profit of.....	84.85
Flossie milked eleven months with a profit of.....	150.78
Jane milked nine months with a profit of.....	55.85
Anna milked nine months with a profit of.....	32.05
Minnie milked nine months with a profit of.....	74.93
Bessie milked nine months with a profit of.....	77.44
Nancy milked nine months with a profit of.....	69.12
Total amount of milk produced by 17 cows, 147,380 lbs.	

Value of products	\$ 2603.23
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Value of feed.....	1229.24
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Net profit	1373.99
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The following is a report of net profit of 12 cows for month of Jan. 1923.

Lena, net profit.....	\$ 18.17
Nell, net profit.....	13.39
Queen, net profit.....	14.40
Balda, net profit.....	14.40
Dinah, net profit.....	16.47
Bossie, net profit.....	14.10
Flora, net profit.....	27.03
Lassie, net profit.....	14.48
Mildred, net profit.....	15.71
Nancy, net profit.....	17.35
Ollie, net profit.....	21.75
Pet, net profit.....	18.18

\$205.43

Net profit of entire herd for January, \$554.90.

This report does not include Beef, Veal, hides and growth on 36 head of young stock.



TWO VIEWS FROM DIXON STATE COLONY FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—INDUSTRIAL
WORK

1 Here patients are shown repairing furniture. 2 Interior of shoe shop.



DIPHThERIA PREVENTION WORK AT THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

Ralph P. Peairs, M. D.

It is evident that in any institution which cares for a large number of children, frequent epidemics of contagious diseases will occur. The more transient the population, the more frequently will these outbreaks of contagious diseases appear. Although we have definite means for the prevention of smallpox, yet we are still without effective measures to prevent measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox. We know that smallpox can be prevented in any institution by means of vaccination and the appearance of this disease among institutional children is positive proof of carelessness among those who have charge of the medical work. One of the most frequent of the contagious diseases affecting children is diphtheria and until a few years ago no efficient means had been discovered to lessen its occurrence.

It was in 1821 that Bretonneau of Tours described and gave the name of diphtheria to the disease which we know by that name. Although he gave an accurate description of the disease before the French Academy of Medicine, yet we have reason to believe that it has existed for centuries and that it was considered a virulent disease by the ancient physicians. A good description of this disease was given by Aretaeus, a Greek physician of the first century. The disease was epidemic in Spain at various times during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and also in Italy in the seventeenth century. Its first appearance in the United States was in 1659 at Roxbury, Mass. The disease exists at the present time in both epidemic and endemic form and continues to be one of the most serious of the contagious diseases. Long before the real cause was discovered it was known that diphtheria was both a contagious and infectious disease, that it was accompanied by severe constitutional disturbances, that it was frequently followed by very serious complications and that the mortality was high. It has probably had the highest mortality among physicians and nurses of any of the infectious diseases.

The organism which we know as the diphtheria bacillus was discovered by Klebs and Loeffler in 1883. In 1890 Behring and Kitasato proved that the blood serum of animals which had been immunized against diphtheria toxins could be used as a preventive of, or a cure for, the disease in other animals. Behring successfully tried the serum upon man. He then started production upon a large scale and in 1894 antitoxin was recognized as a specific treatment for this disease. Physicians who practiced before the introduction of this remedy must realize in a greater measure the importance of this discovery and know how much the mortality has been lessened. We who have entered the practice of medicine

since antitoxin became the routine treatment of diphtheria cannot appreciate to the same extent the wonderful results of this discovery.

Although we know the cause and have a specific treatment yet diphtheria continues to be one of the worst of the contagious diseases and has a high mortality. Statistics show that the deaths from diphtheria still remain fifty per cent as high as they did before the advent of antitoxin. In an ordinary case of diphtheria which is seen early, correctly diagnosed and treated with sufficient dosage of antitoxin there is little to fear. However, the complications and sequelæ of the disease are of frequent occurrence and are often the cause of death. If a case is seen late, as occasionally happens, the intoxication from the disease may be profound and death may ensue even when heroic doses of antitoxin are administered. The mortality at the present time is largely due to the laryngeal form and it is this type of the disease which is so often overlooked. In a recent report from the city of Baltimore it was shown that over 82 per cent of the deaths from diphtheria in that city during the past two years were due to the laryngeal form. A study of the mortality rate in the registration area of the United States shows that the decline in the death rate came chiefly during the first ten years of the period and that it has remained almost stationary during the past ten years. At the present time the mortality rate is about 20. For the past ten years the city of Chicago has averaged about 7000 cases annually and statistics show that diphtheria is the leading cause of death of Chicago children between six and ten years. These facts seem to show that diphtheria is not under control to the extent that it should be.

We know that carriers may harbor diphtheria bacilli in the throat for weeks and months. Carriers are the result of actual cases or are the contacts of actual cases. If we can eliminate the carrier we can materially lessen the number of cases of diphtheria in any community. The importance of making cultures of all children in a room where a child is afflicted with the disease is evident. Only in this way can we hope to lessen the number of cases of diphtheria among children of school age. It is not advisable to release from quarantine any case of diphtheria until two negative cultures have been obtained. A similar ruling for the release of contacts would be desirable. From my own observation I am satisfied that adult carriers are more often responsible for the spread of the disease than are carriers occurring among children.

There is one other method by which diphtheria can be materially lessened, and that is by the immunization of susceptible children. We believe that by means of the Schick test people can be classified with reasonable accuracy as susceptible or immune. It was in 1913 that the Schick test was given to the profession. In 1915 Zingher of New York reported 2700 tests among children. In 1921 he made a report of 52,000 tests among the school children of New York City. In 1920 the writer decided to try out the Schick test, with the immunizing of susceptible children with toxin-antitoxin, in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. Let us look at the condition of affairs as regards the prevalence of diphtheria in

this institution during the past three years. The disease appeared late in August, 1919, and for a period of five weeks there were fifteen cases. By culturing children and employees we found eight carriers, one of whom was an employee who had recently come to the institution. Again in December, 1919, and extending over a period of six weeks there were twelve cases, two being employees and one carrier who was an employee. At this time the testing of the children by the Schick method was started and toxin-antitoxin given to all showing positive reactions. Again in July, 1920, it appeared and during a period of four weeks there were eight cases all of whom were children who had been admitted since the Schick tests had been done. All new cases were tested at this time and the positive cases immunized. In October, 1920, there were four cases during a period of two weeks. In December, 1920, two employees contracted the disease and four carriers were found. One of these was a child who had had the disease a year previous and the other three were employees. During 1921 there was not a case in the institution and none appeared until June, 1922, when a new child in the nursery who had not been immunized came down with the disease. Up to this time the nursery which houses about twenty of the smaller children had been free from diphtheria during all of these epidemics. This fact lead me to believe that some employee might be a carrier and cultures proved this to be correct. We found that the woman in charge of the nurseary was a carrier and after placing her in quarantine no additional cases appeared. Two weeks later she was released after negative cultures were obtained.

In December, 1922, a sixteen year old boy who had been tested in August, 1921, and found to be Schick negative came down with a very mild form of the disease. Soon afterwards a boy who had recently been admitted and who had not been tested took the disease. It was then decided to culture all children and employees and over five hundred cultures were taken. As a result we found twenty-five carriers, three of whom were employees. One of these was the same woman who was found to be a carrier six months previous to this time. Of these carriers, fourteen were Schick negative, four were Schick positive who had been immunized, three were Schick positive who had not been immunized and were immediately given 1000 units of antitoxin, and three were employees who had not been tested. A few days later one of the house fathers took the disease and also a girl who six months ago tested Schick negative. In this last epidemic we have had two children who were negative and acquired the disease. This could be explained by an error in making the test. As we have had only two such cases among 425 children who have tested negative we feel that the test is very dependable. All new children are now tested soon after their admission and all those who are positive are given three injections of toxin-antitoxin, one week intervening between the injections. We have now tested 750 children, of whom 325 or 43 1-3 per cent were positive, 425 or 56 2-3 per cent, were negative:

		Positive	Negative
Males	453	181	272
Females	297	144	153
	<hr/> 750	<hr/> 325	<hr/> 425

The youngest child tested was two months old and the reaction was negative. Children of from two to ten years showed the greatest susceptibility. Girls seem to be slightly less immune than boys. A few children who showed positive reactions were immunized and again tested several months later, and showed negative reactions. We have had one case of a girl thirteen years of age who developed the disease in a mild form just a few days after the injection of toxin-antitoxin. This is in keeping with the theory that it requires two to three months after treatment before immunity is obtained. There was one case of a boy nine years of age who came down with a mild case of diphtheria about nine months after immunization. Attention has been called to the fact that in certain individuals three doses of T-A mixture are not sufficient to confer immunity and additional doses are recommended in such cases. The fact that only one such case has developed among 325 children who have received three injections of T-A shows that the method is of decided value. Zingher, in a recent article has advocated the omission of the Schick test in children of 2-6 years and advises that all children of that age be given T-A. We are now following this suggestion.

We have now given over 1000 injections of T-A and there have been no alarming symptoms as a result. All of these children have complained somewhat of soreness and there has been considerable induration about the site of the injection. A few have been put to bed for a day or two but nothing serious has resulted in any case, so we feel certain that the procedure is safe. One thing that was noticeable was the fact that the younger children did not show as much disturbance from the injections as did the older ones and the few infants to whom it was given showed the least reaction.

Is this method reliable and can children be immunized from diphtheria by toxin-antitoxin? We believe this question can be answered in the affirmative by a study of our records. During the past two years we have had only two epidemics and not a case appeared during eighteen months. In these epidemics we have had five cases and twenty-six carriers while in the preceding two years we had five epidemics with forty-one cases and nine carriers. The ratio between actual cases and carriers has been entirely changed. While it is unfortunate that we are now having more carriers than formerly yet there is no way to prevent carriers, not even by immunization. The fact that we are having so many carriers is the best of evidence that these children are immune. Imagine what twenty-five carriers would have done among four hundred children previous to immunization. It is our practice to give carriers at least 1000 units of antitoxin. Some physicians think that this is unnecessary claiming that a carrier will not come down with the disease. I have personally known of a carrier devel-

oping diphtheria three weeks after bacilli were found in the throat.

Conclusions

Epidemics of diphtheria among children are often due to adult carriers.

The Schick test is a reliable means of determining susceptibility to diphtheria.

The administration of toxin-antitoxin is recommended as a safe and reliable procedure among children and will materially lessen the occurrence of diphtheria.

This procedure is at the present time the most efficient method for the prevention and control of diphtheria, and should not be limited to institutional work.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF NEURO-SYPHILIS

By Dr. B. Lemchen, M. D., Physician of the Chicago State Hospital

The diagnosis of neuro-syphilis is comparatively easy, as its physical findings, unequal or Argyll-Robertson pupils, ataxia, speech defect, tremor and general weakness, together with its mental symptoms—loss of memory, gradual deterioration, expansive ideas and senseless restlessness are so characteristic, together with the cerebro-spinal fluid finding, which can easily be obtained by spinal puncture. There is an increase in cells which is normally found not over 5 to 10 per C.mm., and which can easily be found by counting them, either with an ordinary blood counting chamber or a Fuchs Rosenthal chamber, an increase in globulin or higher albumins, which can be easily found with the various reagents such as Ross Jones or Nonne Apelt, ammonium sulfate, Noguchis buteric acid, Pandys phenol. Lemchens Sodium hydrate and picric acid test as published in the New York Medical Journal, May 8, 1915, consists of in mixing an equal amount of Cerebro-spinal fluid with a 33% of a normal sodium hydrate, then overlying it with a saturated watery solution of picric acid. When there is an increase of globulin in the cerebro-spinal fluid a white flocculent precipitate will form and rise up in the picric acid solution. It can be easily made out as the precipitate is white and the picric acid is yellow. A positive Wassermann with 0.2 cc of spinal fluid and paretic curve with Lang gold sol test are so definite that mistakes can at present only be exceptionally made; however, neuro-syphilis takes in three pathological conditions, namely: 1. Parenchymatous syphilis, where the ganglion cells are mostly involved. 2. Vascular syphilis, where the cerebral blood vessels are mostly involved. 3. Meningeal syphilis where the meninges are mostly involved. The prognoses differ so much that while two and three may greatly benefit by morden treatment with salvarsan and mercury, no such improvement takes place in No. one. If anything, salvarsan treatment seems to aggravate the condition.

Means to distinguish the three varieties of neuro-syphilis prove most beneficial. Unfortunately, the physical, mental, and laboratory methods above numerated are found in all the three varieties of neuro-syphilis; however, there is one laboratory method which may prove of value in distinguishing the varieties of neuro-syphilis, and that is studying the kind of cells found in the cerebro-spinal fluid, as in all inflammation of the ganglion cells, the neuroglio cells proliferate and there is also an infiltration of plasma cells; and sooner or later they will be found in the cerebro-spinal fluid, while in all forms of neuro-syphilis, whether parenchymatous, vascular or meningeal, lymphocytes and endothelial cells are found; so it is fair to assume, when by a careful examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid we find lymphocytes and endothelial cells only, that we are

dealing with either a vascular or meningeal form; however, when in addition to the lymphocytes and endothelial cells we also find neuroglia cells, or as they are known as, macrophages, with plasma cells, we may safely assume that we are dealing with a parenchymatous form of neuro-syphilis.

While an experienced laboratory man may recognize the various cells with the ordinary stains now in use, the average physician probably will not, and will welcome a stain that will facilitate their recognition. A good stain is the picric acid and benzidine stain which I have introduced (Medical Record Nov. 6-15) and which we have used at the Chicago State Hospital for the past six years with gratifying results. The stain is prepared by dissolving one per cent of benzidine in glacial acetic acid, then adding to it an equal part of a saturated solution of picric acid in water and filtering it until we have a clear filtrate. When ready to stain take a little of it in a small test tube, add an equal amount of commercial hydrogen peroxide. If turbid, filter again (in the majority of cases it is not necessary to filter again) and the stain is ready for staining. Take a white cell pipette, draw the stain to the .5 mark and the spinal fluid to the 11 mark; shake for about a minute, then place a few drops on the counting chamber as you do blood and you can count the cells and in the meantime study them. Red cells are stained a uniform blue, while a few of them are stained a light yellow, or none at all. Polymorphous nuclei leucocytes are stained yellow, the protoplasm a lighter, while their nuclei is a deeper yellow and they can be easily recognized by their sizes and the shape of their nuclei. The lymphocytes, their protoplasm do not stain at all, while their nuclei are stained yellow and have a clock dial arrangement. The endothelial cells are stained blue, both their protoplasm and nuclei and they can be recognized by being flat cells, either round or elongated. The plasma cells are stained yellow, both the protoplasm and their nuclei and they can be recognized by their sizes. They are a little larger than the red cells and the shape of their protoplasms is uniform. Their nuclei are always eccentric and they look like coils. The macrophages, or neuroglia cells are large cells, almost four times the size of the red cells. Their nuclei are also eccentric; some are round and in some the protoplasm is drawn out and looks like a flattened pin. They stain either blue or yellow. By careful study it is found that the cells themselves stain yellow, and the blue color is due to particles they have picked up.

There is another cell sometimes found in neuro-syphilis which resembles the plasma cells, but which stains blue; the protoplasm stains a light blue and the nuclei a deep blue. The origin and significance of this cell I have not been able to determine as yet.

OHIO HAS OLDEST HOSPITAL

The last issue of the Quarterly contained an article by Doctor E. L. Hill, managing officer of the Jacksonville State Hospital. In this article he made the statement that there was no institution of this kind west of the Alleghenies in 1847, except in Kentucky.

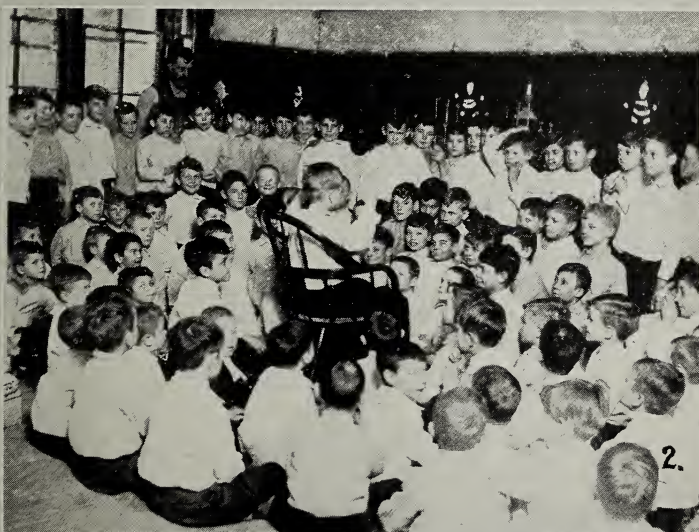
Doctor William H. Pritchard, superintendent of the Columbus State Hospital of Columbus, Ohio, claims this distinction for his institution. In a letter under date of January 15, 1923, to Doctor Hill, Doctor Pritchard pays a nice compliment to Doctor Hill's institution. This letter is worthy of preservation and is herewith published. It reads:

In looking over your article entitled "The Progress and Advancement made by the Jacksonville State hospital", I note that it is stated that at the time of the founding of this Institution (1847) there was "*no institution of this kind west of the Alleghenies, except in Kentucky.*" I don't know whether there was an institution in Kentucky at that time, or not, *but in 1835* the Legislature of Ohio established an institution *in Columbus*, which became known as the Central Ohio Lunatic asylum. This *institution* was *opened* for the reception of patients in 1838, under the superintendency of Dr. William McC.Awl, who remained as superintendent *until 1850*. At that time the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum was one of the leading institutions in the country, and its superintendent, Dr. Awl, was one of the thirteen founders of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, in 1844. This association afterwards became known as the American Psychological Association and is now the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Awl was the third or fourth president (I haven't the data just at hand) of this association.

Even previous to this the old Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati, which was founded in 1821, received insane patients from all over Ohio. This hospital was owned and maintained by the city of Cincinnati, but received compensation from the state for the care of insane persons living outside of Hamilton County.

You are to be complimented upon the excellence of the work being done at the Jacksonville State Hospital. I read your article with much interest. I thought, however, that you would like to be corrected regarding the above statement.

I am enclosing a little pamphlet which was prepared a few years ago for the three volume work "The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada" by Dr. G. H. Williams, who at that time was assistant superintendent of this institution and who is now superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.



TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE DAILY ROUTINE AT THE ILLINOIS
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

1 Dinner hour in the nursery. 2 Story telling hour in the little boys hall. Original narratives are given by a different boy each night. Several have developed a real talent along this line.



COURT SUSTAINS VACCINATION ORDER

(FROM HEALTH DEPARTMENT BULLETIN)

Has a local board of Health the legal authority to declare that an epidemic of smallpox (or any other disease) exists or is impending and has it power to issue coercive orders accordingly? These questions were settled in the affirmative on January 16 by the Lee county circuit court with Judge F. J. Stransky presiding.

Certain citizens of Dixon had petitioned the court to grant an injunction forbidding the Dixon School Board from carrying out an order, issued by the Dixon Board of Health, which required all school children to either be vaccinated against smallpox or excluded from the public schools. The order was issued upon recommendations of a field physician from the State Department of Public Health who had investigated a number of cases of smallpox in the city.

The plaintiffs contended that an epidemic of smallpox neither impended nor existed; that the disease present in Dixon was not smallpox; that the order of the local board of health was not technically legal; and that vaccination did not necessarily have to be external in order to meet the requirements of the ruling of the board of health. A large number of witnesses was examined, the points enumerated above being particularly emphasized.

The court upheld the position of the board of health at every point. Judge Stransky's decision, as it was reported in the Dixon Evening Telegraph, reads as follows:

"This question is most vital to the people of this community as smallpox is one of the most dreaded diseases, so considered for centuries. The board of health is composed of men delegated by the public to guard the health of the community. They are public officers and it is to be presumed that in every case public officers will do their duty. Only in extreme cases should the authority of the government be questioned, and the acts of the authorities should receive the support of the citizens.

"The evidence in this case convinces me beyond all doubt that smallpox has existed and does exist in Dixon. There may be some question as to the exact nature of some of the cases and it is natural that there should be this difference of opinion among physicians but the very decided and overwhelming weight of evidence of smallpox convinces me that smallpox does exist here. It is urged here that the resolution passed by the board of health is a permanent rule.

"It depends upon how this rule is interpreted. It does not necessarily mean that the rule is in force for all time, but only so long as smallpox exists here and shall be in danger of spreading. This rule should be interpreted in a reasonable way, which would mean that it would apply only so long as the emergency exists.

"It is argued here that no one should be compelled to be vaccinated. That is true. But individual belief cannot interfere with the right of the authorities to run the city in the way in which they think it should be run. No child has a constitutional right to bring this loathsome disease into school and expose other children to it.

"If those who do not believe in vaccination do not wish to comply with reasonable rules of the board of health they must forego the benefits of school during the time they let their individual opinions keep them from complying with these rules.

"It is urged that it is invalid to require external vaccination. Regardless of the merits of internal vaccination, I fail to see how it would be possible to determine with any safety whether the application of internal vaccine had 'worked', which is not the case with external vaccination.

"I believe that epidemics of this kind should be fought just like we

fight a fire. Some people would take the responsibility of waiting until a fourth of the town was affected, but I feel that the responsibility requires me to uphold the board of health in its efforts to stamp out the disease. These men are actuated by the highest motives and it is the duty of the citizens to uphold them. When governmental authority is not upheld this nation will cease to be a republic.

"My decision is that smallpox has existed and does exist in Dixon, that it is in the form of an epidemic, and that unless it is checked by some such means as external vaccination the town will be in grave danger. The bill will be dismissed for want of equity."

MUST REPORT TUBERCULOSIS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The state department of public health has revised the rules and regulations for the control of tuberculosis effective January 1, 1923. Copies of the same will be sent any person making application to the department of public health, Springfield, Illinois.

The Illinois department of public health declares tuberculosis to be a contagious, infectious and communicable disease and dangerous to the public health, and requires every physician, attending a case of pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption every superintendent of any hospital, asylum, orphanage, jail or similar institution, teacher in any school, proprietor or manager of any business, hotel, lodging or boarding house, parent, guardian, householder or any person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of tuberculosis, shall immediately report such known or suspected case of tuberculosis, in writing or by telephone to the local health authority, and such telephone report shall be followed by a written report within twelve hours, and such local health authority shall within twelve hours, forward copy of same to the Illinois Department of Public Health.

A special effort is being made to prevent massive infections of virulent types of tuberculosis to children. Rule 4, paragraph 6, reads as follows:

"No child under sixteen (16) years of age shall be accepted as a patient in any general hospital or institution for the care of the sick, if such hospital or institution accepts as patients 'open cases' of tuberculosis; unless such open cases of tuberculosis are housed in a separate and distinct division of the hospital and cared for in such a way that children while being treated in such hospital or institution will not be exposed to this disease.

"No person suffering from open tuberculosis or consumption, as defined in Rule III, shall engage in nursing, attendance or care of children or sick persons.

"No child under the age of sixteen (16) years shall live in the same home, apartment or other place of abode or habitation occupied by a person suffering from active or open pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) unless proper precautions are being observed as required by this Rule IV, and unless there is no contact between the person suffering from active or open pulmonary tuberculosis and other members of the family.

"It is the duty of the local health authority to enforce the observance of these precautions by persons suffering from active or open tuberculosis or consumption. He shall ascertain whether the precautions required to be taken are thoroughly understood by patient, attendant and members of the household and should place in the hands of the patient, or person responsible for the care of the same, a copy of these rules and regulations."

Governor Small's proclamation designates the week beginning April 22-28 as "Health Promotion and Safety Week" for the State of Illinois.

The State Department of Public Health hopes that all civic agencies, health officers, public health workers as well as public welfare workers will cooperate in stimulating the people of their communities to adopt better health policies.

IN MEMORIAM

Charles Burr Caldwell, M. D.

Oct. 29. 1879—Dec. 14, 1922.

A friend to the insane; an elder brother to the feeble-minded.

Truly "A son of the Middle Border" was taken from us when Dr. C. B. Caldwell died at his post of duty as head of the Lincoln State School and Colony, December 14th, 1922, and a career typical of the possibilities open to the first generation of the children of the real pioneers of the great Prairie State ended.

Born in one of the richest agricultural counties soon after its virgin soil was brought under cultivation, educated in the district and village schools and a graduate of its state university, he was a representative of Illinois in whose mind all the nobler traditions of the State were instilled. And in his subsequent private, professional and official life he radiated these virtues and brought into every relationship a culture, a fidelity and a devotion to duty that causes his career to stand out conspicuously among his fellow men.

Dr. Caldwell graduated in medicine just about the time that the Illinois Civil Service law became operative; the public service attracted him and he was among the first to meet its severe entrance requirements. He was assigned to the Anna State Hospital and later, through competitive examination, promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Lincoln State School and Colony, which position he held until transferred with the same rank to the Peoria State Hospital.

Although thoroughly grounded in the work of interpreting the needs of the feeble-minded, he quickly grasped the problems that presented themselves in the more active field of a hospital for the insane and soon came to be recognized as a leader in the medical service of the state institutions.

Then came the World War! Dr. Caldwell was exempt by reason of age, by way of physical disability, and came within the list of those for whom exemption was asked by the Governor. His duties were congenial and his family was ideally situated, but he waived all these considerations. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, and was mustered out a Captain whereupon he resumed his position with the State as if there had been no interruption.

In 1919 he was appointed Managing Officer of the Lincoln State School and Colony, where he served until the day of his death.

The great assembly hall of the institution was filled to overflowing when the funeral services were held. Many of his present and former colleagues came from distant parts of the state and a large delegation of leading citizens of the town attested the high esteem in which he was held. Not least among the mourners was a group of the brighter boys from the school itself; members of a Boy Scout Troop in whose formation and training Dr. Caldwell had taken especial interest.

A casket draped with the national colors, a guard of American Legionnaires in uniform, three volleys by a firing squad and the soothing notes of "taps" marked the closing of his career in the institution; followed the removal of the body to the home cemetery to be placed alongside that of his father, who preceded him in death by less than three months.

GEO. A. ZELLER, M. D., Peoria.

IN MEMORIAM

Samuel A. Graham, M. D.
Sept. 3, 1848—March 10, 1923

The Lincoln State School and Colony has lost its second managing officer through death in less than three months time. Doctor Samuel A. Graham died of pneumonia on March 10, 1923, two months and ten days after entering upon the duties of managing officer.

At the time of his arrival he appeared to be not in the best of health but during the first month he had gained ten pounds in weight. On February 22nd he became ill with influenza which was followed as is often the case by a severe attack of pneumonia. He had had an attack of pneumonia before and stated to members of his family that he would not survive another. However, throughout his illness he exhibited a remarkable fighting spirit and a keen desire to live. His illness progressed, involving both lungs and yet hope was held out for his recovery. Twelve days after the onset of pneumonia his heart began to fail and contributed largely to his death which occurred at 2:15 o'clock on the morning of March 10, 1923.

Although he had lived three quarters of a century Doctor Graham was by no means a spent, worn-out man. His close attention to duty and his continued effort to quickly familiarize himself with his work is proof of this. Even the routine duties did not absorb his entire attention. In his mind were plans for improvement of various phases of institution life. That he had vision goes without saying and is borne out by this statement of his widow after he had died, "His early death means that all his plans for the children here must go unfinished."

The first professional experiences which Doctor Graham had were in the capacity of school teacher. He later became a pharmacist and then graduated from medical college as a regular physician and practiced the profession for fifty years. Most of this time was spent in DeWitt county, Illinois. His first practice was at Waynesville, Illinois. In 1902 he was appointed to the position of assistant managing officer at the Kankakee State Hospital for the insane, and acted in that capacity for five and one half years. When he returned to DeWitt county he practiced in Clinton, Illinois. In 1920 he was appointed district health officer in which capacity he served until his appointment to the position of managing officer of the Lincoln State School and Colony.

Doctor Graham was born in Waynesville, Ohio, September 3, 1848, a son of Samuel and Hannah Graham, and at the time of his death was 74 years, 6 months and 7 days old. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Graham and two children, Mrs. Alta Scott of Clinton and Mrs. Ferne Bushnell of Aurora, Illinois. A sister, Miss Martha Graham of Bloomington and two brothers survive him. There is a grandson, Mark Scott of Clinton, Illinois.

The remains were removed to Clinton, Illinois, funeral services conducted at the First Presbyterian church by Doctor Johnson and interment made in Woodlawn cemetery, DeWitt county.

For the second time it must be said that the Lincoln State School and Colony has lost a man who was devoting himself entirely and unselfishly to the care and teaching of the feeble-minded children placed under his care.

P. L. SCHROEDER, M. D., Lincoln.

COLONEL F. D. WHIPP HONORED

Colonel Frank D. Whipp, who since May 17, 1922, has been acting manager of the St. Charles School for Boys, has been honored with the permanent appointment by Governor Len Small, upon recommendation by Judge C. H. Jenkins, Director of The Department of Public Welfare. This appointment became effective March 1, 1923. Colonel Whipp thus became the successor of the late Colonel C. B. Adams.

The selection of Colonel Whipp for this important post was made wholly upon merit. For over thirty years he has been actively connected in different capacities with the charitable institutions of the state of Illinois. Added to his natural ability as an executive officer are his years of experience with practically every department connected with the management of the institutions of the charitable group; his kind and sympathetic nature, and his interest in boys. His long experience in military affairs stands him in good stead with his new office.

Colonel Whipp's initiation into the welfare work of the state was under Doctor Frederick Wines, when Doctor Wines was secretary of the board of charities. Doctor Wines and his father were among the most widely known criminologists in the United States. Not only were they criminologists, but the scope of their work covered many features that are now included in the present-day programs of the charitable institutional management. Given thus a comprehensive insight under the tutelage of so eminent a man laid the foundation for the years of Colonel Whipp's splendid work which cover the period from those early days to the present time, except when he was secretary to Governor Richard Yates. During this period he has played an important part in the advancements which have taken place in the care, treatment and education of the wards of the state.

From 1905 until 1909 Colonel Whipp was administrative auditor. He became a member of the board of administration in 1909, continuing on the board for eight years, until 1917. During these eight years he was chairman of the purchasing committee of the board, and fiscal supervisor of the state charitable institutions. Upon the adoption of the civil administrative code and the creation thereunder of the Department of Public Welfare, he was again appointed fiscal supervisor for that department, which position he continued to fill until his appointment as managing officer of St. Charles.

Many improvements have been made at St. Charles since Colonel Whipp assumed the duties of managing officer. From almost the very day he took charge of the institution his work became constructive. He demonstrated not only that he was a disciplinarian of rare qualities, but that he was capable of tempering this strict discipline with sympathy and kindness. While the boys at the school are made to realize that their first duty is to obey, they feel that they are executing these duties for a friend. They are made to know that in him they have one

who will not only see that justice is done, but that so long as they deport themselves in a proper manner, they will be encouraged in their every endeavor.

Colonel Whipp's first care is for the physical comfort of the boys. One of his first official acts was the removal of milk separators. He ordered that whole milk be served to the boys. He takes a personal interest in all boy activities. He busies himself with their play as well as their work. If they are right he stands by them; if they are wrong his corrections are administered with a sympathetic firmness that does not leave the sting of cold, judicial rebuke.

Colonel Whipp has a number of plans which he hopes to put into operation in the immediate future. Among these is a six-million gallon swimming pool, together with a number of other improvements, which are not sufficiently developed at this time to be given publicity.

The state is extremely fortunate to secure for this position the services of one so eminently fitted to take the place made vacant by the death of Colonel Adams, whose reputation was nation-wide.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

JOHN W. REIG, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was created by an act of the general assembly in 1885 and is located at Quincy. There are 178 acres of land owned by the state and 60 buildings. On January 1, 1923, there were 1060 veterans and their wives and widows and 166 employees.

I have the honor to submit the following report as managing officer of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' home for the fiscal year July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.

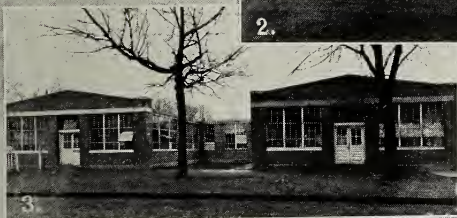
This institution, in common with others that make up the group under the control of the Department of Public Welfare, had its many difficulties and problems to meet during the latter part of the biennium which was concluded on June 30, 1921. The industrial and economic situation following the great war brought forth its many peculiar problems that precluded the carrying out of many cherished plans.

The mechanical and material plant of the home had shown the effects of the economy that had been necessary during the world's war and repairs and replacements were needed on every hand. That larger demands for increased appropriations from the general assembly were necessary for the biennium beginning July 1, 1921 was apparent to those who had the needs of the home in charge. That the advanced age of the members of the home, who have been depended upon to perform a large share of the labor connected with its operation, would necessitate the employment of more civil service help was evident. More attendants were needed to care for the aged and infirm. The situation was carefully studied before the budget for the biennium was presented and after careful consideration by the state officials the general assembly appropriated the sums asked for.

IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT

Much has been accomplished in carrying out the program of repairs and equipment. Time is a necessary element in the preparation of plans and the letting of contracts. That haste often makes waste is an old axiom, and the present administration has acted wisely in the letting of contracts for improvements and repairs and large savings from the original appropriated sums will be a pleasing result.

The new granitoid walks have been completed. Stokers have been completely rebuilt and boilers overhauled and retubed. Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 have been connected up with new smoke stack as was originally planned. All machinery has been placed in first class condition. The new water mains for fire protection, for which an appropriation of \$4500 was made, has been completed. Work on most of our larger projects is now in course of construction. This includes the installation of the coal unloading and ash handling equipment, fire escapes for cottages and the installation of toilets on second floors of cottages and the remodeling of Cottage No. 21 for the care of our insane and demented and contagious disease patients. Painters have been con-



1923 VIEWS OF JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

1 Soldiers' building. 2 Dairy barn. 3 Industrial building. 4 Interior—Dairy barn. 5 Tubercular cottage. 6 East side of Soldiers' Building.

stantly busy and all of our main buildings have been painted and have added materially to the neat appearance of the home. Contracts for the building of the septic tank, barn, and rebuilding of annex porch are in the course of final preparation. Work on the installation of the home telephone system is in course of construction.

It has been the earnest endeavor of the officials in charge to improve the conditions in the home, both moral and physical, in order to make this institution a real home for its veteran members and one in which they may have real pride and attain the comfort and peace that the state is so willing to give as a reward for their patriotic services. The home is always ready for inspection, and that pleasing results have been attained may be learned from the veterans themselves and the reports of inspection committees that have visited the home in official capacities:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The total number enrolled at the close of business on June 30, 1922 was 1005 men and 495 women and the average number enrolled during the year ending June 30, 1922 was 1075 men and 509 women. During the year ending June 30, 1922 there were received as first admissions 221 men and 85 women.

The veterans were classified as to war service as follows:

171	Civil War
47	S. A. W.
3	World's War

Of these three, two were also S. A. W. veterans.

During the same period there were the following deaths:

Males		Female	
149	Civil War	35	
2	S. A. W.		
Total deaths -----		186	
Average ages at death:			
Civil War veterans -----		79.7	
S. A. W. veterans -----		62	
Females -----		74	
Average number of veterans present each month during period:			
July, 1921 -----	761	January, 1922 -----	862
August -----	778	February -----	868
September -----	791	March -----	805
October -----	816	April -----	704
November -----	852	May -----	653
December -----	853	June -----	634
On January 30, 1922 the maximum number of veterans present was -----		889	
On January 17, 1922, the maximum number of women cared for was -----		378	
Largest number present was on January 31, 1922:			
Men -----		889	
Women -----		366	
Total -----		1255	
An average of about 250 sick are cared for in the hospital. On January 13, the maximum number was reached:			
Men -----		180	
Women -----		108	
Total -----		288	

AGE OF VETERANS

The venerable age attained by our members makes their care a task where patience and kindness are the watchwords. Of our enrolled strength on June 30, 1922, it may be of interest to note that ages of the following were recorded:

Between ages of	Males	Females
90 - 100	13	3
80 - 90	360	53
70 - 80	557	205
60 - 70	25	139
Under 60	50	20
Unknown		74

Since the above figures were compiled, there has been a new record card system installed in the adjutant's office. No satisfactory record on female members was on file. Records are complete and up-to-date at present and the credit is due to the untiring efforts and co-operation of the present adjutant, James D. Marks, and his able assistant, Sergeant Major J. V. Henry. Both are veteran members of the home and are well fitted, by past experience and training for the important positions they occupy. Their loyalty, painstaking attention to the many duties of their office, and their courtesy and kindness is appreciated by the management and members alike.

TOTAL FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Since the home was first opened in 1887 to June 30, 1922, there have been the following admissions:

	Veterans	Females
1st.. Admission	12,103	1,413
Re-admissions	8,419	483
Total	20,522	1,896
Deaths	4,517	258
Discharges	15,000	1,143
Total number of recorded deaths:		
	4,517	258
Total		4,775
Buried in home cemetery:		
Veteran members		2,761
Women members		115
Veterans, non-members		89
Women		8
Total		2,993

MONEY SAVED BY VETERANS

That the members of the home are of a saving nature and are taking advantage of the privileges afforded them for the safekeeping of their funds through the medium of the home bank is attested by the following figures of monies deposited in the trust fund.

On hand in trust fund:

January 1, 1921
\$72,425.22

January 1, 1922
\$71,526.74

January 1, 1923
\$82,799.27

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS.

Many of our members have additional accounts in other banks in the city of Quincy and elsewhere. When our present banker, George

E. Goldthwaite took charge in April, 1917, there was on deposit \$39,886.94 under 217 open accounts. The membership of the Home was then much larger than at present. On January 1, 1923 there was on deposit \$82,799.27 with an even 500 open accounts.

The posthumous fund contained:

January 1, 1921	January 1, 1922	January 1, 1923
\$9,841.86	\$9,655.08	\$11,281.66

This fund is made up of bequests made to the home, same to be expended only for the comfort and amusement of the members and can only be expended by order of the Director of the Department of Public Welfare.

Balances in the home store fund were:

	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1923
Interest account ----	\$1,436.37	\$1,156.51	\$1,191.44
Checking account -	1,536.01	787.12	2,190.97
Bonds -----	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Total -----	\$8,472.38	\$7,443.63	\$8,882.41
Trust fund interest account: -----	\$9,885.13	\$12,319.83	\$14,826.71

Monies from these funds can only be used for the comfort and amusement of members and can only be expended by order of the director of Public Welfare.

The total number of civil service employees on the roll at the close of business on June 30, 1922, was 101 males and 70 females.

Average attendance of members for the same period was 807 males and 320 females.

In closing I desire to express to you my appreciation of the many courtesies received at your hands and the splendid co-operation given by all departments of the state service in the duties of supplying the care and comfort to our patriotic veterans, which the state of Illinois, through your administration, has so generously provided for. Success in any undertaking can only be achieved through the loyalty and co-operation of all those who are connected therewith. The spirit of loyalty and co-operation that has been extended by all department heads of the home has been commendable and appreciated.

That the care and comfort provided so generously by the state they served in time of conflict is appreciated by the members of the home is evident by the contentment that prevails. They constitute a happy family and enjoy the peace and comfort of a real home in which they may pass their declining years. The spirit of comradeship prevails. The duties of cottage discipline and management still rest in their hands. The snap and vigor of younger days may be noticeably less but the spirit of service and devotion to duty cannot be quenched by age. "To Obey" is still the first and last duty of a soldier. The co-operation of these old veterans in the Home management and their loyalty and devotion to duty has been my greatest pleasure as their managing officer.

The present personnel of the staff of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is:

Col. John W. Reig, managing officer; J. D. Marks, adjutant; J. V. Henry, sgt. major; D. P. Wild, chief clerk; G. E. Goldthwaite, banker; B. Burdick, chief engineer; R. M. Good, head farmer; G. A. Althoff, storekeeper; Margaret Rees, dietitian; Marie Schou, recorder; Sara Pickard, secretary; C. E. Ehle, chief surgeon; R. H. Jacobs, ass't. surgeon; W. A. Sim, ass't. surgeon; Jessie Crowell, hospital housekeeper.

THE SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME

NETTIE M. MCGOWAN, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Soldiers' Widows' Home was created by an act of the general assembly in 1895. There are fifteen acres of land owned by the state and four buildings. The population on January 1, 1923 was 96 widows of war veterans and 30 employees.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Soldiers' Widows' Home for the year from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.

This institution is one of the smallest of the state institutions and is located in Will county about fifteen miles south of Joliet near the town of Wilmington. The grounds cover but fifteen acres, seven of which are used in truck gardening. Sufficient fruit and vegetables are raised to supply the home family during the summer months and the store room shelves show a fairly generous amount of home canned fruit for winter consumption.

The class of patients cared for in the home precludes the possibility of "patient labor" and the age and feebleness of three-fourths of the members necessitates individual care which means a correspondingly high cost per capita for this institution.

THE HOME'S POPULATION

July 1, 1921 there were 107 members in the home family classified as follows: widows of veterans of the Mexican war, 2; of the Civil war, 88; daughter of the war 1812, 1; of the Black Hawk war, 1; of the Civil war, 13; mother of a Philippine war veteran, 1; wife of a Spanish American war veteran, 1. During the year there were 31 new and 12 re-admissions, 27 discharges and 23 deaths, leaving but 100 members on the roll June 30, 1922.

Fourteen of the women admitted were immediately assigned to the infirmary and seven of these fourteen died within a few weeks. Most of the women admitted, not only this year but during the last few years, have been so feeble that it was only a question of a very short time until they became hospital cases. In addition to the infirmary the lower floor of the main building is reserved for such women,—for crippled women, for women in wheel chairs and on crutches and for women so aged and feeble that their footing is insecure. While there is accommodation in the home for at least fifteen more women than are at present on the roll, there is a constantly growing call for these first floor rooms which we are unable to supply.

In spite of the high death rate at this institution, it is a fact that the health of the patients, as a whole, is remarkably good. There have been no epidemics and there is less complaint of the ailments consequent to old age, than one would expect. When the breakdown comes, it usually manifests itself by a "stroke," which comes without apparent warning and often terminates, within a few days, in death. Of the 23 deaths recorded as occurring during the year, but six of these women were under 80 years of age,—the youngest of the six being 76 years

old,—thirteen were between 80 and 90 and four between 90 and 100 years old.

Fully one-half of the widows who come to the home have struggled during their younger years to purchase a burial lot, in their home town, where their soldier husbands may sleep until the dawn of eternity. When death comes to any of these women, an effort is always made to send the frail body of the wife to rest beside the loved one who has preceded her in death. Notwithstanding the many burials made elsewhere, it was found that additional space was needed in both the protestant and catholic cemeteries in Wilmington. It was accordingly purchased and 52 markers, similar to those already installed—which are like those furnished by the government, for the graves of soldiers—were placed at the head of the graves that were without stones.

While the fifty-second general assembly was generous in granting appropriations for most of the improvements requested in the budget submitted to them, much of the work has been delayed beyond the period covered by this report. The most important work that has been completed is the installation of additional fire escapes to protect the rear of the main building, which up to that time, was entirely without such protection. Work on the fire proof ceilings in the basements is under way, but much is yet to be done.

PATIENTS' TRUST FUNDS

Of the 88 widows resident in the home, 78 receive pensions of \$30.00 per month. Fully one-half of these women take care of their own money, four have conservators while the other pensioners are either unable or unwilling to look after their own finances so their money is placed in the trust fund of the institution. The balance on hand in this fund July 1, 1921 was \$20,614.42. The receipts for the year amounted to \$19,778.79. It may be of interest to know that although the state provides everything essential for the necessities and comfort of all of the members of the home, the pensioners and non-pensioners alike, that \$19,754.35 was spent by the former during the past twelve months. Of this amount \$4,867.00 was listed as "gifts" and \$9,961.71 as "balance of account" which latter was paid either to the pensioner herself upon leaving the home or to the estate of deceased members. Some of the money in the trust fund is invested in Liberty bonds, some is in a savings account while the balance is in a checking account. None of the interest derived from this money has been drawn since the fund was established in 1914 as under the present law there is no authority to use this interest. A bill for "An act in relation to the disposal of certain funds and property which now are or hereafter may be in the custody of the managing officer of the Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois," similar to one passed by the 52nd General Assembly for the relief of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, would be of benefit to this institution.

As has been stated in former reports, the constant aim of the officers and employees connected with this institution is to make this home a home indeed to the feeble old ladies who have sought shelter within its comfortable walls in the closing years of their lives. Many have had a stormy voyage. Some have been shipwrecked and have lost

their bearings and do not know that they have finally come to a safe harbor. Some have worked hard and spent their strength in launching the craft of loved ones who have sailed away under sunny skies in search of pleasure or fortune and have forgotten the mother who bore them. Others have found themselves alone on life's sea for their dear ones have reached port before them. But whether sick, forgotten, neglected or alone, they have drifted on, past the banks of adversity and their boats are now beached on a friendly shore where a haven has been found in this peaceful home.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

RALPH SPAFFORD, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Normal. It was created in 1865. There are 96 acres of land owned by the state and thirty buildings. The population on January 1, 1923, was 412 boys and girls. About one-third of this number are orphans of the various wars and the balance dependent children who have been placed there by the Division of Visitation of children.

In a backward glance over the year passed we have tried to view efforts without prejudice, to analyze the result of plans carefully considered before being introduced into this home where more than four hundred children live and learn. We have come to the conclusion that much has been accomplished—and much that merits our serious consideration, yet remains unaccomplished as our objective for further effort.

In our enthusiasm to provide the necessities of life—and some of the pleasures—for our charges, we have tried to keep in mind the determination of our director of Public Welfare, to administer efficiently the duties of his office and to effect economies wherever possible, ever keeping in mind the welfare of the boys and girls in our care. We believe that many economies have been effected, notwithstanding the fact that our appropriation for operation was based on an average population of almost one hundred less that have been provided for. In this connection we believe this report would be incomplete if proper acknowledgment were not made at this time to Director Jenkins, Superintendent of Charities Becherer, Farm Consultant McKinstry and others of the department for the helpful advice, suggestions and cooperations so cheerfully tendered at all times.

HEALTH CONDITIONS

During the year the health of our children has been satisfactory. We are still handicapped by insufficient isolation facilities but believe the time is near at hand when the much desired addition to our hospital will be built. Our records for the year show 84 cases of mumps, 53 cases of chickenpox and 10 cases of pneumonia. Since immunization against diphtheria was instituted we have had comparatively few cases, only one case and one carrier, an employee, during the year. There have been seven deaths, one from an acute mastoiditis with involvement of the lateral sinus, two from pneumonia and one from infantile paralysis. This case, a boy eleven years of age, had suffered a previous attack of this disease when two and one half years of age and had a paralytic club foot as a result. He had been operated upon successfully about one year ago. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of tonsilitis cases and the usual diseases affecting children. Doctor Peairs has given much attention to the building up of the undernourished children and has under careful observation many children whose school work has fallen below the average. All are weighed monthly and an accurate record is kept. The introduction of a light luncheon consisting of whole milk and graham crackers,

served at the school mid-forenoon, is believed justified by the noticeable improvement in many cases.

Our dentist, Dr. McCormick, has had a busy year with an estimated total of free service rendered of \$3765.75, consisting of sittings 2278, extractions 243, cleanings 1047, treatments 165, root fillings 11, amalgam fillings 543, cement fillings 155, treatment diseased gums 523, regulating cases 7. In this department the child is educated in the care of the teeth; is taught the importance of the faithful use of the tooth brush, and is impressed with the importance of visiting the dentist when necessary.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

During the year the enrollment in our school averaged about 379, divided amongst the grades as follows: Kindergarten 38, First Grade 39, Second Grade 41, Third Grade 65, Fourth Grade 42, Fifth Grade 37, Sixth Grade 57, Seventh Grade 27, Eighth Grade 18, Ungraded 15. Ten of our students are attending the Illinois State Normal university high school.

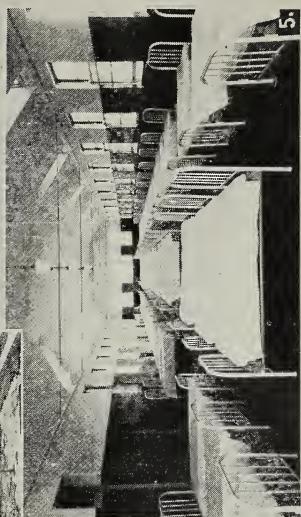
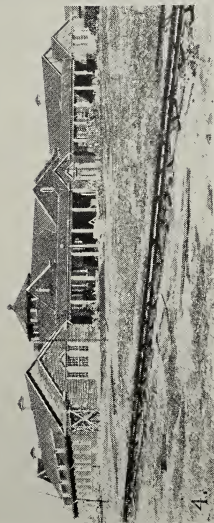
On March 21, 1922, the children were transferred from the old school building to the new ten-room school building. This building with its many modern conveniences has been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by all. It is a great satisfaction to feel that a fire involving the loss of many lives is almost impossible in this type of building. The rather plain exterior will be much improved in appearance when landscaping is completed with the proper planting of trees and foliage shrubbery.

The building houses ten commodious class-rooms, each having a connected room for coats and wraps. There is a principal's office, teachers' rest room, janitor's service room, supply storage room and boys' and girls' toilets. Bubbler drinking fountains are installed at each end of main corridor. Each classroom is provided with a built-in blackboard, electric lights, patent ventilating window shades and auxiliary steam radiators. The seating arrangement is in accordance with the most recent approved ideas. The ventilating system is such that the air is completely changed every sixty seconds. Fresh air is taken from outside, fanned through steam coils and into the rooms, replacing and forcing the foul air to the outside through ceiling vents.

The old frame school building has been completely renovated, the interior painted, varnished and re-modeled to accommodate the manual training, arts and crafts and an over-flow of several classes which we are unable to accommodate in the new school building. An addition of four classrooms to the new school building will become necessary with our ever increasing population.

At the present time we have nine regularly employed and twenty-five student teachers. The first, second, sixth, seventh and eighth grades are taught by student teachers from the Illinois State Normal university, under the supervision of critic teachers at the home and also under the supervision of A. E. Turner, head of the training school at the State Normal university.

A six week's summer term running parallel with the first summer term at the university is to be maintained at the home this summer.



NEW BUILDINGS AT ALTON STATE HOSPITAL

1 One of four new ward buildings housing 120 patients each. 2 Infirmary with 48 bed capacity. 3 The hospital building is of two story construction with one story wings, making an 85 bed capacity. 4 Dining room showing two new wing additions with an increase in capacity of 900. Kitchen in rear. 5 Interior dormitory of new ward building.

The student teachers will be under the supervision of Miss May Goodwin, the principal, and Miss Beatrice Gibbs and Mrs Grace Anderson, the other critics.

The school aims to cultivate the social side of the child's life, and the following organizations help to serve the purpose: the American sportsmen, the boys' basket ball teams, the girls' basket ball teams, Scholarship club, Seventh Grade Social club, the Radio and Camera clubs and the social groups formed in the different class rooms. Appropriate exercises are also held on all national and legal holidays. The graduating class of 1922 was composed of five boys and four girls. The graduating class of 1923 will probably number fifteen.

THE HOME ATHLETICS

In the physical training of our children considerable progress has been made. Our manual training teacher has assumed charge of the atheletic work of about one hundred boys one day each week. Gymnastic teachers from the Illinois State Normal university come every day to give physical training instruction to classes in the gymnasium but are unable to devote the time necessary for a full program. We believe we should have a full time physical director so that the possibilities of our fine gymnasium may become a reality. We believe our base ball, basket ball and foot ball teams might be greatly improved under the direction of such an instructor who could act as coach and arrange for games with outside teams. We are impressed with the importance of an active athletic campaign, not only for the beneficial results in building up the health of our children but as a factor in the maintainance of discipline and morale of institution life. Candor compels the admission that we have not in the past recognized the value of this opportunity to the fullest extent.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the spring of 1917 our band had reached its highest development but the advent of the war reduced it in numbers and efficiency each year and the younger boys had to be used. A new band had to be organized each year. Conditions at present are better and in the past year the band has practically recovered its former reputation. Standard works are being studied now with better results than ever before. The present band numbers 26 pieces. During the year many outside engagements were filled, including two at the State fair and the boys received much favorable comment. Professor H. O. Merry maintains his popularity as an instructor and we anticipate continued progress within the organization.

An orchestra composed of boys and girls under the leadership of Professor Merry has been organized and play regularly at Sunday school and chapel exercises. Six girls are violin pupils and two are piano students. Others will be started when conditions permit.

Professor Merry devotes one day each week to this work.

A girls' Glee club composed of 26 of our talented singers was organized and made a creditable showing at several entertainments during the year.

AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION

During the year we have had moving pictures one evening each week in the chapel. Film subjects with an especial appeal to children are shown including a five reel feature picture, and educational reel and a travelogue of news weekly. We have been favored with concerts by talented musicians from several of the musical clubs of Bloomington. We deem worthy of special mention the visit of Judge Ben Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court who delivered his famous lecture "Why Boys Lie", and the two visits of ex-governor Joseph W. Fifer.

Our two Boy Scout troops organized in December 1921, have been quite active and rate high in the McLean county council of Scouts. Our troops number in their membership the best bugler and best individual drilled scout in the council. They have been the recipients of many awards won in open competition with the best of McLean county troops. Housefather Claude Hicks and Dudley Smith of Normal are the scout masters.

Meetings are held one evening each week.

The use of our library has been encouraged and with the many high class periodicals and magazines provided is proving a center of increasing interest. Four times during the year we receive about seventy-five volumes from the Illinois Library Extension commission and in this way have been privileged to enjoy many late books not included in our library catalogue.

The annual picnic given for our children by the United Spanish War veterans of Illinois, in August was an event greatly enjoyed. The day was spent at Miller park in Bloomington, playing games, indulging in athletic contests and swimming. A fine picnic dinner was served under the beautiful trees of the park.

Fourth of July was celebrated with a picnic supper on the institution grounds followed by a band concert and fireworks in the evening.

Christmas with its parties, entertainments and presents for all was a fitting climax for the year's program. The Christmas spirit was indeed exemplified during the happy holiday vacation. Some of the entertainments were produced entirely by the children and much originality and talent displayed. The printed program of all the holiday festivities was arranged in folder suitable for mailing with holiday greeting on back cover and was furnished for the children for mailing the relatives and friends.

PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

Since January, 1921, the work of placing dependent children in family homes has been done under the supervision of W. R. Blackwelder. During the year just closed, he placed 93 children, replaced 53. Nineteen children were discharged and 18 were transferred to other institutions. Sixty-three counties have children from the Soldiers' Orphans' home. Three hundred and eleven children were under supervision July 1, 1922,—173 girls and 138 boys.

Mr. Blackwelder supervises the wages and expenditures of all placed on a wage or partial wage basis. The gross earnings for the

fiscal year were \$4976.81 out of which \$1748.15 was saved. The total paid to wards discharged, \$659.72. These savings are deposited in the savings department of the First National bank of Normal. When the ward is discharged at the age of eighteen the balance of his savings plus the interest the bank pays is paid over to him. Seven children placed in family homes are attending high school in six different cities.

FARM AND GARDEN

Reports from our gardener indicate a greatly increased production due to the methods introduced under the management of our present farm and garden consultant. We do not underestimate the value to our dietary of fresh produce from the institution garden. With the limited acreage under cultivation we believe a creditable showing has been made, which, briefly summarized totals in produce the equivalent of approximately \$9211.90, as follows: Farm Produce—Corn, oats, hay, straw and pork, \$3187.00; Garden Produce—Cabbage, beets, carrots, tomatoes, peas, onions, rhubarb, asparagus, radish, turnips, lettuce, strawberries, cherries, beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, grapes, watermelons, muskmelons and squashes, \$4518.50; Provisions Canned:—Fruit butter, preserves, cherries, jellies; jam and tomato pickle, \$1506.40. A silo was started for which twenty-five acres of corn for ensilage was reserved.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE

In addition to the new school building a new cottage for girls has been erected and is nearly ready for occupancy. This cottage is an innovation in that the girls will be under the supervision of a competent domestic science matron, and the complete equipment makes it possible to teach all of the useful accomplishments necessary to the house-wife, housekeeping, cooking and etiquette. In providing this cottage, the Department of Public Welfare has given our girls an opportunity equal to that of more fortunate girls in family homes.

This cottage completes a row of six, all of which are occupied by girl inmates of the institution. All the cottages are of attractive design and similar in construction with the exception of kitchen and dining room, which is included in the new cottage.

Other buildings in the institution group are in fair condition. Nothing has been done in the way of exterior painting for several years. It is hoped that our next appropriation will be sufficient to take care of all necessary work of this nature. The interior of the hospital building has been entirely refinished and presents a much improved appearance.

The small boys' living and play room has been repainted in light colors, the walls made attractive with lithographed wall decorations; lockers built for toys and personal belongings; folding bunks installed for afternoon nap and a new floor laid.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

LEO STEINER M. D., *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary is located in the city of Chicago. It was created in 1865. It was founded as a private institution in 1858 and was aided by the state in 1867 and organized as a state institution in 1871. There were on January 1, 1923, 116 patients and 89 employees.

Herewith is respectfully submitted the report of the managing officer of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary, covering the period from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922.

EDUCATION

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary has made many improvements in the last year. Through the courtesy of the Chicago board of education, we have been able to conduct a school for our children. The school is a branch of the McLaren school of Chicago. The teacher is appointed and is under control of the board of education. The average attendance has been about twenty each day and is constantly changing as patients are discharged as soon as their condition permits.

We find the school is decidedly beneficial to the children, for some of them never had an opportunity to attend school.

NURSES' SPECIAL COURSE

Although all of our nurses are registered, they realize that the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat are very serious and require special treatment. Therefore, we have organized a special course of lectures. These lectures are held at the infirmary under the supervision of the chief nurse, Miss Margaret Topping, and are given by the house surgeons as follows:

Lectures:

1. Anatomy and Physiology of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. (5 lectures.) By Dr. M. C. Marcus, January 25, 1923.
2. Emergency Treatment of Eye Cases. By Dr. J. C. Thompson.
3. Emergency Treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat, January 29, 1923. By Dr. J. C. Thompson.
4. Palliative Treatment of Acute Mastoiditis. Preparation of Patient for Operation. By Dr. Leonard Nippe, February 1, 1923.
5. Emergency Care of Post Operative Tonsillar Hemorrhage. By Dr. J. C. Scott, February 7, 1923.
6. Ocular Therapeutics. By Dr. H. W. Dale, February 12, 1923.
7. Ear, Nose and Throat Therapeutics. By Dr. J. C. Scott, February 21, 1923.
8. General Care of Infants Suffering with Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. By Dr. Arthur F. Daly, February 26, 1923.
9. Diagnosis of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Importance of Early Treatment. Its Complications. By Dr. G. J. Torell, March 5, 1923.
10. Relation of Syphilis to the Eye. By Dr. J. S. Waldman.
11. Relation of Syphilis to the Ear, Nose and Throat. By Dr. J. S. Waldman, March 12, 1923.

The medical staff of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear infirmary is as follows:

Dr. William L. Noble, Chief of Staff.

Chief Surgeons Eye Dept.:
Dr. Harry W. Woodruff.
Dr. E. K. Findlay.
Dr. M. H. Lebensohn.
Dr. Michael Goldenburg.

Dr. Georgiana D. Theobald, Assistant Pathologist.
Dr. Richard C. Gamble, Assistant Pathologist.
Dr. Elbert Clark, Dermatologist.

Dr. Dwight C. Orcutt.
 Dr. Robert Von der Heydt.
 Assistant Eye Surgeons:
 Dr. E. R. Crossley.
 Dr. E. H. Selby.
 Dr. L. G. Hoffman.
 Dr. Nathan H. Fox.
 Dr. J. F. Forbes.
 Dr. Herbert Walker.
 Dr. Adelaide Tyrrell.
 Dr. J. H. McLaughlin.
 Dr. Alva Sowers.
 Dr. Chester H. Lockwood.
 Dr. E. F. Garraghan.
 Dr. Raymond Harrington.
 Dr. Carl O. Schnelder.
 Dr. James L. O'Connor.
 Dr. Paul Caspers.
 Dr. J. M. Krasa.
 Dr. J. L. Bresslar.
 Dr. Robert Buck.
 Dr. Jacob Lifschutz.
 Dr. Chas. H. Long.
 Dr. A. P. Hunneman.
 Dr. Clifford Bullen.
 Dr. B. T. Hoffman.
 Resident Physicians:
 Dr. Leonard Nippe.
 Dr. M. C. Marcus.
 Dr. J. S. Waldman.
 Dr. John C. Thompson.
 Dr. J. C. Scott.
 Dr. H. W. Dale.
 Dr. Arthur F. Daly.
 Dr. G. J. Torell.
 Laboratory Department:
 Dr. Francis Lane, Pathologist.

Miss Veronica Fries, Technician.
 Optical Department:
 Miss Amelia T. Urkov.
 Chief Surgeons Ear Dept.:
 Dr. William K. Spiece.
 Dr. S. Mead Hager.
 Dr. Norval H. Pierce.
 Dr. Henry Boettcher.
 Dr. Ulysses J. Grim.
 Dr. Alfred Lewy.
 Assistant Ear Surgeons:
 Dr. William A. Gross.
 Dr. E. D. Howland.
 Dr. Eugene Birmingham.
 Dr. O. E. Van Alyea.
 Dr. J. E. Boone.
 Dr. H. C. Ballenger.
 Dr. Dosu Doseff.
 Dr. A. B. Kauffman.
 Dr. Oscar Cleff.
 Dr. James Grove.
 Dr. M. A. Glatt.
 Dr. Walter A. Ford.
 Dr. Noah Schoolman.
 Dr. S. Bogart Munns.
 Dr. Oliver J. Watry.
 Dr. Henry Christiansen.
 Dr. Chas. F. Yerger.
 Dr. D. J. O'Laughlin.
 Dr. John J. Theobald.
 Dr. Harry Thometz.
 Dr. Maurice L. Blatt, Pediatrician.
 Dr. I. L. Sherry, Asst. Pediatrician.
 Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, Internist.
 Dr. Clarence A. Neyman, Neurologist.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

This department not only does the laboratory and pathological work of the institution, but does on an average of forty Wassermann tests every week.

The department now treats about 150 patients who are afflicted with some eye, ear, nose or throat condition due to hereditary syphilis. Among these patients are many children, and I am glad to report that many have improved. I take this opportunity to thank Dr. Elbert Clark, who is devoting his time and energy for the benefit of these unfortunate people.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

This department was organized in February, 1919. In the last year approximately 5000 patients have been furnished with glasses. A sufficient margin is maintained over the cost of the goods to provide glasses for the needy poor. Upon the recommendation of any recognized charitable organization, free glasses are given. Some of the charitable organizations that have taken this opportunity are as follows:

Chicago Commons
 United Charities of Chicago
 Charities Service of Cook County. (Department of Relief)
 Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium
 Juvenile Court of Chicago
 Board of Education of Chicago
 Department of Health, Chicago
 Douglas Park Day and Night Nursery

The hospital cases sent here by the county supervisors outside of Chicago are also provided with free glasses. This department has done a great deal of good since its organization.

GONORRHEAL OPHTHALMIA

I take great pride in reporting that the thirty-two cases that were under treatment at the infirmary this year, were all cured, not one leaving the institution totally blind. Their ages, admission and discharge were as follows:

Age	Admission	Discharge
13 days	8- 7-21	8-19-21
4½ years	8- 8-21	9-20-21
3 "	8-10-21	8-31-21
1 month	8-12-21	9- 2-21
2 weeks	8-19-21	9- 6-21
3 "	8-25-21	9- 7-21
3 "	8-26-21	9-16-21
11 days	8-29-21	9-30-21
3 weeks	9-13-21	9-15-21
17 days	9-16-21	9-25-21
2 weeks	9-18-21	11- 3-21
1 month	9-20-21	9-30-21
2 weeks	9-25-21	10-10-21
1 month	9-28-21	10- 7-21
10 days	10-23-21	11- 8-21
3 weeks	10-23-21	11- 3-21
1½ years	10-31-21	12-29-21
11 days	11- 3-21	12- 2-21
2 weeks	11- 6-21	12-10-21
4 "	11-20-21	12- 9-21
4 years	11-27-21	12- 9-21
12 days	12-12-21	12-25-21
13 "	2-20-22	3-11-22
21 "	2-25-22	3-27-22
14 "	4- 1-22	4-25-22
30 "	4-10-22	5- 1-22
6 "	4-18-22	4-25-22
14 "	4-25-22	5- 8-22
6 weeks	4-29-22	5-10-22
30 days	5-31-22	7- 8-22
7 "	6- 1-22	7-23-22
6 "	6- 1-22	7- 8-22

It is well known this is a very serious and most feared of all eye diseases and so often total blindness follows in its wake that we consider this an exceptional record for the year.

Galley 2 continued

During the last year our hospital patients came from the following counties:

Adams	6	Macoupin	7
Alexander	1	Madison	6
Boone	6	Marion	2
Brown	3	Mason	3
Bureau	1	Massac	5
Calhoun	4	McDonough	1
Coles	7	McHenry	7
Champaign	3	McLean	1
Clark	1	Menard	1
Cass	1	Montgomery	4
Crawford	2	Moultrie	1
Dewitt	1	Ogle	2
DuPage	6	Peoria	13
Effingham	2	Perry	3
Fayette	1	Piatt	4
Fulton	4	Pulaski	1
Franklin	4	Randolph	6
Ford	2	Rock Island	10
Greene	4	Saline	2
Grundy	12	Sangamon	3
Hamilton	1	Scott	1
Hancock	1	Shelby	6
Hardin	1	St. Clair	3
Henry	1	Stephenson	2
Iroquois	5	Union	1
Jackson	6	Vermillion	9

Jefferson	4	Wabash	1
Jersey	1	Wayne	1
Jo Daviess	2	White	6
Kane	18	Whiteside	1
Kankakee	3	Will	10
Knox	1	Winnebago	3
Lake	5	Woodford	2
La Salle	17	Williamson	10
Lawrence	1	Cook	4513
Lee	1	All others	283
Livingston	3		
Logan	2	Total	4798

Among these patients twenty-seven nationalities were represented, as follows:

Algiers	1	France	5	Roumania	10
Argentina	1	Germany	70	Russia	107
Australia	4	Greece	9	Scotland	5
Austria	27	Holland	9	Sweden	24
Belgium	2	Hungary	20	Switzerland	2
Bohemia	13	Ireland	49	Turkey	2
Canada	41	Italy	40	United States	4258
Denmark	6	Lithuania	4		
England	29	Norway	15	Total	4798
Finland	3	Poland	42		

The operations performed from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, were as follows:

Eye Operations	656
Ear, Nose and Throat, including Tonsillectomies (removal of tonsils and adenoids)	3224
Total Operations	3880

The above operations only include what are known as major operations.

The out-clinic numbered approximately 60,000 patients. I wish to state that the out-clinic is the main feature of usefulness at this institution.

ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FRANK D. WHIPP, *Acting Managing Officer.*

NOTE: The St. Charles School for Boys is located about three miles from St. Charles. It was created in 1901. There are 1,200 acres of land owned by the state. There are seventy buildings. The population on January 1, 1923, was 648 boys and 124 teachers and employees.

My report as acting managing officer of the St. Charles School for Boys, covering the period from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, inclusive, is submitted:

From July 1, 1921, to May 12, 1922, when Colonel C. B. Adams died, the school was under his management. Then for a period of ten days, George Dolby, detail officer, was in charge, and on May 22, 1922, I assumed control of the institution. In the death of Col. Adams, who was in charge of this school for a period of about ten years, the state and the nation sustained a great loss. His splendid work in the development of this great institution will not be forgotten and this school will live on his ideals. It was only for about five weeks of this fiscal year that I was in charge and therefore the information contained in this report has been obtained from the officers and employees and what I have observed about the premises.

This state institution is a boarding school for delinquent boys, between the ages of ten and seventeen years who are committed here by the courts. It is located on a twelve hundred acre tract of land in Kane county in the Fox river valley, one of the most picturesque spots of Illinois, a little over three miles west of St. Charles and Geneva, and about thirty-eight miles west of Chicago on the Lincoln highway. The approximate value of the plant is \$1,250,000. There are fourteen cottages in the central group, eight farm cottages, a school house, and utility buildings. Each cottage in the central group has a capacity for about fifty boys and the buildings cost approximately \$35,000 each.

At the close of business on June 30, 1922, there were actually present in the school 723 boys, and 876 were on parole. The average population of the school at the end of each calendar month during the last eight years was as follows:—

Month	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
July -----	551	588	660	751	825	828	854	802
August -----	552	594	674	763	846	845	854	796
September -----	548	591	663	739	849	839	834	810
October -----	531	599	682	749	832	855	821	777
November -----	534	608	700	762	818	828	829	777
December -----	552	618	701	758	783	796	808	769
January -----	572	649	714	788	821	810	811	770
February -----	585	673	709	796	844	809	813	765
March -----	602	676	698	792	839	846	832	752
April -----	602	670	721	809	838	851	812	759
May -----	594	634	746	811	848	864	829	745
June -----	582	641	755	804	842	843	811	723
Average for year ---	573	644	702	774	837	831	826	775



LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

1 The nursery has a bed capacity of 55. Of this group all but 15 are babies ranging in ages from birth to about 4 years. The other 15 are the morally delinquent adult females whose influence over younger girls is, because of this arrangement, prevented. 2 The hospital for tuberculosis male patients known locally as hospital "D", has a bed capacity of 35.



The total number actually present in this school ten years ago was 540, and the population on July 1 of this year was 723. The population reached its peak on June 1, 1920, when it totalled 864. Since that date, the number has steadily decreased. The decrease in the number of commitments indicates a great improvement in the boy population of the state, and, in my opinion, Illinois should be congratulated that the population of the St. Charles School for Boys is decreasing instead of increasing. Additional statistics in regard to admissions and paroles will be found in the report of the division of pardons and paroles, printed elsewhere in the report of the Department of Public Welfare.

HEALTH AND WHOLE MILK.

The health of the boys during the past year has been exceptionally good. This branch of the service is looked after by a full time resident physician, two trained nurses, and a dentist. The home is equipped with a modern, up-to-date hospital building.

The diet of the boys has been carefully looked after during the past year as we have been benefited by the advice of the state traveling dietitian, who visited the school on several occasions and canvassed the situation. Unnecessary waste in the numerous kitchens and dining rooms is one of the greatest problems we have had to contend with, but by carefully watching this avenue of waste, it has been practically held down to a minimum. Elsewhere in this report, a recommendation will be made for the construction of a congregate dining hall which will still further materially eliminate unnecessary waste. Pure, whole milk is a very important factor in feeding the boys. It is my belief that the more milk we use, the less of other provisions that will have to be provided. The production from our dairy herd is now about 180 gallons daily, which enables the management to supply almost a quart of whole milk each day both to the boys and to the officers. The present management has discontinued the issuance of separated or skim milk to the boys and they are now furnished whole milk. The milk separators in the creamery have been dismantled and the churn has been discontinued, and now instead of supplying the officers with butter and cream taken from the milk intended for the boys, the butter is purchased and cream is obtained from the whole milk issued to the officers. Many of the boys received at this institution have been suffering from mal-nutrition. It has been our effort to build them up by filling their stomachs and putting them in sanitary surroundings, so that a physical foundation can be constructed on which to build and mold character. The pinched expression, brought about by hunger, want of fresh air, and healthful surroundings, which is common among the boys received here, is being replaced by a radiant countenance, full of hope for the future.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

It is gratifying indeed to report that the finances of this school are in excellent condition. On December first, the salaries and wages appropriation had a surplus of over \$25,000, and the operation appropriation also had a surplus of \$65,000. The other appropriations all had a small surplus ranging from \$200 to \$600. This splendid financial condition is not due to depriving the boys or officers of any of the necessities of life,

but has been brought about by economical methods put into effect. Each day the garbage from each kitchen has been weighed. This has had the effect of making the officers and boys careful in regard to waste and garbage and it has been held down to a minimum. There are twenty-seven different kitchens and dining rooms in operation at this institution. With a central dining room both for officers and boys, and the abolishment of the many kitchens and dining rooms now in use, a further material showing in economy can be made.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The academic department of the school is in charge of seventeen trained instructors and the school is a branch of the public school system of Illinois. The course covers the first eight years as prescribed by the Illinois state course of study. There is also a commercial class in which the Gregg system of shorthand is taught together with the accompanying studies given in the regular Gregg stenographic course, including typing. The Palmer method of business penmanship is taught. This year there were forty-eight graduates from the eighth grade. After completing the work of the eighth grade, the pupils are entered in the commercial class.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline is all important in the training of the boy delinquent and this is one of the big problems of this school. Public sentiment is strongly opposed to corporal punishment and the management of this school has at all times given instructions not to inflict corporal punishment unless it is necessary for self-protection of the officers, or in case of riot or insurrection. The majority of the officers of the school have made an honest effort to carry out my instructions in this matter. Some changes in the officers of the school were necessary to impress upon the organization that corporal punishment would not be tolerated, and it is a fact that the officers who persisted in this practice are no longer in the service of the state. In the absence of corporal punishment, of course it is necessary to have some correctionary methods, such as depriving boys of certain privileges, requiring them to remain in silence, and in various other ways that are not injurious to the boy.

If it were not for our splendid military organization, the discipline of the institution would be more difficult to handle. Military training teaches prompt obedience, and the drills and setting up exercises are of great benefit in a physical way to the boy. Weather permitting, every Sunday afternoon, dress parade is held on the campus and these parades are well attended by visitors from the surrounding towns. Each year a competitive military drill is held and prizes are awarded to the winning companies. The institution also maintains a brass band of about twenty-five pieces, and its services are greatly in demand by the surrounding towns for parades, public meetings, and other entertainments.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Work is one of the best stimulants for the boy in this school and the management believes in administering considerable of this medicine in the way of industries. Therefore, the pupils manufacture all of the clothing and make all of the shoes worn by the boys in the institution.

They also operate a carpenter shop, print shop, machine shop, tin shop, blacksmith shop, do all of the repairing of harness, shoeing all of the horses, and look after the blacksmithing necessary on the farms and about the transportation department. They also operate a bakery where bread, cookies and pies are made for the school population.

The farm department is organized in eight units where boys are cared for in colonies. This year crops were most bountiful and over 450 tons of hay, 5000 bushels apples, 2000 bushels potatoes, 600 bushels onions and other articles too numerous to mention were produced on our farm and garden. It is estimated that the production had a value of about \$50,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusement and play are essentials in the life of the average boy and there is no exception to this rule at St. Charles. The school is equipped with playground apparatus, a half mile track and several baseball diamonds. The management believes that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy", therefore, recreation and play are encouraged. The institution has a magnificent gymnasium with swimming pool, which cost \$75,000, the money for which was donated by the Commercial club of Chicago. This building is well utilized both in winter and summer months.

This year a boy circus was given on July 4, and it was one of the most enjoyable events of the whole year. It brought pleasure and gladness to several little fellows who had never had an opportunity to witness a circus. The school has given a moving picture show on an average of once a week and in addition to that each of the twenty-two families have been invited to give a home talent show every week in connection with the movies. About half of the families have already given these entertainments and they have developed talent which we did not know was in the school. In addition to our home talent entertainments, we have at times employed professionals in sleight of hand and ventriloquism to entertain the boys.

This magnificent plant with all its buildings and its fertile land, sinks into significance when we think of the boy problem. We should all get away from the idea of punishment, find out what is the matter with each individual and try and correct it. Our energies should be devoted to prevention, and this should be the duty of every home, school, church, Woman's club, and society at large. The state should do more research work and find out what is the matter with these delinquent boys. Each is an individual case and therefore the St. Charles School for Boys should have a full time psychologist to study the make-up of each individual under the control of this school. With this assistance the work of the St. Charles School in rehabilitating boy wreckage would be greatly improved. The boy machine is not always perfect in design or workmanship but he is usually bound to get somewhere with proper guidance. He is loosely constructed and runs with considerable noise and bluster, and needs training, kindness, and care. Lacking these, he is a tremendous problem for society. Wrecks of boy machines are strewn everywhere. The work of the St. Charles School for Boys should be to rehabilitate boy wreckage and establish virtually new machines upon which life may

be redirected. There is no definite plan in this institution for a merit system and at this time we are working out a system that will fully take care of this matter.

PAROLE AND AFTERCARE.

The work of the division of pardons and paroles, under the department of public welfare has greatly improved the paroling of the boys. There are now ten parole districts in Illinois and each district is in charge of a parole agent who supervises the boys and visits them from time to time and reports to the school as to what progress they are making. Since this work has been taken up by the parole department, it has greatly facilitated our work and there has been closer supervision. Formerly, when the paroles were in charge of the school there were only three parole officers and a complete visitation of the boys was a physical impossibility. Therefore, the new system has quite an advantage over the old method.

Some years ago, rewards were given to persons who captured escaped boys, but on account of some technicality, this was abandoned. The two penitentiaries and reformatory have a fund available for the return of prisoners and a request has been made for the legislature to appropriate \$1,500 a year for this institution. The police officers in the surrounding towns and railroad employees would greatly assist us if they could be paid a small sum for their services. As it is now, there are a few of our school officers who devote much of their time day and night riding in automobiles looking for escapes. With a graduated scale for rewards, say \$2.00 to \$5.00, and fixing certain zones for the capture of boys, there would be few escapes but what would be apprehended and returned to the institution. The management has had some difficulty with relatives and friends aiding the boys in escaping from the school. The criminal code, section 92, chapter 38, paragraph 228, should be amended by providing a penalty for those aiding escapes from this school. The section referred to applies only to convicts.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements at the St. Charles School for Boys during the year 1922, which represents work done by boy inmates, is: the Adams stone fence and gateway along the Lincoln highway. The gateway has been embellished by the planting of shrubbery, and the front driveway has been decorated by a row of shade trees planted on each side together with a cement walk leading from the highway to the administration building. The Sinton house on the new two hundred acre farm recently acquired by the state, has been completely remodeled, and the addition to the industrial building has been finished. An old dairy barn and also a foundation of one of the old farm houses destroyed by fire have been converted into root cellars, and numerous sheds for housing farm implements have been constructed. The horse barn was also remodeled into an automobile repair shop.

BUILDING SUGGESTIONS.

If the state of Illinois desires to economize in the expenditures for this institution, the problem can be partly solved by building a congregate

dining room that will cost about \$50,000, to take the place of the dining rooms and kitchens now located in the central group. This could be constructed in front of the present main kitchen where there is ample space for such a building. It would remove all cooking from the several cottages and provide additional space for boys, thereby lessening appropriations for new buildings for several years to come. The dining room could be built to seat one thousand boys and one hundred fifty officers and employees. The budget of appropriation's requests fully covers this subject. Another building needed at St. Charles is a disciplinary cottage, constructed so that it will hold chronic runaways. There are a number of boys in the school who will run away every time they get a chance. There is no wall surrounding the grounds and no place where the boys can be securely locked up. Many of these runaways have escaped as many as ten times. With the \$35,000 now available in the appropriation for permanent improvements, we could construct a suitable building for this purpose.

Fire protection has not been properly looked after at this school for the institution depends on two wells for its water supply with a reserve tank or reservoir. This water supply would be entirely inadequate in case of a serious fire and was insufficient when a fire occurred about two months ago. Since the state has acquired the Sinton farm to the west, we now have an ideal location for an impounding reservoir which would make a lake of about six million gallons of water. This would not only be a reserve supply but the lake could be used to beautify the land and provide a park. It would be possible to have a place for the boys to skate, and boating could be indulged in by both officers and the boys. It would also be possible to beautify this section with plants together with water flowers and other things that embellish parks and lagoons, etc. An engineering company reports that a dam can be thrown across the mouth of the draw near the amusement hall and a lake can be formed covering approximately four and one-half acres, with a depth running from eight feet at the dam to nothing. The depth and size of the lake may be controlled by digging and using the excavation for fill. It will require the moving of six thousand yards of earth for the dam and about 450 barrels of cement. If the general assembly will provide an appropriation of \$5,000 for material and the purchase of three teams of horses which will be needed by the farm later on, by the use of our miniature railroad, the work can be done by boy labor of this institution. By closing the school for two months during the next summer vacation, this work can be done.

To the officers of the school who have loyally supported me in my work, I extend my grateful acknowledgments. Had it not been for their splendid co-operation, it would not have been possible to have managed this great institution.

THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. LUCY D. BALL, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The State Training School for Girls was created in 1893. There are 240 acres of land owned by the state and thirty buildings. On January 1, 1923, the population was 407 girls and 88 teachers and employees.

The State Training School for Girls begs to submit the following report covering the period from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

In presenting the report of the State Training School for Girls, your attention will be called to many features and phases of training school work, but the main idea of the school should always be that of carrying on the educational work and of obliterating the penal phase. We are to prepare the girls to become useful citizens of the communities into which they will go, and in order to accomplish this we must parallel, as far as possible, the training school life with that of the normal social life of the outside world. Day by day, as we study the causes of delinquency—the broken home—the quarrelsome step-fathers and step-mothers; the insatiable desire for amusement that grips the American young people of today; the lure of the past, together with ill nourished bodies and both consciences and minds dulled with horrible experiences and suffering—it is proven to us that the problem or rehabilitation is one of gigantic proportions.

DOMESTIC TRAINING

The State training school endeavors to emphasize the domestic, academic, industrial, physical and religious lines of development for girls. By the first—the domestic, we would endeavor to inculcate the love for a good, clean, well-kept home. This may be done nicely in Geneva because of our cottage system. We house 26 girls in the smallest cottages and 31 in the largest. A large fire place filled with burning logs, around which the girls may gather and enjoy wholesome fireside stories, in many instances gives to the girls their first vision of a real home circle and home atmosphere. Varied evening programs coupled with their daily routine of domestic work, whether in the laundry, kitchen, dining room, or housework proper, all are imbued with the thought not only of being taught how to do the work, but also the inculcation of the love for a good, orderly, well arranged home.

ACADEMIC WORK

The school work, or academic work proper, which requires one-half day's time for each girl, includes work from the second grade up to the second year high school. Not infrequently we have girls entering the training school who can neither read nor write. No more genuine happiness is ever given them than by teaching them the fundamentals whereby there is unfolded to them a multitude of facts, stories, new visions of life and a great undiscovered wealth of pleasure hitherto unrevealed. A commercial department

has proved to be very attractive to the older girls, and we have found many eager to fit themselves for the business world. Many pupils take pride in working for their diplomas, which are given upon the completion of the eighth grade, the commercial class work and first year high school work, as the case may be. No more pleasant day exists for them than Commencement Day, which is generally about June 15th.

TAUGHT HOW TO SEW

The sewing class offers splendid opportunities for many girls. Sewing is so closely identified with the home and family life that we look forward to the time when at least a three months' course in sewing may be given to each girl who is committed to Geneva. Many girls upon entering our school do not know how to thread a needle or use a thimble. Later some of them have developed into splendid seamstresses. The following list shows the result of the sewing class's work for the year:

42 serge dresses	82 white aprons
466 gingham dresses	202 gowns, muslin
210 gingham petticoats	82 kimono's
97 white petticoats	39 blouses
287 kitchen aprons	38 white skirts

The paroled girls use the garments made in the sewing class, and some of them have had the opportunity of making their own parole outfits. If every girl can be given a good course in sewing, we can look forward to having her make her own clothes when she leaves the School.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Another phase of work identified with our school course is the industrial which includes crocheting, tatting, knitting, embroidery, basketry, millinery, loom and hand braid weaving. Many girls indifferent to the academic course take up this work with great interest, and often prove to be not only industrious but show their adaptability along industrial lines of development and the value of the same in adjusting themselves with a group of workers. Most of the matrons' bedrooms, every girl's room and all of the corridors of the cottages over the entire campus have rugs and runners woven by the industrial workers of the school. By this means we use all discarded and worn clothing. For several years they have done this work for the institution. In addition to this they have many beautiful pieces of crocheted work used to beautify the interior of the cottages.

Music appeals very strongly to the girls and at no time are they more happy than when joining in a community sing or preparing for the annual Christmas, Easter, and other services. Songs in the different cottages have proven quite worth while and several who have been interested in piano music have been given the opportunity to take piano lessons. The musical director also takes charge of training both protestant and catholic choirs. Each cottage has a small victrola and a number of records. An excellent school victrola adds much pleasure to school music and permits their hearing good artists.

Plans had been made early in 1921 for remodeling the school building and adding wings to both the north and south sides. Work was begun in August and by October it was found necessary to move the entire school into the gymnasium so that neither the building nor school work would be hampered. One class occupied the gallery, another the stage, while those on the main floor used the folded chairs to form partitions between their respective class rooms. The response for meeting this emergency was immediate and without a murmur of dissension. Teachers and girls were equal to the occasion.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

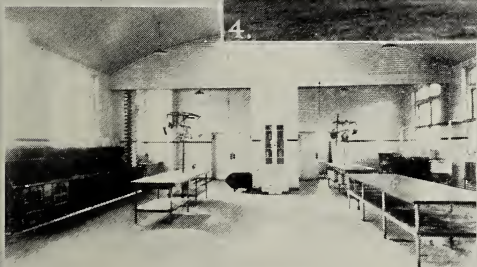
The physical culture work was changed at the beginning of 1922 so that the recreation could include real play, folk dancing, and various games wherein good sportsmanship could be developed. The cottages also had their recreation work at regular intervals. Throughout the summer season baseball was the chief diversion. The play ground equipped fairly well was a source of pleasure during the long summer evenings.

For weeks during 1921, the school was without a nurse but at the close of the year we had not only the resident physician but two trained nurses employed. The medical department was well organized and all cottages visited by the physician at least once a week. Very few cases of illness occurred and no deaths. Upon entering the school every girl is given a physical examination, a Wassermann specimen taken and also a smear for gonococcus. She is under quarantine for a period of two weeks during which time she is given any special care needed, by a supervising nurse. She is expected to keep her room tidy and clean. She may have plenty of reading material and do any kind of handwork that she understands. At the end of the quarantine period, she leaves the receiving cottage and is placed with the group for which she qualifies mentally and physically.

A lady dentist is regularly in charge of the dental work. A much better equipment was supplied during the year and enabled the dentist to give much more efficient service than formerly. Examination and any treatment is given all girls when admitted. Not only was attention given to the cleaning and filling of teeth but quite a few needed crowns and plates were made. Instructions were given regarding the proper daily care needed to preserve the teeth and also the value of good teeth. Many enter the school who never had used a tooth brush, but in the cottages every girl brushes her teeth three times daily.

EYE AND EAR TROUBLE TREATED

All cases requiring ear treatment were taken to the Eye and Ear infirmary of Chicago. The eye cases were cared for by specialists sent from the Eye and Ear infirmary to the school at intervals decided upon by our physician. A few cases of tonsillectomy were performed in our hospital but by far the greater amount of surgical work was done by the State Surgeon, Dr. McKelvey, at the Elgin State hospital where the facilities are excellent for such work. Our



BUILDINGS—DIXON STATE COLONY FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

1 Male receiving ward. Capacity 35 beds. This is now used for offices and officers quarters. 2 Employees' building. 3 North kitchen. 4 Laundry building. 5 Interior kitchen. 6 Dining room.

thanks are due Dr. Hinton and his splendid staff of physicians and nurses for the courteous treatment given our patients.

Mental tests were given from time to time during the year under the supervision of Dr. Adler of the Institute for Juvenile research. When the work was begun a short time before, the work was very disturbing but gradually that was eliminated and many became interested in the tests. While this work is still new in the institution, yet we trust that it may prove beneficial in classifying and arranging for the work best suited for the girls.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

The religious phase of our school development is carried on by various denominations. The chapel was used by the catholic congregation for early mass conducted by Father Miller formerly of Geneva. Later Father Curran who succeeded him took up the work. In the afternoon instructions were held in the gymnasium. During the week Jewish services were held on Thursdays by Rabbi Cronbach of Chicago. Episcopal services on Saturdays by Father Hoag later succeeded by Father Ray. Luthern services were conducted on Tuesdays by Rev. Bulache. Miss Beardsley, Deaconess of Chicago, ever faithful in her chosen work, came for the Sunday school hour from ten to eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Due to severe illness Miss Beardsley was unable to be with us from September, 1921, to January, 1922, but her work was carried on by Miss Manley and Mrs. Beck of Chicago. For years the Geneva girls have found Miss Beardsley to be a true interested friend upon whom they could call and to whom they could appeal at all times. Every cottage has a religious service daily and the girls are encouraged to be true to their chosen faith.

The girls are very fond of entertainments and a good movie is given every two weeks. They enjoy the holiday season immensely and would think something amiss could they not have special programs for Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays; Easter, St. Patrick's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving.

Special programs were given by the Chicago Woman's club, the Jewish Social Service bureau of Chicago, a concert by the Tri-City band, and in April an excellent pageant specially written by Miss Sylvia Campbell for the Geneva girls was also presented by her in April. Many guests came from Chicago and the cities of Kane county to enjoy the production which they pronounced a decided success.

THE SCHOOL POPULATION

Forty-nine counties committed girls to the school during the fiscal year. In many instances girls are placed on probation in their respective city or town for a first or second offense. In Cook county many social service agencies look after the probation work very carefully and in such cases Geneva does not get these girls until all others have failed.

The average daily attendance of girls of our school during the

year was 413, who were grouped into fourteen families. In July, 1921, there was one colored cottage in existence but at the beginning of 1922 a second was opened. Colored matrons have the work in charge and seem very proud of the fact that they are equal to assuming the large task of managing two of the largest cottages and groups of girls of our campus.

NUMBER OF GIRLS, BY COUNTIES, ADMITTED FROM

JULY 1, 1921, TO JULY 1, 1922

Adams	1	Kane	6	Perry	4
Alexander	4	Kankakee	1	Pulaski	1
Bureau	3	Lake	5	Rock Island	9
Champaign	3	La Salle	4	Saline	3
Clinton	1	Lee	1	Sangamon	1
Coles	4	Livingston	3	Shelby	2
Cook	58	McHenry	1	St Clair	14
DeKalb	3	McLean	1	Stephenson	1
Edgar	2	Macon	1	Tazewell	5
Fayette	1	Macoupin	3	Vermilion	8
Franklin	3	Madison	6	Warren	1
Hamilton	1	Marion	4	Whiteside	1
Henry	1	Mason	2	Will	1
Iroquois	1	Massac	1	Williamson	1
Jackson	2	Montgomery	1	Winnebago	6
Jefferson	2	Morgan	1		
Johnson	1	Peoria	8	Total	198

The parole or social service work of our school was carried on by a chief and two field workers. The following report will give some idea of the vast scope of work undertaken.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM JUNE 30, 1921, TO JULY 1, 1922,

AND AFFECTING PAROLEES

Number out in the field, June 30, 1921		679
Number of initial paroles for wages during year	73	
Number of re-paroles for wages during year	58	
Number paroled home during year	108	
Number sent to maternity hospital during year	14	
Number sent to hospital, Elgin, Ill.—surgical cases	10	
Number sent to tuberculosis hospital, Oak Forest, Ill.	1	264
TOTAL	264	943
Number escaped from wages during year	21	
Number of these located—5 married		
Number of these returned to school—12—(See below)		
Number of these at large—4		
Number returned to school from wages during year	52	
Number of these re-paroled for wages	33	
Number of these paroled home	3	
Number of these discharged from school	3	
Number of these still in school	13	
TOTAL	52	
Number returned to school from home during year	23	
Number of these re-paroled home	3	
Number of these re-paroled for wages	2	
Number of these sent to maternity hospital	1	
Number of these escaped from school	1	
Number of these still in school	16	
TOTAL	23	
Number returned to school from escape from wages during year	12	
Number returned to school from hospital during year	10	
Number returned to school from maternity hospital during year	7	104
TOTAL	104	839
Number of these paroled for wages discharged from school during year	18	
Number of these paroled home discharged from school during year	139	
Number of these sent to maternity hospital discharged by order of court from school	3	160
TOTAL	160	In field—679

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FROM JUNE 30, 1921, TO JULY 1, 1922

Investigations.....	142
Visits to girls and girl's homes.....	900
Number of girls taken to court.....	51
Number of days spent in court.....	59
Number of girls returned to school from court, Eye and Ear Infirmiry, hospitals, maternity home, those escaped from school and from parole, from home, from parole.....	107
Girls taken to destinations, courts, funerals, Eye and Ear In- firmiry, hospitals, home and parole, maternity home, trains.....	331

FARMING OPERATIONS

The farm and dairy work is under supervision of a head farmer who also takes care of the hogs. An interest has been taken in alfalfa growing and in the spring of 1922 twenty acres were sowed giving a total of twenty-six in all. Our dairy herd of holsteins, free from tuberculosis, made an excellent showing in 1921. At one time our herd reached the top in Kane county, which is one of the best dairy counties of the country. We are gradually increasing the herd and hope to soon be able to supply not less than a quart of whole milk for each girl. For years the state dietitian has recommended whole milk and we find it to be an excellent article of food for growing girls. During the year we produced 29,747½ gallons of milk valued at \$10,183.06. In addition to a good supply of oats and corn there was produced veal valued at \$408; 3623 lbs. mutton, value \$869.52; 8790 lbs. pork valued at \$2285.40.

It was thought best not to keep a flock of sheep any longer as the pasture was needed for the cattle. We continued to raise hogs of Duroc breed, and now keep them immune from cholera. The pork gives an excellent variety of meat and a good supply of lard during the winter months. Doughnut season is then on and nothing pleases the girls more than to make a batch of doughnuts "like mother used to make."

GARDENING

The garden work was in charge of a head gardener and a helper who took care of the cultivating, all hauling and delivering of vegetables. A garden matron supervised the work of the girls who were divided into morning and afternoon shifts. Many of them had never seen a real garden before coming to Geneva. They always become interested in the transplanting and propagation of plants. When it was necessary to water 3000 cabbage plants, which they had set out, in order to save them, every garden girl volunteered her services to carry water, even at a long distance. A few days later they proudly announced that they had saved their cabbage garden.

A small greenhouse with its beautiful flowers, roses, cyclamens, carnations, hyacinths, calendulas, sweet peas, tulips, calla, and Easter lilies, has given pleasure to the entire campus. Girls assist with this work the year round. Our hope is that an additional greenhouse may be erected so that more flowers may be raised and also a goodly supply of lettuce, radishes, and green onions for table use. A root cellar is filled each year with the needed supply of turnips, cabbage, beets, carrots, and parsnips. More storage room

is needed for onions, which we raise in abundance, and potatoes, so that we may purchase them at lowest market price. Every housekeeper orders her supply of vegetables each Monday, as the menu demands. We find this is quite an economical way of handling them and they are more fresh than when a large amount is stored in the cottage basements, which are too warm. The following was produced in our garden during the year:

VEGETABLE AND FRUIT REPORT JULY 1, 1921, TO JUNE 30, 1922

Asparagus	92 bu.	Parsnips	130 bu.
Beans (string)	908 bu.	Rhubarb	182 bu.
Cabbage	1820 bu.	Radish	164 bu.
Carrots	520 bu.	Spinach	76 bu.
Corn, sweet	10365 bu.	Tomatoes	1455 bu.
Cucumbers	810 bu.	Turnips	575 bu.
Lettuce	508 bu.	Cherries	1000 gal.
Onions	703 bu.	Strawberries	216 qts.
Peas in pod	45 bu.	Beets	542 bu.
Peppers	185 bu.		

REPAIRS MADE AND NEEDED

The beginning of the year found Geneva in need of many repairs. The verandas and steps of three of the largest cottages were in a very delapidated state but have now been rebuilt. One cottage that had puzzled many engineers was found to need new columns supporting the floors which seemed too billowy for comfort. The doors had to be re-hung and walls repaired and the whole interior decorated. Several of the other cottages in dire need of paint and repairs were taken care of as was the chapel which was redecorated throughout. The power house had extensive repair work done and the two cold storage meat rooms were completely overhauled. Not much new machinery of any kind was purchased but everything that could be was repaired and kept in good condition.

We are greatly indebted to the legislature of 1921 for their appropriations, which have made the repairs and improvements possible. There are many material needs for which it makes it incumbent upon our school to ask appropriations.

No Welfare Department from the director down could not have been more sympathetic and helpful in handling the problems of our school and we are truly appreciative of their co-operation.

We truly feel that Geneva has a splendid school spirit for which we are very grateful to all officers, teachers, and employees.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY

JOHN L. WHITMAN, *Warden.*

NOTE: The Illinois State Penitentiary is located at Joliet. It was first established by act of the General Assembly at Alton in 1827. The present prison was commenced in 1857, and the transfer of inmates from Alton to Joliet was completed in about 1860. The Alton prison was turned over to the Federal government during the civil war for prisoners of war. The state has purchased a farm consisting of 2,200 acres, which together with the land owned in connection with the old prison amounts to a total of 2,395 acres. The larger tract of land is located about five miles distant from the old prison and about a mile west of the town of Lockport. On this land the new prison is in course of construction. Two cell houses have been completed and the third is nearing completion. There are 660 inmates engaged on construction work at the new prison. The total population of the Illinois State Penitentiary on January 1, 1923 was 1956 inmates and 189 employees.

Complying with the request of the Department of Public Welfare I beg to submit the following statement covering the activities and conditions prevailing at this institution from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, as is requested by the rules of the administrative code:

It is with deep regret I have to chronicle the death of Warden E. J. Murphy, which occurred at the warden house connected with this institution on April 10, 1922. Mr. Murphy was one of the oldest and best known prison men in active life in the United States, having served four years as warden of the Southern Illinois penitentiary and been a member of the first board of pardons, after the passage of the parole law, before he was appointed warden of this institution.

He was appointed warden of the Illinois State penitentiary by Governor John R. Tanner, June 1, 1899, succeeding Major R. W. McClaughry, who had tendered his resignation, and remained as such warden until the election of Governor Dunne in 1913, when he tendered his resignation. Following the election of Governor Lowden Mr. Murphy was again asked to assume the wardenship of the penitentiary in June 1917, which appointment he accepted, remaining in charge of the institution until his death in April 1922.

WARDEN MURPHY'S GREAT SERVICE.

During his twenty years of service he inaugurated many changes for the betterment of the institution and the inmates. It was during his regime that the lock-step and contract system of labor were abolished. Soon after his connection with the institution he erected the new dining room on the prison grounds, changed the methods of feeding in the cells, which had prevailed theretofore. He was largely instrumental in securing an appropriation for the purchase of land for the erection of the new prison at Lockport, and was the first warden to install moving pictures for the benefit of the inmates. These and many other changes were made during his regime, thus leaving his imprint of high ideals for the betterment of mankind upon the annals of the institution and the state.

The writer was appointed acting warden by Governor Small, following the death of Mr. Murphy, and his permanent appointment as warden was announced on December 19, 1922.

INCREASED MINIMUM RESPONSIBLE.

The prison population has continued to increase until we have at this time a population of 2052, the largest known in the history of the institution, consisting of 2008 men and 44 women. Twenty-two men have been transferred from this institution to the state farm at Vandalia. This would make our count at this time 2074. This great increase in population is due largely to the change in the law of minimum sentences. During the past year we have received 72 prisoners sentenced to from 10 years to life, 2 from 5 to 25 years, 6 from 5 to 20 years, 68 from 3 to 20 years and 18 from 2 to 15 years. This, in addition to those received in previous years for the longer term of years, will prevent there being any decrease in our population for two or three years to come at least.

Were it not for the fact that two cell houses at the new prison have been completed and we have transferred to that department of the institution 660 inmates, we would be in dire straits to care for this unprecedented large population.

THE NEW PRISON.

Work on the construction of the new prison has progressed in the most satisfactory manner, and there are now 660 inmates assigned to that work.

The storage plant at the new prison, which has recently been completed, is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state, and we are now planning to change our base of distributing food supplies from the old prison to the new. The size of the building will enable us to care for an almost unlimited amount of farm and garden produce.

We are also arranging at this time to change our base of distributing clothing from the old to the new prison.

We expect to have the new power house into operation in the near future.

The electrical machinery for furnishing power, however, has not, as yet, been installed, and we are using the power from the sanitary district for this purpose.

THE PRISON FARM.

Progress made on the farm this past year has been quite satisfactory. We have had 125 inmates assigned to that department and excellent results have been attained. The farm and garden produce raised has materially reduced the cost of maintenance. With the completion of the cold storage, which is located just inside the prison enclosure, and adjacent to the farm, making it so accessible that we will be able to store quantities of farm and garden produce, and to greatly increase these products on the farm another year. I wish especially at this time to refer to the morale of the men assigned to the farm, which has been of the very highest character.

Approximately 136 men have been employed in the stone quarry, and we have furnished to the division of highways 62,817 yards of stone, f. o. b. cars Joliet, for the use of the highway division in the construction of hard and macadam roads.

In conclusion I desire to especially express my deep appreciation of the assistance and cooperation of the Department of Public Welfare which at all times has rendered valuable service by way of advice and cooperation thereby becoming a large factor in assisting me to secure the gratifying results obtained.

ILLINOIS WOMAN'S PRISON

C. ELINOR RULIEN, *Superintendent*

NOTE: The Woman's Prison is located at Joliet. In 1889 the general assembly passed a law requiring female prisoners to be sent to the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. They were housed upon the fourth floor of the Administration building. All female prisoners at the Southern Illinois Penitentiary were ordered transferred to the Joliet Prison. Later the Legislature made an appropriation and a separate prison was constructed adjacent to the Illinois State Penitentiary. The warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary also had supervisory charge of the Woman's prison until the adoption of the Civil Administrative Code in 1917.

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Illinois Woman's prison for the year ending July, 1922. While this is a small institution it is nevertheless an important one. Its function to the state is two-fold, namely, punishment for crime, and reform, to prevent the repetition of the same offense. It takes care of all women over eighteen years of age convicted of felonies, those present now numbering forty-four.

During the past year there have been twenty-three women committed for various crimes ranging from bigamy to murder. Of this number eleven have been convicted of homicide. Property crimes also total eleven, including larceny, burglary, forgery, embezzlement, confidence game and receiving stolen property. One was convicted of bigamy. There are no life prisoners here, the longest sentence at present being thirty-five years. All grades, types and classes of prisoners are housed here, from illiterates and those of low mentality to college-trained and apparently cultured women.

The progressive merit system is a step in advance for the grading of prisoners, and has proved a very satisfactory means of discipline. Punishments are principally demotions in grade, loss of recreation and other privileges.

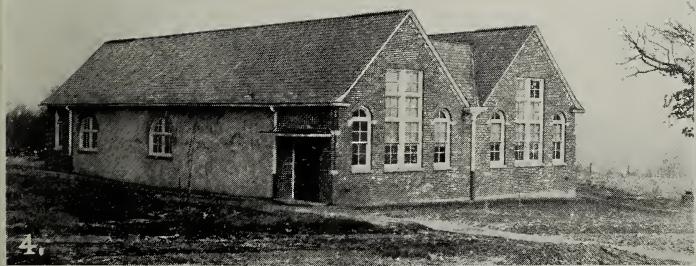
During the year just past there have been no cases of serious illness. Most of the women gain in weight soon after coming here and their physical condition in general improves due to regular hours and a balanced dietary.

LAUNDRY FOR MEN'S PRISON

The work done is for the most part routine household duties. Laundry work is done for the Illinois State penitentiary in exchange for steam, water, heat and light. An average month's work totals 15,837 pieces laundered. Our flag industry is being put on a revolving fund basis. Last year thirty-six United States wool bunting flags were made and sold, receipts for these amounting to \$568.00.

The building which is spread over a considerable area is constantly in need of repairs and cleaning. Its location in the mill district and near the prison quarry where blasts are frequent, contributes noticeably to our repair needs. The entire administration building has been re-decorated and in a short time we hope to have the halls and laundry repaired and painted.

An extension to the stone wall has been finished which completes



THE EPILEPTIC COLONY AT DIXON STATE HOSPITAL

1 Small cottage for male epileptics housing thirty. 2 View of the colony. 3 Larger type epileptic cottage—capacity sixty beds. 4 Dining room for male epileptics.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

E. P. PETRI, *Warden*

NOTE: The Southern Illinois Penitentiary is located at Menard, in Randolph county on the banks of the Mississippi river, about a mile distant from the city of Chester. It was created by act of the general assembly in 1877. There are 392 acres of land owned by the state and 160 acres of leased land, making a total of 592 acres. On January 1, 1923, the population was 1196 inmates and 115 employees.

I herewith submit for your consideration my annual report of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary for the year ending June 30, 1922.

The general attitude and conduct of the inmates of this institution has been very gratifying. All of the serious infractions of the rules are directly traceable to about two percent of the population. We cannot hope to get the proper co-operation from the inmates until we adopt a process of segregation that will remove the average inmate from the influence of the incorrigible. Numerically, they are not a factor; but the entire prison atmosphere is contaminated as a result of their presence. While each man presents an individual problem, there are a few general regulations and practices for the government of all.

There is nothing sacred about our rules. There are no shackles that bind us to custom. Whenever it appears that a general rule can be changed so as to extend beneficial privileges, we are glad to make the change. When it becomes apparent that liberties are being abused, we do not hesitate to curtail them. From time immemorial, the customary punishment for violation of a prison rule seems to have been solitary confinement, with a bread and water diet. This we have changed; and while the rule abolishing this antiquated form of punishment has only been in force for about six months, its beneficial effects are already reflected in the general discipline.

During the calendar year just closed, the escapes numbered four; as compared to seventeen in 1921, twelve in 1920, and eleven in 1919.

The Progressive Merit system, which was made effective September 1, 1920, is a decided success; and men that have earned good time since the inauguration of this system are now going out on parole. Revoking good time earned under the Progressive Merit system is the usual method of punishment when some discipline is necessary.

RECREATION

Our recreation period of Saturday afternoon during the summer of 1921 was devoted to baseball, the prison usually playing against some outside club. The games were closely contested, and were ideal sport for participants and spectators. We are in need of new equipment for the inmates this year, and hope to have it in time for the next season.

During the late fall, winter, and spring we were entertained by motion picture shows, furnished by Mr. Shugert of Chester, and while they were highly appreciated, we desire to install our own machine in the near future, and make our own selection of films.

IMPROVEMENTS

The old chain shed, which has been unserviceable for a number of years, is to be repaired in a short time, and will be used for an industrial building. This change will be a decided improvement, as it will permit more fresh air and better light for men working in these shops.

The farm house on the prison farm about two miles north of the prison proper has been remodeled, and a residence for the farm superintendent and a barracks for the inmate labor is in process of construction. After the completion of these buildings, it is intended to add quite a few inmates to those now quartered on the premises. I might add that these men are assigned to farm work, and are absolutely without guard. Some of them do not come in for weeks at a time. Naturally the selections for these assignments are gone over very carefully, but it surely is to the credit of the men to say that to date none of them have escaped.

We are making every effort to beautify the prison yard and grow flowers and lawns wherever it is convenient to do so. I am most favorably impressed with the interest evinced by ninety-five percent of the inmate body in this work.

There are several other much needed improvements that would have an elevating influence on our population. The installation of running water and toilets in each cell, and the removal of the unsightly and unsanitary dry toilets, would help wonderfully. When the state takes charge of a man, the very least thing it can do is to give him an opportunity to observe the ordinary rules of health and cleanliness.

Until the wooden floors on the cell-house galleries are replaced with concrete, it will be practically impossible to get rid of bed-bugs and other vermin. In fact, as I look about, I see so many things that should be changed, I have about concluded that the only practical solution is to erect a new prison—the sort of institution that will enable an inmate to take a new lease on life and that would be a credit to the state of Illinois.

GENERAL WORK

During the year we have devoted a great deal of time to the improvement of the recently acquired farm land. We have removed all willows, drained many swamps, and dug several drainage ditches, all of which has assisted us to reclaim at least one hundred acres of farm land.

The high water of the spring of 1922 was a serious handicap to our farming plans for that season, and all of our small grain and alfalfa was lost. However, we were able to work with the farmers in this community and put up enough clover and alfalfa to carry our dairy herd through the winter, without additional expense to

the state. We also baled about sixty tons of straw on the half shares, and relieved that shortage.

Reports of the various departments, especially the stone department, indicate that we have done satisfactory work, and when considering these figures, I want to call your attention to the coal shortage in the spring of 1922, which greatly hampered our industries, and materially decreased our output.

INDUSTRIES

The industries have enjoyed a very prosperous year considering the general slump in industrial activities throughout the country, together with the inability to secure needed materials promptly. The market changes, however, have reduced our gross sales the past year.

Complete reports on the profit and loss and income accounts for the industries are on file at Springfield, and details are not necessary in this statement. Some of the totals may be of interest. The total net sales for all the industrial activities in the past fiscal year reached \$262,611.24. The items included in this total are: knitting department \$27,069.96; clothing department \$127,276.21; brick department \$12,958.02; stone department \$53,351.48; farm and garden \$18,686.94; dairy \$15,529.28; hog department \$6,108.51; poultry \$1,630.84.

We wish to call your attention to the knitting department. The machines that are being used in this department are obsolete. Repairs are very expensive and difficult to obtain. This condition makes it impossible for us to compete on the open market. Therefore we would recommend that up-to-date machines be purchased for this department so that the past activities can be resumed.

The clothing department is in need of some new machines to take care of the work, as some of the machines are old and expensive to keep up.

The brick and stone departments have been very active the past year. Our entire output in the brick department has been sold and in the stone department we are now 300 cars behind with our orders for agricultural limestone dust. However, as we now have both pulverizers at work this will be a small item to overcome. While orders are coming in daily, we expect to be able to deliver all orders by the first of October.

The dairy, hog, and poultry departments have had a very active year and have made a good showing in the profit column.

The farm and garden department has been handicapped by the spring flood which destroyed our entire wheat crop, as well as all hay in the bottom lands, most of which has since been planted to corn. While this planting was late the indications are that we will have a fair crop of corn.

SANITATION

Dr. George Hoffman of Chester is in charge of the sanitation of this institution. The tabulated report below shows in detail the physical and sanitary conditions, also the number and nature of the diseases treated.

The sanitation of the entire prison is as good as can be expected under the present system of plumbing and sewerage, with the exception of the dry toilets.

The cell-houses and solitary are inspected and fumigated regularly each week. The air chambers are white washed and fumigated frequently and semi-annually a solution of sulphur and formaldehyde are placed in the air ducts and thereby distributed to each individual cell.

The clothing and bedding issued to the prisoners is good and ample at all seasons. The beds and cells are sprayed weekly for bed bugs and other vermin.

All buildings that will permit of it are white washed and fumigated regularly.

No prisoner who is infested with an infectious disease is allowed to work in the store rooms, baker shop, kitchens, hospital, dining room, or any place where foodstuffs are handled.

All refuse is kept cleared from the yards and the wagon makes daily rounds and keeps all trash and litter gathered and hauled away.

DIETETIC

The food furnished the prisoners is of ample quality and quantity to maintain the good physical condition of the prisoners. The food is properly prepared and served in a clean and sanitary manner. The hospital patients are furnished such food as their individual cases demand.

WATER

The water for drinking purposes is taken from a well in the prison yard, to which it is piped from the quarry springs. Analysis of this water has shown that it is highly polluted and unfit for use. The Mississippi river water is used for bathing and flushing purposes, but is generally muddy and unfit to bathe in. I would recommend the installation of a complete filtering system for all water used.

HOSPITAL

The hospital is well equipped with modern appliances, and has accommodations for thirty-two patients. During the past year we have performed several major and minor operations, with the very best of success. We have had faithful and efficient work in the hospital by the helpers and nurses, all of them being convicts. All of the tuberculous patients are kept in the tubercular ward, also patients suffering with other contagious diseases.

We cannot speak too highly of this work of Dr. McKelvey, state surgeon. He has been very successful in his work here, having performed several major operations. An X-Ray machine is greatly needed in the hospital work and would be highly appreciated.

I also wish to thank Dr. Stubblefield of the Chester State hospital for his valued assistance and co-operation.

MORTUARY

Total number of deaths during the past year was six. The mortality rate has been very low; dropsy 2, typhoid fever 1, congestive chills 1, tuberculosis of bowels 1, and diabetes 1.

DISEASES TREATED AND OPERATIONS PERFORMED

Flu	331	Venercal	12
Chills and Fever	39	Rheumatism	11
Eyes	7	Lung Trouble	3
Ears	3	Tonsilitis	3
Asthma	2	Hernia	2
Sprains	12	Constipation	7
Stricture	5	Fistula	1
Boils	80	Hemorrhoids	2
Tuberculosis	2	Diabetes	2
Neuralgia	4	Syphilis	33
Cuts and Wounds	120	Pleurisy	2
Piles	25	Typhoid	3
Abscesses	27	Dropsy	2
Sores	21	Appendicitis	2
Fracture	2	Miscellaneous	23
Nerve Trouble	3		

OPERATIONS

Major	20	Minor	55
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TRANSFERRED TO THE CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

John Lyons	Inmate No. 5100
Elijah Swearingen	" 5350
John Burketta	" 5148

TRANSFERRED TO ANNA STATE HOSPITAL

Alexander M. Swindley	Inmate No. 3934
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DENTAL

Our dental department is in charge of Dr. R. A. Trovillion. As stated in our report of last year, our purpose throughout the year has been to give as many of the inmates of the prison as thorough a dental examination as possible. At present there are only a few of the inmates who have not been examined. We have in our records and files a complete history of all work done for each man, and also the needs pertaining to each case. We find that by giving each man coming into this institution a dental examination, and advising him to do all possible to keep his mouth clean, that we are elevating the standard of sanitation to a large degree.

One of the crying needs of state institutions is that of a dental prophylaxis. Too little attention is given this phase of sanitation, and nothing is of greater importance.

Every institution should have a dental hygienist as well as a dentist.

Prevention of disease and decay is far better than cure; and prophylactic treatment is the only means possible of forestalling diseased conditions of the mouth.

A large number of tooth brushes and paste have been given out in the last year; but only to the men who cannot afford to buy them.

The following represents a total report of all work done by the dental department, during the year ending June 30, 1922.

FILLINGS						
Gold 28	Amalgum 316	Cement 74	Porcelain 14	Root Canal 930	Fillings	
TREATMENTS						
Root Canal 200	Gum 443	Pyorrhea Treatment 119	Extractions 930			
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK (GOLD)						
Gold Crowns 114	Bridges 49	Crowns and bridges reset and repaired 31				

PLATE WORK		
Full Plates	Partial Plates	Plates Repaired
42	29	14
INMATES EXAMINED		
SURGICAL REMOVAL Full Mouth Cases		TEETH CLEANED CASES
25	1050	168

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The regular chapel services, presided over by Rev. J. H. Bagwill, is held each Lord's day. The attendance and interest during the past year have been remarkable. Many of the inmates have made profession of Christian faith. We are assisted in this work by Mrs. Jessie Hufstuttler at the piano, an inmate band of about twenty-five pieces under the direction of Professor Munal, and a splendid choir of sixteen voices. Reverend Father Eckert of the Catholic and Reverend Dunow of the Evangelical Lutheran churches also conduct services each month.

The prison school is conducted by the chaplain with the assistance of two civilian and three inmate teachers, and has an enrollment of about one hundred and fifty men. The first eight grades are being taught the inmates, and some of the more advanced take special courses and vocational training. The men study in their cells, and are given one hour and thirty minutes each day, five days a week, during the school year for recitation.

We have 5000 volumes in the library and about 20,000 being withdrawn during the year by the men. While we added seventy-five new books during the year, I feel that this department is sadly neglected, and would recommend the acquisition of a larger number of books as soon as possible.

POPULATION STATISTICS

The following tables showing the number of inmates at this institution, received, discharged, paroled, died, and otherwise released, also showing the highest, lowest and average daily population for each month during the year ending September 30, 1921, and September 30, 1922, arranged under the direction of Mr. William J. Mulconnery Jr., formerly record clerk, and present Parole Supervisor, I think, are of sufficient interest to justify us in giving them space in this report.

Table No. 1.

Statement showing the number of inmates in the Southern Illinois penitentiary, received, discharged, paroled, died, and otherwise released. Also showing highest, lowest, and average number daily each month for the year ending September 30, 1921. On hand Oct. 1, 1920—1004.

MONTHS	RECEIVED							RELEASED							TOTAL OUT	Number on Hand End of Month	HIGHEST	LOWEST	Daily Average for Month					
	From Court	From Writ Ad. Test.	From Writ Error	Transferred From Institution	Return From Asylum	From Writ Habeas Corpus	Escaped and Recaptured	Return From Parole	TOTAL IN	Expiration of Sentence	Paroled	Died	Sent to Asylum	On Writ Habeas Corpus						Committed	On Writ Ad. Test.	Escaped	Transferred to Institutions	
October	39	1		7			2	2	51	3	24					1	5		33	1,022	1,031	1,002	1,015.58	
November	17	3							23	2	13	1	1			1			24	1,021	1,024	1,013	1,018.63	
December	28	4				1	1	3	39	9	44					3	1	1	58	1,002	1,026	1,001	1,012	
January	7	2		2	2			1	15	2	24		1		1			31	986	1,000	984	987.65		
February	51	5		1			1	3	61	2	19		1			5		27	1,019	1,019	988	1,006.53		
March	26	4		1			1	4	36	1	5		1			7		14	1,042	1,045	1,019	1,036.87		
April	27	3		1			2	6	40	8	42	1	1			3		56	1,026	1,051	1,026	1,040.80		
May	22	4		2			1	2	31	1	26					3		32	1,025	1,035	1,025	1,029.59		
June	27	6		2			1	8	43	1	23	2	3			5		35	1,033	1,033	1,014	1,018.73		
July	27	1					1	2	14	1	24	1				1	8	35	1,012	1,033	1,012	1,022.77		
August	11			2			1	6	19		13	1						14	1,017	1,018	1,011	1,013.68		
September	23	2					1	3	29	2	27	1	3		2	4	4	43	1,003	1,016	993	1,007.77		
Total	287	35		18	2	1	11	47	401	31	284	7	10	5	3	35	26	1	402	12,208				
Average for year	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	-----	-----	-----	1,017.55



1 New dormitory—Illinois School for Blind. 2 Industrial building—Jacksonville State Hospital.

Table No. 2

Statement showing the number of inmates in the Southern Illinois penitentiary, received, discharged, paroled, died, and otherwise released. Also showing highest lowest, and average number daily each month for the year ending September 30, 1922. On hand Oct. 1, 1921—1003.

MONTHS	RECEIVED					RELEASED											Daily Av. for Month								
	From Court	From Writ Ad. Testl.	From Writ Error	Transferred From Institution	Return from Asylum	Return from Habeas Corpus	Escaped and Returned	Return from Parole	TOTAL In	Expiration of Sentence	Paroled	Died	Sent to Asylum	On Writ Habeas Corpus	Committed	On Writ Ad. Testl.		On Writ Error	Escaped	On Bonds	Transferred to Institution	TOTAL OUT	Number on Hand End of Month.	Highest	Lowest
October --	45	4		4	3			1	57	1	21	1	2		1	2		6			34	1,026	1,026	1,003	
November -	39			2			2	6	49	4	27					1					32	1,043	1,044	1,026	
December -	34	1						5	40	1	28	1			2	1		1			33	1,050	1,060	1,041	
January --	36	1						2	42		11			1							13	1,079	1,079	1,047	
February --	57			3		1		1	63		20	1	2				2	2	1		28	1,114	1,114	1,082	
March ----	45	1		3		2		9	58	2	56	1		2		1					62	1,110	1,121	1,100	
April ----	29	1						8	40	1	19	1		2		2					25	1,125	1,127	1,110	
May ----	45	2		1		2		4	54	2	28		1	2		1		1	1		35	1,144	1,151	1,123	
June ----	50							7	57	2	45			1	5						47	1,154	1,162	1,145	
July ----	38							5	47	2	10			2			2				21	1,180	1,180	1,154	
August ---	9			2				6	21	1	40										41	1,181	1,181	1,157	
September -	20					3		1	24	1	16		1	3	3	1					25	1,159	1,163	1,151	
TOTAL --	447	10	0	15	5	13	7	55	552	16	321	5	4	15	11	8	1	11	3	1	396	13,344			
Av. for yr.																									1,106.22

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I want to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Honorable C. H. Jenkins, director of the Department of Public Welfare, for the prompt and efficient service and to the employes of the institution for their loyalty and harmony in conducting prison work. It is absolutely impossible to manage an institution of this kind without the hearty co-operation of every single employe.

ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY

I. M. LISH, *General Superintendent*

NOTE: The Illinois State Reformatory is located at Pontiac in Livingston county. It was created by act of the general assembly in 1867. There are 276 acres of land owned by the state. The population on January 1, 1923 was 1184 inmates and 111 employees.

As directed in your letter of recent date, I have the honor of submitting the annual report of the general superintendent of the Illinois State reformatory for the year ending June 30, 1922.

INMATES

On July 1, 1921, there were 1122 inmates present. During the period covered by this report, 797 were received, 481 were paroled, 64 were on temporary releases, 4 were absent without leave, 5 died, and 87 were released under other classifications, leaving 1278 present June 30, 1922, an increase in population of 156 inmates. Of those received during the year, 42.76 percent were from Cook county.

HEALTH

The general health of the inmates has been good. There were only five deaths during the year, three from tuberculosis, one from cerebral hemorrhage, and one from wood alcohol poisoning. The inmates who died from tuberculosis, were infected with the germs of this disease when they entered the reformatory. The young man who died from wood alcohol poisoning was on parole in the city of Pontiac, and in some manner obtained a quantity of wood alcohol, which he drank with fatal results. He was returned to the reformatory and died in the hospital a day or two later.

PAROLES

I have found that the parole system under which inmates are released from the Reformatory, is very satisfactory. Statistics show that from 80 to 85 percent of these inmates make good. When we consider that only a small percentage of paroled inmates do not take advantage of the opportunity to develop into law abiding citizens, we can come to only one conclusion, and that is that these inmates would not make good under any conditions, no matter how favorable.

DIETARY

Food, and the proper manner of serving it, plays a most important part in the well being of inmates in any institution. While the methods and quantities served may vary in the different institutions, I find that a standard ration of 3200 calories, with the proper amount of protein, well balanced, has proven a success here, and the right method of cooking and serving food has been solved in a most satisfactory manner. All meals are served cafeteria style, assuring each inmate of clean, wholesome meals three times daily, irrespective of climatic conditions. In season, fresh vegetables of all kinds are served,

and the surplus received from our garden is either canned or dehydrated for use during the winter months.

In order to ascertain the physical condition of the inmates, each one is weighed at least once a month. A record card is kept of these weights, and should an inmate show a decided decrease in weight, his case is investigated and his diet changed, if necessary, in order to improve his health. Sometimes I find that the cause of his losing weight is due to the work he is doing, and in such cases, I immediately direct that he be assigned to work of a different nature.

The preparing and serving of all meals at the reformatory is under the direction of a practical dietitian.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Particular attention is given to proper instruction in morality and religion. There are thirty-eight religious denominations represented in our population. Our protestant chaplain is on duty every day, and the catholic chaplain and jewish rabbi call at stated times and hold services for inmates of their respective faiths.

Divine services are held every Sunday morning at 10 A. M. and every inmate is expected to attend.

The Y. M. C. A. meets every Sunday afternoon in the chapel. This is a volunteer service, but approximately 500 of the inmates attend it. Talks by the inmates, and music by the institution orchestra constitute the usual program.

COMMON SCHOOLS

Our school is under the direction of a superintendent, assisted by ten instructors. School is in session six days each week of the year. The courses of study are identical with those taught in the public schools. Inmates who have not completed the course of study prescribed for the sixth grade, attend school one-half day and work in the shops the other half.

DISCIPLINE

I have given close observance to the maintaining of discipline, and the officers of the institution are instructed to inform each new arrival just what is expected of him, as well as his associates. He is shown how, by close observance of the rules, he may reduce the time which has been designated for him to serve, and in addition obtain recreational privileges not allowed inmates who are inclined to disobey our rules. The progressive merit system, which was inaugurated in all the penal institutions of the state in March, 1919 has proven a great benefit in improving the moral of the inmates. I consider this system quite an improvement over the old one, inasmuch as it provides for a great deal of personal work with each inmate. The staff reports, I believe, are of considerable value to the members of the division of pardons and paroles in assisting them to arrive at a better understanding of the merits or demerits of each individual case. I have also found, with very few exceptions, the inmates show a disposition to abide by the rules of the institution.

During the past year new sport equipment has been purchased, and the inmates who are deserving, are permitted at least one-half an hour of recreation daily, during favorable weather conditions.

MANUAL TRAINING

Considerable attention is given to the teaching of the various trades. We have a manual training building in which is installed up-to-date equipment for instruction in the following trades: blacksmithing, steam-fitting, machinists, electrical, tinning and sheet metal work. In addition to this instructions are given in the various shops and buildings in carpentry, moulding, plumbing, printing, painting, fibre furniture weaving, tailoring, shoe-making, barbering, and, of course, when an inmate is assigned to the farm, he receives a thorough training in farming and all its branches.

The manual training building is 50 feet wide and 180 feet long, and is of fireproof construction. In this building the necessary machines and tools have been installed to teach some of the trades mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

LIBRARY AND MAILING DEPARTMENT

The library at the present time consists of approximately 11,515 volumes, embracing various subjects, such as: biography, history, travel, adventure, science, religion, poetry, ethics, fiction, and engineering in all its branches.

There is also a reference section, including the latest encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and books of reference.

The fiction books are selected with great care so as to provide good, clean, moral and inspirational reading for the inmates. Before being put in circulation, the books are read, and anything not up to standard, is immediately discarded.

In the engineering and educational section, the books conform with the work done in various shops. Inmates find them to be of great value in assisting them to become efficient in whatever trade they may be learning.

MILITARY BAND

Our bands are under the supervision of an instructor of several years experience. We have two bands, one for beginners, and one for those who have proven themselves proficient. During the summer months, weekly concerts are given on the lawn in front of the administration building.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS

Each of the three industrial departments of the institution, fibre, print and farm, passed through an unusual year. As a whole they show a profit, in round numbers, of \$5,800. The principal credit for this is due the print shop, the profit of which was above normal, due to the fact that about one-third more work was sent it to do. The farm suffered just as all farms suffered during the year. The fibre department suffered as in no other year of its history, the two main reasons being, first, the tremendous drop in the amount of goods sold, and second, the loss in inventory on account of lower value of materials on hand.

The three departments may be summed up as follows:

Print Shop—Gain-----	\$12,200.00	
Farm —Gain-----	1,000.00	
		13,200.00
Fibre Dept.—Loss-----		7,400.00
Net Gain-----		5,800.00

Having taken the loss, we are now in a position next year to show a good profit in each department, conditioned only on the amount of sales in the fibre department, and print shop.

NEW INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED

The new industry, a shirt factory, will be in operation soon. Practically all the machinery and a considerable quantity of the materials for making shirts have been received. The machinery is now being installed in a large room between the north and south cell houses, which was formerly used for storage purposes. It is my intention to make this a modern, daylight factory. The equipment will consist of 120 power sewing machines, cutting machines, button-hole machines, cutting tables and any other equipment necessary to do first class work. Two hundred inmates will be employed in this factory, and when it is in full operation, we expect to manufacture at least 144 dozen shirts a day. It was necessary to install this factory in order to reduce the number of inmates whose time was not occupied, owing to the fact that we had no work for them to do. In this factory, as in the other industrial departments, an inmate will work an average of six hours daily.

MURDER OF OFFICER JONES

On June 15, 1922, Officer J. S. Jones was murdered by inmate Myron Corbridge. The weapon used was a piece of gas pipe about 3 ft. long. Corbridge was indicted by the Livingston county grand jury for murder in the first degree, convicted, given the death penalty, and hanged in the yard of the county jail in Pontiac on December 15, 1922.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION

With the last budget estimate, I forwarded detailed information regarding the various needs of the reformatory in the way of repairs to present buildings and permanent improvements. I wish at this time to emphasize the necessity of taking favorable action on these propositions, especially my request for a new roof and new locks for the north cell house, new wiring for both cell houses, a new industrial building, a fireproof vault for records, and a new water system complete.

As a request for an appropriation of \$50,000 for a water supply system is a little out of the ordinary, I will give you my reasons for making this request.

The public service company is now charging us 15½¢ for every 1000 gallons of water. This rate is very exorbitant. During the past two years we have paid this company approximately \$25,000 for water service. I propose that a complete water supply system, with a pumping station at the Vermillion river, one mile from the reformatory, be installed.

The amount I request will be sufficient to put in an 8-inch main, with a pumping station at the river, operated by a high powered motor,

a high tension line to pumping station to furnish electricity for this motor, and a complete purifying and filtering plant. I confidently believe that the upkeep of such system will not amount to more than 15 percent of what we are now paying for water service.

CONCLUSION

In closing, I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the many courtesies shown me by His Excellency, Governor Small, yourself, other departmental officials and employees with whom I have had dealings, and by my loyal assistants at the Reformatory.

ILLINOIS STATE FARM

GEORGE A. BROWN, *Superintendent*

I herewith submit a report of the Illinois State farm for the period from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922.

As I stated in a former report, the farm of 1160 acres is adjacent to Kaskaskia river in the bottoms and subject to overflow. In fact, in March and April, 1922, the whole bottom was submerged to a depth from three to ten feet for six weeks, and the farm lost 100 acres of growing wheat. The small levee was entirely ruined and washed away.

The bottom has been surveyed and plans are being made to build an adequate levee to protect the farm crops from being overflowed. This is under the direction of the farm, garden and dairy consultant and will be submitted to the department shortly.

During this period the farm has produced about 5000 bu. corn which has been consumed upon the farm. We have raised enough hay and grain to supply the farm needs; have produced vegetables, meats, eggs, and milk, valued at about \$4,000 which has been consumed by the inmates. Have remitted to state treasurer for miscellaneous items \$3,331.28. This was produced on the farm.

TOTAL PRODUCED ON FARM AND CONSUMED:

Grain -----	\$2,500
Vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, et cetera -----	4,000
Total -----	\$6,500

We have received 124 new inmates during the year. There were 75 paroled during the period, and 20 escaped. The daily average was 54.49.

OFFICERS:

Superintendent -----	1
Guards -----	9
Stenographer -----	1
Matron -----	1
Total -----	12

We now have an excellent system of lighting the grounds and buildings. Light is furnished by the city of Vandalia. The line was built by the farm from the city limits.

The sewerage of the farm is very poor, owing to the institution being located on low lands. As yet we have no water system, but the matter I think will be speedily remedied.

The switch from the railroad to the farm has been completed, with bridges for passage of high waters.

Of course the needs of a farm like this are plentiful, but the management is trying to use as much economy as possible. The outlook for the next year is far more promising, as to grain, hay, and farm products generally.

The stock on the farm is in very good condition with plenty of feed.



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SOME OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

1 New ten room school building completed March, 1922. The seating capacity is 300 students. 2 Gymnasium. 3 Typical class room in new school building. 4 Showing progress of construction on January 22, 1923, on two new cottages for boys. They house 30 boys each. 5 Administration building. 6 New domestic science cottage for girls completed June, 1922. 7 Two new cottages for boys—the progress of construction January 22, 1923. 8 Manual training and arts and crafts building. 9 Progress of new coal storage pits and foundation of new power plant on January 22, 1923.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

C. H. JENKINS

The average person wants to do good to others. Particularly is he kindly disposed toward those who are helpless, those who are defenseless and those in distress. This impulse has been given expression by his representatives in the general assembly through the enactment of laws providing for care and assistance to the motherless and fatherless; to the deaf and the blind; to those physically and mentally defective, and to those bereft of reason. It has been further extended by the general assemblies to those who have been deprived of their liberty by the courts, for anti-social acts, in an effort to rehabilitate them when the time shall have arrived when they may be permitted to again return to society.

The execution of these laws has been placed largely in the hands of the Department of Public Welfare. We have given our best endeavor to comply with their spirit as well as their letter. It is a responsible task. We are not unmindful of this responsibility. We have tried to throw into our efforts in the execution of our tasks the same impulses that prompts the individual in the distribution of his competence in the aid of the unfortunate. We have kept always in mind, within the scope of our tasks, that it is the minimum of custodial or paternal care that should be administered and the maximum of supervisory and preventative measures and aid in rehabilitation that should be exercised.

ILLINOIS LEADS

It is generally conceded, and it is true, that Illinois is leading all of the other states of the Union in the management of its charitable institutions. Giving us the strength, knowledge and foresight, it will continue to lead. Illinois was the first to banish bars, padded cells, chains, jackets and cuffs, and they are banished forever. In its hydrotherapeutic treatment it set the example for other states. Its occupational therapy has opened the eyes of psychiatrists and alienists as to the great benefits as well as its possibilities. Its adoption of the rythm for the teaching of the deaf and of conservation of vision for those nearly blind, marks the latest innovations in advanced application of practical methods by the department. At least three other states have patterned their laws governing welfare work after those of Illinois. Many who are engaged in the work in other states are sent to Illinois institutions that they may take post-graduate courses and avail themselves of our advanced methods. Our school of psychiatric nursing is the only one of its kind in the middle west. It has an average enrollment of over a hundred nurses from municipal, church and other hospitals in this and other states. We are pushing the research work as fast as possible, with our limited facilities, pending the completion of the group hospital now under construction. We have extended our preventative work, by means of traveling clinics, visitation and schools of

instruction into local circles in various parts of the state, and have plans for its further extension as fast as we can equip ourselves.

POLICY OF CO-OPERATION

It is the policy of the Department of Public Welfare to cooperate in every way possible with local welfare organizations, or with civic or social organizations doing local welfare work. The institutions of the department are necessary. They are corrective and curative. They are needed on behalf of society to care for those who cannot care for themselves; to lend scientific aid to those who are physically and mentally sick, where such aid cannot otherwise be supplied; to give training to those who are mentally defective; to secure homes for, and to educate orphaned children, and to help in an educational way the deaf and the blind that they may become self-supporting. They are also necessary to restrain the anti-social members of society who prey upon others; and, while they are under the restraint imposed by the courts, to endeavor to so treat and care for them that they may correct their mental attitude and be prepared to return to society as constructive citizens when they shall have served an adequate time, according to the degree of their moral turpitude, for whatever offense they have committed.

But, the duties of the department do not end there. This is, in fact, not the greater work. The broader field lies within its advisory and supervisory scope. Insanity has its causes. There are underlying evils which are responsible for mental deficiency. Social wrongs and evil environments are known to be among the causes contributing to delinquency and the attending crimes. It is, therefore, a greater duty of the department, representing the people of the state, to make extended research into these causes, and having ascertained them to advise, and to direct, through local community organizations preventive measures.

RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY WORK

To this end the department is now constructing what is known as the "Group Hospital" in the city of Chicago. It is to be used in the promotion of research work. It is to avail itself of all that men of science may have to offer toward the relief of unfortunate sufferers.

Its completion has been delayed a year or more by reason of labor disturbances. These delays have disarranged the plans of the department and has postponed the contemplated program. It has not, however, resulted in their abandonment, but rather has strengthened our determination to carry them into execution. We should be entering upon a well defined and carefully prepared line of research and community extension work, which we now hope to be able to take up not later than the late summer or fall of 1924, at which time we may be able to utilize the new group hospital.

JUVENILE RESEARCH

In the meanwhile, we are not idle in this line of endeavor. The division of juvenile research has been hard at work. It has promoted "better babies' clinics," which has developed into enormous proportions. It has gone into various cities of the state, taking with it the result of studies and conclusions in an educational campaign. It has cooperated with local school authorities in many cities and localities in working out

plans for constructive aid to retarded pupils. It has cooperated with the department of health and with clinics established by local health authorities. It has applied the Simon-Binet tests in orphanages and in our state correctional institutions, and it has furnished psychological tests and psychiatric diagnoses for the aid of the reformatory and prison staffs, and for the division of pardons and paroles. It has maintained a staff of social service workers the members of which have made searching inquiries into individual cases of delinquency. The reports resulting from these inquiries have been placed in the hands of the courts and the constituted authorities having to do with such matters.

STATE ALIENIST

In addition to this the state alienist has been constantly at work in the various state hospitals directing the staffs of these institutions in the application of the most modern methods of handling the insane. The hydrotherapeutic treatments introduced some years ago have been gradually extended with unvarying success. Occupational therapy is being applied to the fullest extent possible to the end that during the past year we were able to discharge as cured, or release under parole as greatly benefited, a total of 3,393 patients—a thing unheard of and unthought of ten years ago.

This work would be greatly benefited and the scope of its usefulness much extended, if industries were introduced in our charitable institutions. Out of the population of our hospitals, literally, thousands could be so trained. They not only would be benefited in their mental health, but would be taught a trade which would enable them to earn a livelihood should the time come when they could be released. The products, sold, would contribute to their support, a portion of which might be turned over to their dependent ones.

With the completion of the group hospital, the research work of the alienist will likewise be greatly facilitated. The scope of possibilities in this direction is indeed wide.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY

The cooperation of the department with local welfare organizations has not been confined to the division of juvenile research and the alienist. The Eye and Ear infirmary continues in its exceptional work. Your attention is directed to the annual report, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

With the completion of the group hospital provision will be made not only to enlarge the scope of the work of the Eye and Ear infirmary, but a portion of the building will be set aside for the care and treatment of crippled children. This work is now being done by the state Department of Public Health through traveling clinics which have proved a wonderful blessing. However, operations must now be performed and the patients cared for where adequate hospital facilities are not available.

ORPHANED CHILDREN

The division of visitation of children has long been engaged in constructive supervisory work through local agencies. Its activities have been extended during the past year. It is now taking an active interest in 104 certified homes and orphanages, besides visiting and

advising in hundreds of individual cases where children have been placed. The splendid results of this work cannot be over estimated. The child is the embryonic citizen. He must be equipped to effectively meet the problems of mature years. Without parents to guide and counsel he enters the struggle greatly handicapped. No institution can supply the individual attention, the loving, tender care and solicitude of the normal father and mother, nor can it substitute the home environment. The helpless little ones should be placed in good homes as soon as possible. Orphanages should be but clearing houses. Part of the work of the division of visitation is to find homes. Its work does not stop with placing the child, but it keeps him under observation during the probationary period before final adoption, in order that it may be satisfied that no mistake has been made.

It is feared that the work of this division may be hampered by the law passed by the fifty-second general assembly prohibiting the sending of others than the children of soldiers' and sailors' to the home at Normal after 1925. The Department of Public Welfare has been using this home as a clearing house for dependent children. They have been placed there pending the securing of proper homes regardless of whether they were orphans of soldiers or sailors. The orphans of veterans of the wars under the law cannot be placed in homes. Under its provisions the division of visitation will have no place therefore in which to put dependent little ones who have suddenly been bereft of parentage and support pending the time when they can be placed in homes. This will be an unfortunate situation which will have to be met when the time arrives.

DEATH OF WARDEN MURPHY

The division of prisons comprising the two penitentiaries and the reformatory has made notable progress.

The death of Warden E. J. Murphy, of the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, was an irreparable loss. He was one of the most widely known administrative prison officials in the United States. Of service as a warden of Illinois penal institutions practically every prison reform that has been made was inaugurated. His place was filled by the appointment of John L. Whitman, former superintendent of prisons, temporarily as acting warden and later as warden. Elmer J. Green has been appointed successor to Mr. Whitman as superintendent of prisons. The organization, therefore, has been kept intact. Mr. Whitman's many years of experience in prison work made apparent his fitness for the wardenship. The firm hand with which he has taken charge of this important penal institution has demonstrated the wisdom of this selection. Something over a year ago the department took up the question of closer cooperation between the division of prisons and the building commission in charge of the construction of the new prison at Stateville. Mr. Whitman, then superintendent of prisons, took personal charge on behalf of the department. Since his appointment as warden he has continued in that capacity with the result that during the past year the work on the new prison has advanced more rapidly than at any other time during the entire period of construction. It is the expectation that by the fall of 1923 the entire population of the Joliet prison may be transferred to the new prison.

DEATH OF COLONEL ADAMS

Another irreparable loss was sustained by the department during the year in the death of Colonel C. B. Adams, managing officer of the St. Charles School for Boys. Colonel Adams was an outstanding figure in correctional work. His successful management of delinquent boys caused him to be known throughout the United States and abroad. At one time during his career he was taken away from Illinois by the state of Massachusetts. From institutional management in that state he became the state superintendent of prisons. His work there was marked with great success. It was with protests and with reluctance that he was surrendered by the Massachusetts authorities that he might return to Illinois. He died in the harness. He was surrounded by the boys to whom he was giving the best that was in him. By their own hands they erected a lasting memorial in the nature of a stone fence and ornamental entrance gate to the St. Charles institution in loving testimony of their affectionate regard for him. His death occurred May 12, 1922. On May 20, 1922, Colonel Frank D. Whipp¹, fiscal supervisor, was made acting managing officer in his stead.

The progressive merit system of which Mr. Whitman is the author has proven a great aid in prison management. It not only is effective in the maintenance of prison discipline, practically eliminating the use of special cells, but it is a material factor in the preparation of inmates for their release upon parole.

PRISON FARMS AND FLOODS

The penal farm operated in connection with the Joliet prison has been greatly improved. The products of the farm and gardens have been materially increased. The escapes from the farm are greatly reduced.

The high water in the Mississippi river during the spring of 1922 did inestimable damage to the crops on the prison farm at the Southern Illinois penitentiary. In spite of this handicap, however, as soon as the waters receded late crops were planted so that the year's harvest was not an entire failure. The Kaskaskia river twice overflowed its banks during the spring and early summer of 1922 completely destroying the corn crop on the Vandalia state farm. However, a June re-planting resulted in a remarkable crop of corn, considering the great handicap.

INCREASED PRISON POPULATION

The division of pardons and paroles has continued its excellent work during the past year. The number of paroles granted has fallen considerably below the number of court commitments to each of the institutions. The result is an increasing population. The peak has been reached at the Joliet prison with 2079 inmates. At the state reformatory at Pontiac the population is also in excess of former records, while at the Southern Illinois penitentiary the increase has not been so marked. Nevertheless, the population is in excess of what it should be, taking into consideration the proper care and segregation of the inmates. One of the reasons for the excess in commitments over paroles granted is the increase in minimum punishment in cases of robbery while

¹Colonel Frank D. Whipp has since been made managing officer, effective March 1, 1923.

armed with a dangerous weapon and plain robbery. The former was increased to a ten year minimum by the fifty-first general assembly, while the latter was increased to a three year minimum. It is not my purpose to criticise the general assembly for the enactment of legislation increasing minimum sentences, although it has the additional effect of restricting the parole board in the exercise of its judgment without corresponding benefits as a deterrent to others and a consequent decrease in recidivism.

AFTERCARE OF SCHOOL PAROLEES

The work of aftercare on the part of the division of pardons and paroles has been materially increased by turning over to this division the supervision of the girls paroled from the State Training School for Girls at Geneva and St. Charles School for boys. The wisdom of this move has been amply demonstrated by the results obtained. The reports from both institutions published elsewhere reveal this fact. However, the additional work placed upon the division requires additional parole agents. Should the general assembly see its way clear to approve the budget providing for additional agents, it is the purpose of the department to appoint sufficient women to supervise the care of the girls released from Geneva and the women from the Woman's prison at Joliet.

MORE GARDEN PRODUCTS

During the past year in spite of prevailing high prices for food stuffs, groceries and fuel economies have been introduced which have materially reduced the cost of operation. These economies have not, however, reduced the efficiency of the scientific work that is being done. They are the result of the elimination of waste and of the increased production of the farm lands of the state connected and adjacent to the various institutions. The farm, garden and dairy consultant, and the dietitian have contributed their expert advice in giving supervisory direction which has materially aided in this work. Through the cooperation of our managing officers with Mr. McKinstry, we were blessed with an abundant harvest. The wards of the state were not only furnished with fresh vegetables and garden products, but large quantities were preserved for out of season use. Kitchens in many of the institutions have been improved. Storerooms have been enlarged, dining rooms have been made more commodious and cheerful. The capacity of cold storage rooms has been increased and root cellars built. Dairy herds are being greatly increased and whole milk is being served wherever possible, particularly in institutions designed for the care of children and young people.

The public is generally familiar with the work the department has done for the care of world war veterans. Two units were constructed in record-breaking time, one at Elgin and the other at Jacksonville. They are models of their kind. They are provided with all the modern conveniences contributing to the comfort and the proper care of the ex-soldier, who through his service to his country, or for other causes has been bereft of physical and mental health.

NEED MORE ROOM

I wish to call attention to the fact that in spite of the efforts that have been made to increase the capacity of the institutions we have been

able to afford only temporary relief. The commitments to the hospitals during the past two years have been of an average of ninety a month. When the buildings now in course of construction will have been completed, should the rate of commitments maintain the past average, practically every bed will be occupied as soon as they are made available. Unless the present general assembly makes provision for additions to our hospitals we may expect an overcrowded condition long before the next general assembly meets. Your attention is called to the report of the superintendent of charities for a fuller discussion of this matter.

There has been much closer cooperation between this department and the other departments of state government. There also has been a better understanding between the managing officers of the different institutions and heads of divisions of the department. This has been brought about largely by the tact and good judgment of the superintendent of charities and of the farm, garden and dairy consultant, both of whom have labored incessantly in the interests of economical efficiency.

The work that has been accomplished by the Department of Public Welfare during the past two years could not have been done had it not been for the loyal cooperation of the faithful men and women of this department who are devoting the best that is in them to the carrying out of its policies. But for them we would not be able to report the splendid progress we have made during the past year. We want to extend our thanks to them and to let them know that their efforts have not escaped our observation.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CHARITIES

LAWRENCE H. BECHERER, *Superintendent*

The division of charities of the Department of Public Welfare includes nine large hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane; one institution for the feeble-minded; one institution especially equipped to care for feeble-minded and epileptics; one school for the deaf; one school for the blind; two training schools—one for boys and one for girls; a large home for veterans and their wives; a home for soldiers' widows; a boarding school for soldiers' children and dependent orphans; an industrial school and home for adult blind, and an eye and ear infirmary. There is also a research and educational hospital now under construction.

Aside from the institutions, the division includes the bureau for the visitation of children in foster homes. This bureau is charged with visiting, inspecting and licensing the certified or private orphanages of the state. It also visits and supervises thousands of children placed in family homes by the state juvenile courts and private home-finding societies. It assists and supervises the adoption of children by legal proceedings, inspects and licenses all maternity hospitals or maternity wards in general hospitals.

The division also includes a department for the visitation and instruction of adult blind.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

During the year as in the prior six months, our most difficult problem has been the unprecedented increase in commitments to the institutions for the insane and the feeble-minded. On January 1, 1921, our census indicated 19,512 patients present in the nine state hospitals and two feeble-minded institutions. June 30, 1921, or six months later, found a total of 20,279. By June 30, 1922, the ranks had increased to 21,233, an increase of 1721 or 9 percent for the 18 months.

At the time this report is being prepared February 1, 1923, the population of these institutions has increased to 21,723. This is a net increase of 2,211 during the period of twenty-five months under consideration. This approximates a net increase of 90 each month. Should the present ratio continue, and every indication points in that direction, Illinois will have to provide housing facilities for 24,333 patients at the end of the biennium July 1, 1925.

TEMPORARY RELIEF

We have finished buildings at Dixon which have given us 700 additional beds. By transferring feeble-minded patients who were temporarily housed in insane hospitals to the Dixon State colony, we have somewhat relieved the situation in these hospitals. The completion of the present building program at Dixon will provide 550 beds. The completion of the war veterans unit at Jacksonville will add 250 more. We have been assured that these buildings will be finished on or



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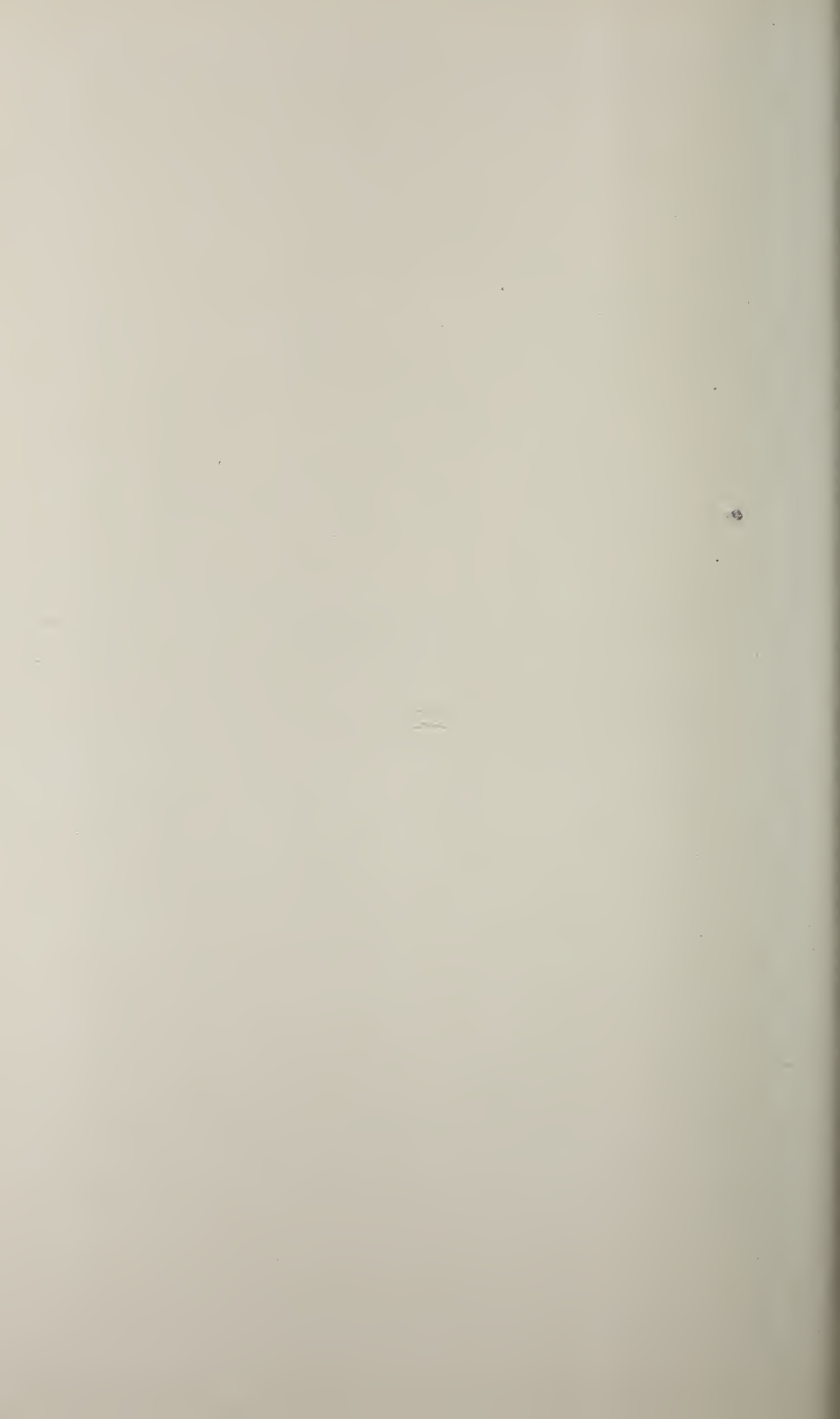
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A PAGE FROM THE LIFE OF THE CHILDREN AT THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

1 Dr. Henry McCormick takes good care of the children's teeth. 2 All visit the hospital dispensary daily. 3 A daily "mid-afternoon lunch" of graham crackers and milk is served. 4 Then every month all are weighed to make sure they're "keeping fit".



before July 1, 1923. It will be seen from these facts that while there is temporary relief in sight, based on present ratio of increase we will have no surplus room on the latter date excepting what may be provided by the present general assembly.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE

On January 1, 1921, our records indicated 8,702 patients present in the institutions at Chicago, Kankakee and Elgin. On June 30, 1922, these three northern institutions had increased their population by the addition of 1,050 patients, with no increase in housing facilities excepting at Elgin where the new world war veterans unit was added. The admissions to all our hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1922, total 6,248. Of this number 4,792 were first admissions and 1,456 were readmissions. About two thirds of these commitments were received from Chicago, the Chicago State hospital receiving 1,782, Kankakee 1,265 and Elgin 1,071. During the same period 3,393 patients were discharged as cured or improved and 1,900 died.

The mortuary statistics of the various institutions show a decided decrease in the number of deaths. This is particularly marked in the case of violent deaths by accident or unforeseen and untoward causes, which dropped from well above the average 100 mark for the two prior years to 70 for the year embodied in this report.

EMERGENCY MEASURES

In order to properly care for our tremendous increase in population it was found necessary to use army cots. Some relief was effected by transfers to Peoria and Watertown. As this report is written, labor troubles which have tied up the building program at Alton for six months have been finally adjusted and four large ward buildings are being hurried to completion. The condition at Lincoln State School and Colony where there has been a long waiting list has also been relieved.

For the first time in many years, those committed to that institution are being promptly received. This has been brought about by the construction of cottages and other necessary buildings at the Dixon State hospital, to which a large number of wards have been transferred.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Despite the overcrowding the general health of the patients and that of the employes has been very good excepting two incipient outbreaks of smallpox, one at Chicago and the other at Peoria, which were promptly stamped out by the institution authorities. We have had no alarming epidemics.

The institutions have been practically free from diphtheria. The Schick tests have been used. By the use of these tests we have been able to single out those who are immune. If after the application of three tests the patient does not show susceptibility to the disease nothing further is done. All other patients are given anti-toxin. The patient may be immune and yet be a carrier of the diphtheria bacilli. Thirty of such carriers were found among the pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal. Two cases of diphtheria developed; one was that of an attendant and the other was a new pupil who had just been received. Neither the attendant nor the pupil had been treated

with anti-toxin. The pupil evidently was infected before being received at the home.

MINOR INJURIES

It is encouraging to note a marked decrease in the number of minor injuries during the year. This has been brought about by the vigorous campaign which we have instituted against carelessness on the part of employes and by properly covering many exposed radiators and steam pipes which have heretofore been the cause of hundreds of injuries during the winter months.

FOOD

It gives me pleasure to report that decided improvements have been made in the quality, quantity and methods of serving food. The reports clearly indicate a marked increase in the average weight of all the wards of the state. This can be largely attributed to the splendid efforts and close working cooperation between the managing officers, the state dietitian and the farm, garden and dairy consultant who determine the amount, variety and quality of food to be purchased or raised on the farms. Pure, whole milk has been one of the principal dietetic advantages given, particularly in the homes and schools which house the younger population.

CLOTHING

Proper attention has been given to the improvement of the clothing furnished by the state. In this we are indebted to the officers of the division of purchases and supplies who have been most helpful in choosing and purchasing the diversified range of yard goods patterns, thereby allowing a variety of colors and patterns to select from. A few of our institutions now have sufficient clothing to allow for a Sunday or extra suit. Especial efforts have been made at the Soldiers' Orphans' home to break away from the old hickory shirt tradition. These future American citizens now have clothing which for variety and quality will measure up with the average outside public school standard.

AMUSEMENTS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

Motion picture entertainments continue to be the most popular form of amusement for the state wards. Dancing, vaudeville, musicale, gymnastics, fairs, baseball games and extensive holiday programs have been strongly encouraged by the department in order to brighten and cheer the many long days the patients have to spend upon the wards that are now their homes. In the schools and institutions caring for children particular attention has been directed to athletics, outdoor sports and Boy Scout work. In the latter movement our schools have been the recipients of many awards, one in open competition with troupes in various counties.

EDUCATION

At the School for the Deaf at Jacksonville many progressive changes have been made effecting a complete reorganization of the school proper as well as changes in the physical equipment of the institution. An innovation of the past year lies in the establishment of teaching through the use of rhythmical exercises. This is known as rhythm speech, the speaking habit receiving strong stimulus through

this process of training. Military training was encouraged during the year and has proven to be a valued asset for both the school and the individual boy.

The completion of the modern ten room school at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is a great satisfaction. The effect of the congenial, pleasant environment is reflected in the faces of all the children who enter school as kindergarten tots and graduate with an eighth grade certificate. The school work here is under the direction of the State Normal university which supply nine experienced teachers and about twenty-five student teachers. Ten students are attending the Illinois State Normal University high school.

At the School for the Blind at Jacksonville special classes have been organized for the conservation of vision. These class rooms are properly lighted for semi-blind children. They are equipped with adjustable seats and desks, with text books printed in a large clear type. All the work in these classes is under the direction of a teacher especially qualified to teach children who have only partial sight.

Perhaps the most unique method of carrying on the educational work of children has been introduced at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago. Heretofore we have been attending to their physical conditions and their education was at a standstill while receiving medical treatment. Thanks to the cooperation of the Chicago board of education, a splendid class room has been equipped in charge of a specially selected teacher and the house patients are now receiving the same schooling as their more fortunate schoolmates in the public schools. The attendance average is around twenty-five pupils, with perhaps the largest number of daily or weekly changes of any school room in America owing to the fact that the children are discharged as soon as their physical condition permit.

HYDROTHERAPY

Hydrotherapy continues to demonstrate its value in the treatment of certain types of mental patients but we have been greatly handicapped by the lack of safe mixing valves necessary in the use of continuous tubs. As a result of serious accidents in prior years, continuous flowing baths had to be abandoned in a number of our hospitals and the long bath in still water resorted to. After several years of close observation of the Raiche-Caron temperature controlled system, the department finally authorized the installation of two five-tub units at the Kankakee State hospital. These units have now been in continuous operation for a number of months with highly satisfactory results. As new appropriations become available it is hoped that we may be able to equip and safeguard our other hospitals now operated without this mechanical precaution.

NEW BUILDINGS

Illinois added another glowing page in its history by constructing the first specially designed building for the care and treatment of mentally disabled ex-service men at the Elgin State hospital. Breaking the ground in June 1921, immediately after the passing of the act authorizing construction of special buildings for ex-service men, a record in

construction of building of this size was established making possible the formal dedication on May 28, 1922, completely furnished and occupied.

The largest building program of the year was at Dixon. Ten new buildings have been completed and two wings have been placed on the old administration building, and the building converted into quarters for officers and employes. The institution now has a population of 800 with a total capacity of 1100 when the new buildings are occupied.

Extensive improvements have also been made at the Alton State hospital, including a large hospital building, one infirmary, two dining halls and four large cottage type ward buildings. Labor difficulties covering a period of six months prevented their being completed and occupied during 1922. This work provides additional ward space for about 500 patients and additional dining capacity for 900.

At the Soldiers' Orphans' home at Normal we have completed and occupied a modern school and an additional cottage for girls. Work on the new \$100,000 power plant and two cottages for boys is now under way.

The construction work on the group hospital at Chicago has progressed very slowly. Labor disturbances in that city have kept the building practically at a standstill during the past year. The sum of \$900,000 was appropriated by the fifty-second general assembly and made available July 1, 1921. A strike followed and practically no progress was made until the early part of 1922. Another strike followed in the summer of 1922, which again held up the operations. Construction work is now in progress. Weather permitting and without further labor disturbances, we have been informed that the work will progress rapidly between this time and July 1, 1923, when whatever monies that may be appropriated by the present general assembly will become available. It is hoped that we may take actual occupation of the hospital in the fall of 1924.

EXHIBITS AT FAIRS

During the year 1921 the department exhibited institution products at the Pageant of Progress in Chicago and at the Illinois state fair in Springfield. All of the exhibits were well received and have proven their worth as a medium of making known to the people the breadth of the institutional work and the new methods for the care, education and treatment of the state's wards.

PROBLEM TO BE MET

The fifty-second general assembly amended the laws regulating the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home located at Normal. The decrease in soldiers' and sailors' orphans at this home caused the law to be changed some years ago permitting the entrance there of dependent children. Under the amendment adopted in 1921 these dependent little ones will be excluded from the home in 1925. This change in the law presents a problem which may seriously affect the care of dependent children and their placement.

At the present time the roster of pupils in the home includes eight orphans of Civil war veterans; seventy-five of Spanish war vet-

erans; two of regular soldiers of the United States army; twenty of world war veterans and three hundred and twelve dependent children. It will be seen that the soldiers' orphans number but 105. These cannot be placed in private homes. They remain constantly in the home from the time they were entered until they reach the age of 18 years. On the other hand, the dependent little children remain in the home for a comparatively short time. When they are first received they are quarantined for a period sufficient to permit the development of any infectious or contagious disease. They are then placed under observation and for the purpose of classification. This is done in order that the proper home environment may be selected for each individual child. The turnover of the dependent children is very great. Some of them remain in the home but a few weeks.

The department has been using this home as a clearing house for dependent children. The sudden death of parents, leaving no means of support for their little ones, makes emergency demands upon the state. After 1925 Illinois will have no place in which to house these unfortunate little folks. The division of visitation of children will have no place that can be used to keep the homeless ones pending the time when they may secure for them proper homes. Some action should be taken to relieve this situation.

PRESERVING FAMILY TIES

The Division of Visitation of Children has accomplished good results during the past year. One feature of the work to which attention is especially directed is the effort that is being made to place brothers and sisters of the same family in the same home. This has been accomplished in a number of cases. The preservation of family ties exercises a wholesome influence. The little ones are made to feel that they are not so hopelessly alone and the original home environment is to some extent preserved. In after years the battles of life will not seem so difficult.

IN CONCLUSION

It will be seen that one of the great problems is to furnish housing for the steadily increasing number of patients and pupils. The future prospects portend even graver possibilities. The increase in population of the charitable group of the Department of Public Welfare bears a more or less fixed ratio to the increased population of the state. The physical value of the institutions of this division will approximate fifteen millions of dollars. The increase of commitments average about ninety a month, or about 1100 a year. The cost of furnishing housing for inmates is estimated at \$600 a bed.

Prevention is the logical answer to these problems. At the same time it is the most difficult of accomplishment. The Department of Public Welfare through its charitable division can act only in an advisory and in a supervisory capacity. The actual work must be done by local organizations in each community. While practically every community has its local organizations, either church, fraternal or civic, these separate organizations cover only the immediate circles of their activities. This leaves large portions of the population untouched.

The necessity for community-wide centralization of these ac-

tivities must be brought home to the local communities. The way to effect an economic and efficient cooperation in this local work must be pointed out.

The Department of Public Welfare has long sensed the situation. It has laid its plans and in a number of directions. These plans are beginning to function with marked success. Still, however, there is much to do. The whole program of preventive work cannot be put into effect without the fullest equipment for research. This feature has been delayed through no fault of the division of charities. The group hospital is the vital part. When this is completed the department will be in position to push forward the greater work. It will be the aim and endeavor of this division to have the forces completely organized and ready to function the moment possession is given by the builders.

Our accomplishments have been great. No state in the Union is doing the broad constructive and far-reaching charitable work that is being done by the state of Illinois. The problems for the future are greater.

We are facing them with fortitude and a determination to surmount each difficulty as it arises, to the end that the people of the state may continue to have faith and to place their trust in those who are directing and carrying on this gigantic undertaking.

DIVISION OF PRISONS.

*JOHN L. WHITMAN, *Superintendent.*

*NOTE: Mr. Whitman was Superintendent of Prisons from July 1, 1917, until December 12, 1922, when he was made warden of the Illinois State penitentiary, at Joliet. He had served as acting warden from April 10, to December 12, 1922. While acting warden he continued to perform the duties of Superintendent of Prisons. Elmer Green was appointed his successor December 12, 1922.

The penal institutions, including the reformatory, have made steady progress during the year, July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922. The management of these institutions has been progressive and much constructive work has been accomplished. It has been the aim of the Division of Prisons to begin work on each inmate as soon as he is received, first by observing his characteristics and tendencies, then by making a proper assignment and by using care in individual treatment to prepare him for the time when he shall have been released upon parole. In each of the three institutions, the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet, the Southern Illinois penitentiary, at Menard, and the Illinois State reformatory, at Pontiac, this plan has been followed, as closely as the prevailing conditions warranted, under the Progressive Merit system.

The Progressive Merit system in its operation, as directed by the officials of the several institutions, appeals to the inmates in such a way as to cause them to exercise their best efforts, not only in obeying the rules of the institution, but in placing themselves upon the side of law and order, thus changing their mental attitude toward society and the obligations of citizenship. Further reference will be made to the Progressive Merit System.

CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT

In the latter part of July, 1921, a change was made in the management of the Vandalia state farm by the resignation of Charles T. Hoblit, superintendent. Upon the receipt of his resignation, I took charge of the farm, pending the appointment and installation of George A. Brown, his successor. I was in personal charge of the farm and its operations for ten days. On August 23, 1921, I took personal charge of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, at Menard in anticipation of the resignation of Warden James A. White, which was to become effective September 1, 1921. I remained in charge of the Southern Illinois penitentiary as acting warden for about thirty days and remained a week longer, following the arrival of Warden Edw. P. Petri, for the purpose of giving him such assistance as he might need in assuming the duties of his office.

On December 1, 1921, acting under the instruction of Judge C. H. Jenkins, director of the department, I transferred my headquarters to the new prison at Joliet for the purpose of correlating the efforts of the penitentiary building commission with the warden, with the idea in mind of insuring more rapid progress with the construction work. I continued with my headquarters at the new prison until the death of Warden E. J. Murphy, April 10, 1922, when under instructions from

the director, I assumed the management of the Illinois State penitentiary, as acting warden. I continued, however, the work assigned to me as superintendent of prisons.

THE VANDALIA FARM

The greatest single improvement made at the Vandalia state farm during the year has been the construction of adequate side tracks giving the farm railway connection. This will enable the state to make available for commercial purposes the rich deposit of moulding sand found upon the farm. There is an extensive demand for this sand, particularly in the manufacturing sections of the central and southern part of Illinois. Because of a lack of deposits, manufacturing concerns are compelled to pay high freight rates from distant points. It is the belief that the sale of this sand will result in considerable profit.

The construction of the side tracks will also make available for for road purposes the gravel bank located upon the farm, and for the delivery of material for permanent improvements and for the delivery of supplies. Heretofore it was necessary to truck all materials from Vandalia, a distance of about four miles. The gravel banks will immediately become available for repair road work and as soon as hard road construction is commenced will be of great advantage to the state, owing to the fact that there are few gravel deposits in that section of the state available for concrete work.

This side track consists of a main spur about a half-mile long, extending to the building site and a second spur connecting with the main spur about a quarter of a mile long leading to the moulding sand bank. It connects with the Illinois Central system about 2½ miles north of the city of Vandalia.

PROTECTION AGAINST OVERFLOW

The Kaskaskia river flows through the Vandalia farm. There is also a creek flowing through a portion of the farm and into the Kaskaskia river making the conjunction upon the farm. Both the river and this creek are subject to overflow. A system of dikes has been planned to protect the bottom lands from flood waters. The dikes along the creek have been completed and during the floods of the late spring of 1922 withstood the water at its flood stage. The dikes along the Kaskaskia have not been completed. Work is progressing. When completed they will be of sufficient strength to restrain the flood waters of the river. Until this work is completed croppage on the lowland will be more or less problematical.

Last season the water overflowed from the Kaskaskia, necessitating replanting. In spite of the lateness of the re-plant, however the crops were above the average. Attention is here directed to the report of Superintendent Brown found elsewhere in this issue.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY

A large portion of the farm land connected with the Southern Illinois penitentiary, at Menard, is likewise subject to overflow from the Mississippi river. This land is very fertile. It has yielded splendid crops when the seasons have been favorable. Until proper dikes have been built, however, successful crops from year to year will be uncertain.

The greatest activity at the Southern Illinois penitentiary is the



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS AT WORK AND PLAY—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

1 One of the arts and crafts classes. 2 1922 baseball nine. 3 Wrestling bout in gymnasium by members of the scout troupes. 4 Hard at work in the kindergarten.

crushing of limestone for commercial purposes. There are two crushers and dust mills, one inside the prison enclosure and the other on the outside. During the past year the outside crusher has been rebuilt with concrete construction, and with new machinery installed throughout. The capacity has, by this improvement, been greatly increased. Large quantities of limestone dust are being sold to the farmers of the southern part of the state for the purpose of fertilizing their lands. The institution, in spite of the increased capacity, is still behind in filling the orders for this dust.

The principal industries at this institution, aside from the operation of the quarries and crushers, are the manufacture of building brick, socks and stockings for the open market, and clothing for other institutions of the state. The Department of Public Welfare is now considering plans for a revision of the industries of this institution, and additions thereto, for the purpose of giving more employment to the inmates.

PONTIAC REFORMATORY

The Illinois State reformatory at Pontiac has been making steady progress during the year. There has been a marked improvement in the mental attitude of the inmates when they are presented to the division of pardons and paroles for their hearings.

I desire to lay particular stress upon the educational features of this institution. The school work has progressed satisfactorily.

The industries in this institution are properly an important part of its educational work. Especial effort is now being directed toward the development of the printing industry. The institution is provided with a well equipped plant. It has not been used to its full capacity. By reason of this sufficient of the inmates have not been given the opportunity to learn this essential and profitable trade. Efforts are being made to develop the plant to its full capacity by a closer cooperation with the division of printing. Other industries such as the carpenter shop, the machine shop, foundry and the farm are being utilized for the training and education of the inmates in useful avocation against the time when they shall be released under parole.

The acquisition of additional farm lands by the state, in connection with the institution, would be of great benefit to the inmates and would result in profits to the state. Owing to the high price of farm land in the vicinity of the institution, the state has hesitated to purchase additional lands. The lands owned by the state and held by it under lease are yielding splendid returns, not only in their cereal products, but from the dairy herds, hogs and poultry.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY

The population of the Illinois State penitentiary is now divided between the old prison, new prison, and the farm, the latter comprising 2,200 acres. The activities in the old prison are progressing along about the same lines as heretofore. The total population is greater than was ever known in the history of the institution. Were it not for the distribution of this population at the new prison and upon the farm, the accommodations would be wholly inadequate. The population July 1, 1922, was a little over 2,000 and steadily increasing. This increase in population is in a large measure due to the recent legislative enact-

ment increasing the minimum punishment for robbery while armed with a dangerous weapon to ten years and of plain robbery to three years.

Previously it has been the practice to convey a large portion of the inmates employed upon the farm from the old prison to the farm each day under guard. This practice has been discontinued. All men who are assigned to farm work now live in cottages upon the farm without guard. This arrangement is proving very satisfactory, in that it has relieved the institution of furnishing guards and transportation from the old prison, a distance of about five miles. The amount of work accomplished by the men under this new arrangement has been greatly increased.

MARKED INCREASE FARM PRODUCTS

A greater showing has been made in the increase in farm products during the past year than during any previous year since this land was acquired by the state. The farm, garden and dairy consultant, D. S. McKinstry, has manifested a deep interest in the farm activities in connection with the prison. The prison authorities are now endeavoring in every way to cooperate with him. The result of this cooperation has been a greatly increased acreage devoted to truck farming. The farm and garden activities are now being placed upon a better plane. With the completion of the cold storage plant in the new prison, we will be enabled in the future to produce and conserve, not only sufficient garden products for the prison consumption the year round, but will be able to furnish these supplies to other state institutions.

Under the farm, garden and dairy consultant, the rotation of crops will be placed upon a systematic basis. Additional farm buildings will be constructed. Better arrangements are being planned for an increase in the raising of hogs and in the development of the dairy herds. It is hoped that another year will show even greater advancement than has been accomplished in the past year.

THE NEW PRISON

The construction work on the new prison near Lockport has made greater progress during the past two years than since the creation of the commission in the year 1908. About 700 prisoner laborers have been transferred and are now being housed and maintained at the new prison, and are engaged on the construction work.

Since July, 1, 1921, when the appropriation made by the fifty-second general assembly became available, the re-inforced concrete enclosing wall $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, 33 feet in height, with foundations extending from 10 to 30 feet below grade, have been completed. It encloses 64 acres, said to be the largest prison yard in the United States. The wagon lot and railroad gate, yard towers, permanent railroad track leading to the prison and connected with the temporary construction track have been finished and are in operation.

The cold storage and supply warehouse building with refrigerating equipment installed; the permanent power house building, including the basement of 1860 linear feet of connecting corridors, in which are being placed steam pipes and electric wire cables, have been built, while 360 feet of additional corridors will be finished by March 1, 1923. The roof is being placed on the third cell house, which is nearing completion. A portion of the administration building, the psychiatric and classifi-

cation building, the kitchen, the large dining room, the laundry and the bakery, will all be under roof in a short time. Work has started on a warehouse or factory building with ground dimensions of 125 feet by 250 feet.

The entire system of trunk line sewers, both storm and sanitary, with sewage purification plant and filter beds connected with each building, has been installed and is in operation. Water mains, connecting with a 100,000 gallon tower tank, have been extended to the buildings erected. Steam mains and return pipes are being installed. I mention these matters in detail so a better conception of the work that has been done may be had.

The penitentiary commission and the Department of Public Welfare have agreed upon a program of construction for the next biennium, which, it is expected will make possible the transfer of the entire men's prison to the new institution.

PROGRESSIVE MERIT SYSTEM

The adoption of the Progressive Merit system and its application to the inmates of the institutions belonging to the penal group has marked a new era in prison management. It is meeting every expectation. It has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of reports of infractions of the rules. It has resulted in obviating to a great degree the necessity for the imposition of punishments in order to maintain discipline.

The Progressive Merit system provides for a prison staff. All promotions, demotions, and retardations are administered under the orders of this staff. Previously this duty rested upon the warden alone with no other idea than administering punishment for infractions of the rules. The old order of things resulted in autocratic power vested in the warden. Under the merit system, promotions, demotions and retardations are the result of the best judgment of not less than five men, including the warden, who constitute this staff. Autocracy is resented no less by men under incarceration than by men on the outside. Placing this power in the staff not only exercises a good psychological effect, but it results in a vast reduction of the possibilities of an injustice being done.

The results of the application of the merit system are manifested when the inmates appear before the division of pardons and paroles. They are in better mental attitude. They consider their confinement from a more philosophical viewpoint. When the time comes that they may be released, they are better prepared to take up the duties of citizenship.

In surrendering the duties of Superintendent of Prisons, I wish to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the director of the Department of Public Welfare, the wardens, superintendents and other officials of the penal group for their kind cooperation during the years that I have been an incumbent of this office.

The director of the Department of Public Welfare has extended to me not only every courtesy and encouragement in the performance of these duties, but he has shown a comprehensive knowledge of criminology and penology that has been of great help which I thoroughly appreciate.

DIVISION OF PARDONS AND PAROLES.

WILL COLVIN, *Superintendent*

The penal population in penitentiaries and the reformatory is the largest in the history of the state. In 1918 the penal population began to increase. At the close of the year the increased population approximately was 25 percent above normal.

At the end of the biennium, September 3, 1922, the wards of the state in the penitentiaries and reformatory totaled 3,417 inmates, distributed as follows:

Joliet, 1,980; Chester, 1,159; Pontiac, 1,248; Vandalia State Farm, 50.

Comparison of the incoming and outgoing penal population during the biennium shows the following:

	Received	Paroled
Joliet -----	1,292	851
Chester -----	953	605
Pontiac -----	1,333	926
Total -----	3,578	2,382

General tightening of paroles granted by the division of pardons and paroles and increased commitments from the various counties account for the increased penal population. Increased commitments from the northern portions of the state to Joliet and Pontiac far exceed those from the counties in the southern portion of the state to Chester.

The Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet and the reformatory at Pontiac are filled to overflowing. Of the Joliet population about 700 are cared for at the new prison where they are employed upon construction. If the total population at Joliet had to be cared for in the old prison it would be necessary, at this time, to close it to incoming inmates. The situation is almost the same at the Pontiac reformatory. The capacity of the reformatory is taxed to its utmost, necessitating doubling up inmates in one cell. Persons trained in handling these problems agree that two boys should not occupy a cell together.

CO-OPERATION WITH COMMITTING AUTHORITIES

In its work the division of pardons and paroles of The Department of Public Welfare is in close cooperation with the various state's attorneys and committing authorities throughout the state, including police departments in the larger cities. Exceptionally satisfactory results and betterments are being obtained through newly originated plans for close cooperation between the committing and paroling authorities.

Results attained in Illinois have attracted favorable attention in many other states, several of which now are inaugurating similar plans for handling penal problems and paroles.

In Illinois no person goes upon parole from either penitentiary or reformatory until a job has been secured for the parolee and the sponsor has been investigated. Every parolee is required to go to work the day

after leaving the institution, with no period of loafing in between. The state has been divided into parole districts, with headquarters in each, and a parole agent in charge who exercises aftercare over each individual upon parole in that district from the various institutions.

During the past year the division of pardons and paroles has taken over the aftercare and supervision of the boys and girls, numbering approximately 1,000 persons, paroled from the industrial schools at St. Charles and Geneva. For many years little aftercare or supervision was exercised over those paroled from the industrial schools.

INTEREST LOCAL SOCIAL WORKERS

In assuming this task the parole agents have availed themselves of the aid of all local agencies such as social service and welfare workers of churches and civic organizations and the various probation officers in the different counties. The same watchful care is being exercised in this new endeavor that has marked the aftercare work of the division in the past. The reports from the managing officers at the two schools are of the most flattering character and clearly establish the wisdom of this new undertaking.

At the annual meeting of the Illinois State's Attorneys' association in Peoria, the work of the division of pardons and paroles was highly commended. In previous years the State's Attorneys' association

Accomplishments by the division of pardons and paroles during the biennium ending September 30, 1922, are set out in the following table, which shows the number upon parole from each institution, the number who completed their paroles and were discharged, the number reporting and in good standing at the end of the biennium, the number who failed, and the number who died; and gives the percentage in each classification for the entire state:

	On Parole during bienni- um	Dis- charg- ed	Report- ing end bienni- um	Viola- ted and return- ed	Sent to other institu- tions	De- fault- ers at large	Default- ers held for trial	Died	Total
Joliet....	1083	538	347	86		81	20	11	1083
Chester..	838	403	251	98	6	77		3	838
Pontiac..	1210	700	329	102	13	48	8	10	1210
Total....	3131	1641	927	286	19	206	28	24	3131
Percent- age.....		52.41	29.61	9.13	.61	6.58	.89	.77	100%

REPORT OF FISCAL SUPERVISOR

FRANK D. WHIPP, *Fiscal Supervisor*

During the last biennium, the people of Illinois have been overburdened by the payment of taxes and other expenditures, and the financial condition of our state charitable and penal institutions has been of vital interest because the economical administration of these institutions is a factor in the fixing of the tax rate for each year.

During the biennium, notwithstanding the fact that the population of these institutions has greatly increased, the administration has been able to live within the appropriations made by the general assembly and has a handsome surplus left after paying all indebtedness.

The expenditures of all divisions and institutions in the state Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, amounted to \$9,781,247 and a statement is appended showing the expenditures classified.

A statement will be found in the report of the finance department showing the condition of the various funds as of June 30, 1922. This statement will show the annual apportionment of appropriations made, bills passed to date, cash balance, bills unpaid holding, unexpended balance, contracts and orders outstanding, and the free available balance. This statement indicates that there will be a surplus in all funds of over half a million dollars at the end of the present biennium.

The Fifty-third General Assembly appropriated \$21,490,681 for the biennium ending June 30, 1923, and a classification of these appropriations is appended to this report.

A statement showing the per capita cost and expenditures by classification for the year ended June 30, 1922, is also appended. This will also show the average number of inmates in each institution during the same period.

A statement showing the total expenditures and per capita cost by institution groups for the year ended June 30, 1922, together with the average number of inmates is also appended to this report.

The per capita cost of food in the different groups of institutions will be shown in a separate statement. This indicates that the food for the insane costs only four cents per meal, but this does not represent the cost of food stuffs produced on the institution farms, gardens and in the dairies. The per capita cost shown only represents the bills paid from appropriations.

A statement showing the profit and loss and income account for the institutions having industries which are the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet, Southern Illinois penitentiary at Chester, Illinois State reformatory at Pontiac, Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago, Lincoln State School and Colony, and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, indicate that there has been a net gain in the operation account during the year ended June 30, 1922 of \$76,-

688. Statements are also appended showing the summaries of the loss and gain accounts at each institution. These statements will also show the output of these institutions, in pieces, where they can be summarized.

Statistical data relating to the population of the institutions which was formerly printed in my report will be found in the report of the department statistician.

The inventory as of September 1, 1921, which is the only inventory taken during the last fiscal year, indicates that the property valuation of all the institutions and divisions in the Department of Public Welfare was valued at \$28,269,724. A recapitulation of this inventory is appended to this report and will show the valuation by different classifications.

My grateful acknowledgments and thanks are extended to all business associates who have so splendidly cooperated with me during the last year.

It is pleasing to me to note that the finances of our state charitable and penal institutions have greatly improved during the biennium.

TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE FIFTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, INCLUDING ALL CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND DIVISIONS, AVAILABLE JULY 1, 1921, AND FOR USE DURING THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Salaries and wages	\$ 7,957,516
Office expenses	113,760
Travel	240,830
Operation	8,268,752
Repairs and equipment	2,002,234
Contingencies	145,000
Returning escapes	15,000
Circulating library for blind	4,000
Operating—Total	\$18,747,092
Permanent improvements	547,381
Dairy cattle	30,000
Conveying prisoners	89,000
Land	40,000
Working capital	1,286,508
Educational	430,700
Buildings	300,000
Road material, Pontiac	20,000
Grand total	\$21,490,681

EXPENDITURES OF ALL DIVISIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

Salaries and wages	\$3,723,645.00
Office expense	48,064.00
Travel	75,688.00
Operation	3,942,727.00
Repairs and equipment	953,020.00
Working capital revolving fund	468,045.00
Free circulating library for the blind	1,417.00
Returning escapes	2,577.00
Permanent improvements	315,324.00
Road at Pontiac	12,824.00
Dairy cattle	29,155.00
Conveying prisoners	36,158.00
Contingent	2,829.00
Buildings and equipment at state hospitals	168,557.00
Total	\$9,780,030.00
Educational—sub-normal children	1,217.00
Grand total	\$9,781,247.00

REPORT OF THE ALIENIST

CHARLES F. READ, *Alienist*

The work of this division during the year has in the main been directed toward improvement of the medical service—a broad term covering a combination of the various agencies directly concerned with the patient's personal welfare by way of treatment; i. e., the work of the doctors and dentists, the nursing service, social service work and occupational therapy departments.

THE MEDICAL STAFFS

The war and post-war periods had left the personnel of the medical service in a rather precarious condition and many experienced physicians had been replaced by untrained, untried men, some of whom later turned out surprisingly well and others quite the opposite.

Scientific spirit naturally had languished. The working force was barely sufficient for the daily routine with no margin of safety against unexpected drains by way of sickness, leave of absence, sudden resignation, etc. With the cooperation of the various managing officers, some twenty-five physicians have been placed during the year and of these fourteen are still on duty—not a very hopeful showing in view of the fact that during this same period some eighteen others have left the service. In other words we are barely holding our own so far as numbers go despite some increase of salaries. To be sure, many men have applied who are hopelessly unfit and could not be used; and still others have considered the matter seriously only to decide against entering the service in the end. A civil service examination produced only four or five eligibles outside of those already in the state service, and none of these accepted appointment.

In these difficulties, however, we are somewhat consoled by the fact that pretty much the same state of affairs exists elsewhere, notably in New York state from whence has issued only recently an official questionnaire upon the subject of obtaining and retaining medical men, nurses, etc. California has recently completed a nationwide examination for state hospital physicians, and in other states we are informed, there is a shortage. Just where the answer lies is scarcely a subject for discussion here, but it is to be hoped that some solution of the problem will be arrived at before very long, possibly along the lines of better living conditions, increased scientific opportunities, and better material prospects by way of advancement in rank and pay.

In view of the considerable number of untrained, or selftrained staff men, it has seemed advisable for the head of the division to visit the various hospitals from time to time (1) for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the staff men and their individual difficulties, (2) to visit the patients on their wards, (3) to hold clinical staff meetings for purposes of instruction, (4) to inspect the occupational therapy departments and confer with their heads, (5) to dis-



INTIMATE VIEW INTERIOR OF CELL HOUSE AT THE NEW PRISON

1 View of cell house with observation tower in foreground. 2 Sectional interior view cell house.

cuss social service with the workers and (6) to discuss all of these matters with the managing officer.

In discussing individual cases with the doctors, special emphasis has been laid at all times upon the fact that treatment is our first duty, and that mere classification without this definite end in mind is of comparatively little value.

In March 1922, two courses of instruction were held at the Psychopathic institute for those who had not heretofore had a similar course of training. Seventeen physicians were sent to Chicago from the different hospitals in two groups, each remaining for two weeks. The time for this work was of course pitifully meagre, but it was at least long enough for the students to obtain some additional insight into the difficulties of psychiatry and the need of considerable study of the subject.

DENTISTRY

Dental work in the state hospitals is a most important branch of the medical service, and has come in for its share of attention. An attempt has been made to impress upon the physicians the exceeding importance of this work. The managing officers without exception are not in favor of the part-time institution dentist, an arrangement which is unfair to the patients who are not in a position to seek dental care elsewhere. The feeble-minded and insane cannot make good use of, nor care for artificial dentures and for this reason, if for no other, every effort must be made to preserve the natural teeth. Patients with bad teeth should be x-rayed and dead teeth extracted wherever there is a suspicion of possible toxemia from this source. Recently in one of our state hospitals, a patient made a very fair symptomatic recovery following the extraction of a few teeth and another recovered from articular rheumatism after similar treatment. We need not be enthusiastic devotees before the shrine of focal infection to appreciate the necessity of removing from our patients such physical handicaps as may possibly stand in the way of restoration of mental equilibrium.

NURSES TRAINING SCHOOLS

The nursing service presents a grave problem in connection with the training schools of the several hospitals, although the plan in operation for the past few years is substantially in line with that of many other states; i.e., the pupil nurse must have had at least one year's high school work, and after two years' training is graduated and entitled to take a civil service examination for the rank of graduate nurse with increased pay. After this, if she so pleases, she may take a third year in the school of an affiliated general hospital, and thus qualify for her R. N. examination. The road is an open one with pay of forty-five dollars per month, and still there are not enough pupils to supply our hospitals with trained help. Last spring, a conference of chief nurses of the various institutions was held at the Psychopathic institute for a consideration of this matter, (along with others), and by means of a questionnaire directed to some 125 other state hospitals, an attempt has been made to find out how they are solv-

ing this same problem. An analysis of the results thus obtained will appear in an early issue of MENTAL HYGIENE.

For the coming year, at least, there will be no change of plan for the state hospital training schools in Illinois.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Social service has become thoroughly established as a necessary adjunct to the extra-mural treatment of our patients. Nearly eight hundred are constantly carried as out-patients, and this number can be materially increased with safety both to patient and to the public provided the best possible use is made of social service workers whose office it is to adjust the patient to home conditions and the home to the patient, and finally, failing in this, to secure the patient's return to the hospital pending another possible trial later on. Not a few intelligent people seem to feel that once a patient is committed, he, or she, should remain in a hospital ever after, unless recovery occurs or a very remarkable improvement takes place. State hospitals cannot be built rapidly enough to keep pace with such a pronouncement, and aside from its economic impossibility, the idea is inhumane and unscientific. Nor should the entire blame be placed upon the medical staff when an occasional case goes wrong by way of committing some anti-social act. Over and beyond the maintenance of state institutions, the community owes the committed patient another chance when the psychiatrist, after careful consideration, deems this advisable.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Occupational therapy is being carried on throughout the state along the lines already laid down. Departments under trained heads have been opened at Anna and at Alton this year, leaving but one institution as yet without this form of training, and this only because a suitable chief has not been procurable. Some three thousand patients are receiving this training at present, patients such as in years gone by were for the most part relegated to a vegetative existence upon the ward benches. Occupational therapy is by no means a cure-all, but it is an aid in the treatment of the insane which is no longer in the experimental stage.

PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE

* During the year this division has also been nominally in charge of the Psychopathic institute, but inasmuch as there have been no available beds for intensive case study, it has been thought not wise to attempt research work. Routine Wassermanns have been done for the state hospitals as in the past—some 150 a week—the results of which will be presented in a later communication. Some investigation of the phosphorous content of spinal fluid remains to be worked up. The histo-pathologist is about to publish—along with a clinical account of the case by a staff physician—a study of the brain lesions in an interesting case of post-encephalitic psychosis. Other brains are in course of preparation and will be reported upon later. Pathological material of any character submitted to the institute is examined and duplicate slides returned together with a description and pathological diagnosis. The hospitals should make more use of this service. More autopsies

permits can be obtained if the friends and relatives are convinced that in this manner the dead may be of service to the living.

Aside from a direct effort to assist the ward physician in bringing modern developments in diagnosis and treatment to the assistance of our 18,000 mental patients, it is hoped that in time an indirect effect upon professional efficiency may be obtained by way of a renewed interest along the lines of scientific investigation. Routine work is very necessary, is the backbone of state hospital medical service, as it were; but there is no doubt but that the physician who is interested in further growth and development along the lines of his chosen speciality is, by reason of this, a better practitioner and renders his patients a more substantial service. Managing officers and their first assistants can render a distinct service along medical lines by encouraging the spirit of scientific investigation in their physicians.

In continuing to cooperate with the various managing officers to further the work of the medical service along the above lines, there remains ample opportunity for this division to render service during the coming years.

DIVISION OF CRIMINOLOGY

HERMAN M. ADLER, M. D., *Criminologist*.

The Institute for Juvenile Research, during the period from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922, has covered in its routine work the examination of 725 old cases and 1070 new cases. Of the new cases 9 percent were referred from the suburbs of Chicago and from towns throughout the state of Illinois, such as Hinsdale, Jacksonville, Freeport, Decatur and Joliet. Of these 1070 cases, 4 percent presented specific physical difficulties, such as kidney disorder, epilepsy, syphilis, pituitary and other glandular disturbances, tuberculosis, mal-nutrition, chronic tonsilitis or bronchitis, nasal infection, chorea and post-encephalitis; 10 per cent presented definite psychoses. Sixty-eight percent presented problems of feeble-mindedness uncomplicated by other factors, feeble-minded cases which included acute behavior difficulty, but where the determining factor was the mental subnormality, cases of backward, average or superior intelligence, presenting no behavior difficulties where only a mental rating was desired and cases referred by the psychopathic hospital for the mental rating only. Twenty-seven percent presented in addition to various physical disorders specific problems of behavior. This group includes only patients with adequate or superior intelligence.

There have been changes and developments in each of the three departments, psychological, medical and social service, which are best summarized departmentally.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A member of this department is stationed at the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet. Routinely every case admitted to the institution receives a preliminary examination to be used at the prison staff meeting. As far as possible, the mental health officer interviews each case at intervals of three months during the first year, with the final report at such time as his case is presented to the division of pardons and paroles for a hearing. The cases confined in the observation cells, in hospital or elsewhere for mental observation are visited daily by the mental health officer and notes of their progress made. Those cases diagnosed as psychoses of a mild type and who are permitted to work are interviewed weekly. Frequent visits to the punishment cells are also made. Monthly visits are made to the Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac, at which time examinations are made of those prisoners whose cases are about to be heard by the parole board.

In addition to the examination and treatment carried on within the institute, a member of the medical staff continues to be assigned as a member of the commission on feeble-mindedness in the juvenile court of Cook county. His duties involve the examination of all children suspected of being feeble-minded, and who have been brought into the juvenile court on either delinquent or dependent petitions. In company with the psychologist of the juvenile detention home, who is also a member of

this commission, he reports weekly to the juvenile court and recommends for or against the commitment of these children to the Lincoln State School and Colony. This physician is also frequently called upon to make special psychiatric examinations of delinquent children held at the juvenile detention home. The report of such examinations are made in writing to the judge of the juvenile court for his information and guidance in making a plan for the child.

One important development of the medical department of the institute during the past year is the addition of a laboratory with facilities for making urinalysis, Wassermann tests, complete blood chemistry tests, and metabolism tests. A laboratory technician is in charge. New apparatus has been added to the equipment of the metabolism laboratory.

One member of the department in company with the psychologists attended the annual baby conferences at the county fairs, and assisted in gathering data for the special studies, the detailed report of which is given in the report of the psychological department.

A study of behavior problems in which a diagnosis of encephalitis was made, is in process of completion. Twenty cases have been collected in which the delinquencies have been finally traced down to epidemic encephalitis. This was later verified by hospital reports and evidence of physical signs typical of this disease. This work uncovers a number of similar behavior problems following in the wake of a brain disease complicating other infections. Methods for finding the difference between such behavior as follows disease and the more common delinquencies is now being studied.

Now ready for publication is the first of a series of studies on the bearing of the behavior of patients during the physical examination to intelligence. In this study it is possible by using a short series of such directions as are part of the neurological examination to indicate the mental age in the years from six to twelve, the span most practical for the institute since most of the deficiency problems come within this range. Its correlation with the Stanford-Binet test is high and to give the tests requires three minutes' time.

An article, "The Function of the Correctional Institution," read by Dr. Herman M. Adler, criminologist, before the mental hygiene section of the National Conference of Social Work, held in Milwaukee June 1921, was printed in *Mental Hygiene*, October 1921, and later reprinted in pamphlet form.

In May 1922, a paper, "A Behavioristic Study of Delinquency," was given by the criminologist at the annual session of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, held at St. Louis, Missouri. This paper was afterwards published.

Changes of personnel in this department include the granting of leave of absence for one year, beginning November 17, 1921, to Dr. David M. Levy, senior psychiatrist; the resignation of Dr. John Favill, September 30, 1921, and his reappointment as psychiatrist June 9, 1922; the appointment of Dr. Charles J. Eldridge as senior psychiatrist on July 1, 1921, and his resignation on December 31, 1921; the appointment of Dr. Homer T. Clay as psychiatrist on January 1, 1922; the appointment of Dr. Mandel Sherman as psychiatrist on June 15, 1922; and the

appointment of Miss J. Serrita Jane as laboratory technician on April 1, 1922.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The routine psychological examination has been enlarged in the case of every patient. In addition to the Stanford-Binet test for determining the mental age of the patient, certain supplementary tests are given as the special case requires. Among these are tests for the higher mental processes such as association tests, attention tests, apperception tests, memory tests, and the like; certain special ability tests, such as language, memory or mechanical tests, and a few so-called personality tests, in the latter an attempt being made to standardize the test.

Outside of Chicago the routine work has been as follows: Surveys have been conducted in the subnormal rooms of the Winnetka public schools; the Edgar county Children's Home, Paris, and the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. Examinations of individual cases have been made at Carthage, Duquoin, Freeport, Springfield, Watseka, and other places. An extension clinic was established at LaSalle and conducted at intervals throughout the year. A group of special cases was examined at the Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac. In co-operation with the State Department of Health it was arranged for psychologists from the institute to conduct the mental examinations at seven of the Annual Better Baby conferences held in connection with county fairs in various parts of the state, and at the Pageant of Progress held in Chicago.

Research work within this department has continued along the following lines: (1) The study of the intelligence of delinquents has continued from the previous year, and examinations both group and individual have been conducted in the Chicago house of correction: the Illinois State penitentiary, Joliet; and the Illinois State reformatory; St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles; and the State Training School for Girls, Geneva. (2) A survey, by a series of special tests, of the Illinois School for the Blind and the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville, was conducted. At the Illinois School for the Deaf 421 pupils were examined. The tests used were general intelligence tests, such as Reamer's Non-Language test: school tests, such as Reamer's Educational tests; and ten individual tests, which included the cube imitation, the maniken, the feature profile, the adaptation board, the Healy puzzle A, the picture completion Healy I, the maze test, the Seguin, the symbol digits, and the design tests. Two hundred and one blind pupils were examined by means of the Stanford-Binet test by the Haines mental measure of the blind. All the findings of this survey are still being studied and correlated, the results to be published at a later date. (3) A study of the changes in the intelligence quotient found on re-examination has been completed with evidence of the stability of the intelligence rating and the reliability of the Stanford scale as a measure of intelligence. (4) A study of suggestibility in mental defectives has been made, a series of thirteen tests being used. (5) Investigation was made into the significance of irregularity in response to mental tests. This study is now completed and ready for publication. (6) A short scale of educational tests for clinical purposes has been devised and

standardized, to be used as a supplementary test. (7) In collaboration with a psychiatrist, a study of personality factors in infants and young children was made as a result of the examinations at the various better baby conferences, and a new series of mental tests was developed and tried out. A special study of the resistance found in young children during the mental tests was also made, and is now ready for publication. This is especially important in relation to the study of the beginnings of personality problems in children and offers suggestions for a further attack on the problems of early delinquency.

One of the psychologists is detailed to the Cook county juvenile detention home. During the past year 475 cases were examined there, mental tests and mental studies being made. This does not include the work of the Cook county commission on feeble-mindedness. This psychologist also assists the institute staff in the field clinics, baby conferences and institute surveys.

The personnel of the psychological staff shows the following changes during the past year: Dr. Harrison L. Harley, who had previously resigned, returned on June 13, 1922, for the summer months, and resigned on September 16, 1922. Mr. E. K. Wickman, chief psychologist, was granted a year's leave of absence beginning March 13, 1922. Mr. Harrison A. Dobbs, senior assistant psychologist, was granted a six months' leave of absence beginning March 1, 1922. Mr. Simon H. Tulchin, senior assistant psychologist, was granted six months' leave of absence beginning May 15, 1922. Mr. Bert I. Beverly was appointed student assistant psychologist on January 16, 1922. On February 1, 1922, Miss Caroline Walker was appointed junior assistant psychologist; she resigned on July 15, 1922. Miss Myrtle Raymaker was appointed junior assistant psychologist on June 12, 1922. Miss Ruth M. Skinner, appointed junior assistant psychologist on January 1, 1922, resigned on June 17, 1922.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past year the number of new cases under treatment by the social service department has amounted to 285. Sixty percent of these cases were referred to the social service for field investigation, while 40 percent were referred for treatment. These cases fall into the following age groups: 36 percent juvenile (up to 14 years), 60 percent adolescent (14 to 18 years), and 4 percent adult (18 years and over). The number of cases closed during this period was 106. Seventy-two cases were transferred to social follow-up. These were cases in which the department still followed the developments but on which active treatment had ceased. Seven hundred and seventy-four clinical histories were secured at the institute during the year. The remaining 296 cases coming into the clinic came either with histories sent by other social agencies or were referred from the Cook county psychopathic hospital for a mental rating only.

Several studies have been made by the department. Through special social follow-up, investigation was made of the present status and behavior of every girl registered in the State Training School for Girls, Geneva, on July 1, 1917. Four hundred and forty-six such cases were looked into and histories secured. The results of this study are at pres-

ent being correlated. In connection with the survey of the Cook county jail, conducted by the Chicago community trust, the social service department undertook an investigation as to the social characteristics of inmates of the jail. Two hundred and fifty inmates were interviewed by social workers and information secured dealing with their life history. One hundred and seventy-five of these cases were further investigated in the field by means of interviews with the immediate family, employers, and associates. In each case the school records, the criminal records and the records of social agencies to which the inmates' family were known, were also investigated. The data collected is at present in the process of review and integration.

Students from the department of sociology, University of Chicago, have continued coming to the social service department of the institute for field work one day a week. This group is a selected one, a new group being sent for instruction each quarter. The instruction given follows the plan quoted in previous reports; that is, it aims to supplement theoretical work which the students are taking and to give them an insight into a possible field for later training.

An article, "The Place of Psychiatric Social Work in the Social Service Field," read by Miss Harriet Gage, assistant district superintendent of social service, at the round table meeting of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers in Milwaukee, June 1921, has been published in pamphlet form during the year.

The recreation worker working within the social service department makes the following report: Upon the basis of two years' experimentation with recreation as a phase of social treatment, three distinct possibilities for its use have been evolved: (1) to furnish additional insight into behavior manifestations as an aid to diagnosis; (2) to utilize the play interests of the individual in attempting an adjustment of his behavior; and (3) to aid the other forms of social treatment through eliciting co-operation on the part of the individual and other members of the family.

While the use of recreation at the institute has about emerged from the stage of experimentation, an inquiry of thirty psychiatric social agencies throughout the United States reveals few instances of the use of recreation in these centers in other than a haphazard manner. However, the possibilities in this direction are attracting the interests of other case work agencies, and one significant line of development of this work at the institute has been the advisory relationship established with other agencies. This service has included the furnishing of information in regard to the recreational resources of various localities in Chicago and advice as to indicated types of recreation needed in the cases presented. Experimental work has been carried on in the supervising of cases in co-operation with other agencies, the conclusion being reached that the decentralization of case supervision is not considered advantageous, except in certain experimental cases, for the reason that it more often results in confusion and duplication of effort and gaps in the treatment as a whole. Therefore, the possibilities of making the relationship advisory in nature has been emphasized wherever possible.

In line with this development, it has been found helpful to have a spot map, showing the recreational resources of Chicago, in addition to

a card catalog survey which had been used previously. This map is now in the process of construction. It indicates the new fifty-ward divisions of Chicago, the density of population, the distribution of the foreign born according to cultural groups, and the location of recreational centers.

In order to utilize the recreational resources to the best advantage, it was found necessary to maintain numerous contacts with leaders and for the recreation worker to attend the meetings of the Chicago federation of settlements.

In April 1922, the recreation worker spoke at a meeting of the Illinois secretaries of family social work societies, held in Evanston, the subject being "Recreation as a Means of Discovering Latent Ability in Clients."

An article on "The Use of Recreation in Social Case Work," by the recreation worker, Miss Claudia Wannamaker, was published in "The Family," of June 1922.

Changes in personnel in this department include the resignation of Miss Dorothy D. Crandall, September 19, 1921, from the position of field worker; the appointment of Miss Pauline Peters as field worker, September 19, 1921; the resignation of Miss Harriet Gage from the position of assistant district superintendent of social service on April 15, 1922, and the temporary appointment of Mr. Arthur L. Beeley to this position.

REPORT OF INSTITUTION SURGEON

S. W. McKELVEY, *State Surgeon*

During the past year the surgical service has progressed along the same lines as carried out during the previous two years. With the end of this year, the service is becoming more systematic and satisfactory.

The steady progress our state institutions are making in their hospital care, in the erection of first class hospital buildings splendidly equipped, one which has recently been completed and occupied at the Elgin State hospital and two in the course of construction at the Alton and Dixon State hospitals has improved greatly the care and treatments of its patients and has been a great aid to the surgical service.

Practically all of the surgical cases of long standing which were operable have been given surgical treatment. All cases upon admission to the institution are given a routine physical examination, and surgical conditions are noted; also new cases as they develop during their residence in the institution are noted, and surgical treatment administered if advisable. This gives to the patient the benefit of early treatment and gives much more satisfactory end results than if allowed to become chronic with resulting complications and especially of marked practical value in early cases of malignancy.

The service continues to have a variety of surgical conditions as both sexes, all ages and various mental conditions are dealt with. There is always a waiting list of selective cases, with frequent emergency or acute cases arising; also an occasional accident occurs which requires surgical attention.

During the past year first class x-ray equipment has been added to the hospital facilities of the Watertown, Elgin and Jacksonville State hospitals. The equipment is capable of doing efficient chest, gastro intestinal and treatment work. This is a valuable addition and aid in diagnosis and treatment.

Although most all of the other institutions have some x-ray equipment, capable of doing bone work, their equipment is not extensive enough to do the gastro intestinal and treatment work. However, patients requiring this class of service can be transferred to one of the three institutions mentioned for this class of service.

Quite a number of patients having superficial malignant conditions have been transferred for treatment resulting in cures. A number of indefinite abdominal complaints have been diagnosed with the aid of x-ray examination and diagnosis confirmed at the operating table. These cases were gastric or duodenal ulcer, gall bladder infections and cancer of the stomach or intestines.

THE RELATION OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE

The purpose of surgery is primarily to correct physical defects. During the past few years much attention has been given to the physi-

cal cause of mental abnormalities, and while I do not believe in the employment of routine radical surgical measures for the relief of psychoses, I do believe that these are individuals with and underlying predisposition to a psychoses, who, when they develop one physical abnormality, their resistance becomes weakened, they are pushed over the precipice and a frank psychoses results. It is with this in view that I would urge a more careful physical and laboratory examination in each individual case in the hope that some of our so-called functional psychoses may be cleared up.

It is the purpose of this service to administer surgical treatment to the inmates of charitable and penal institutions in the same degree of efficiency as would be available to them in civilian life.

During the past year some 300 operations have been performed and many consultations. A detailed report of operations will appear in the coming biennial report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the director, department officers, institution heads and institution employees for their splendid co-operation in making this service a success.

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

D. S. McKINSTRY, *Consultant*

The institutional farming shows a marked improvement over that of the previous year, and especially is this true of St. Charles, Dunning, Kankakee, Alton, Vandalia, Dixon, and Anna.

Many of the other state farms made showings equal to their former high standards, and we still have a few where results are not equal to the possibilities that should easily be attained.

In this report I shall have room to touch only on a few of the institutional farm problems. First, I wish to call attention to the correlation of good feeding of the wards of the state and the higher production of the gardens, to the number and quality of hogs kept. There is a greater amount of garbage waste from garden products than from other food supplies, consequently the larger the supply of garden vegetables used, the more garbage there will be. It is also true that the better people are fed, the less tendency there is to eat up all of the scraps. This holds good all the way from the half starved man who leaves very little, to the overfed one who leaves much waste of good food.

In observing the garbage of the various institutions I have noted that there has been an evident increase in the table feeding, and especially of garden vegetables. This is shown in the production of a larger amount of garbage, and a consequent increase in the number of hogs carried on table garbage. I have at no time seen an excessive waste, but we are carrying in the twenty-two institutions several hundred more hogs than we could have carried two years ago.

I have made a drive to try to secure all of the benefits to be derived from the use of this garbage to the institutions producing it, with some quite gratifying results.

GREAT SAVING IN PORK

At Kankakee we find we are supplying the state hospital with dressed pork at a cost of only four cents per pound, or a saving to the state at this one place of over \$10,000 a year. At other institutions I find we are producing dressed pork at four and one-half to five cents per pound and thereby saving to such divisions from \$3000 to \$8000 a year. We have no complete record for the state on hog costs, but our improved hog program is saving to the state many thousands of dollars a year.

Some of the features of the 1922 crop year are: a wonderful and abundant fruit crop wherever we had fruit trees or fruit gardens; a fairly good garden year in most places, the most noticeable shortage being in cabbage.

The hay crop was excellent throughout the state; corn good both in yield and in quality; winter wheat where grown very good,

Kankakee leading with a yield of $41\frac{1}{2}$ bushels an acre on 40 acres. On the whole it was a very good crop year in spite of the very wet spring and drought in late summer.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY APPLIED

The nine hospitals for the insane have 18,000 patients. Alienists have conceded that one of the great needs of the insane is self-forgetful occupation. With this end in view, occupational therapy has been devised. Patients are taught to unravel cloth and reweave it into new forms, embroidery, toys and other beautiful things are created. In the teaching of these patients, it is demanded that not only must the therapist know how to create these toys, but must also know something of the psychology of the patient.

In every hospital for the insane, there are large vegetable and fruit gardens, where more patients are employed during the summer months than are employed in almost any single occupation. The work in these gardens brings not only healthful self-forgetful occupation to the patient that effects much improvement to those employed, but also produces many hundreds of thousands of bushels of products which are an important factor of the economy of the institution and provides a varied diet for the table.

Much of the help that has been supplied to direct this work has been not only deficient in ability to direct so highly technical an occupation as market gardening, but lack the conception of the objects to be attained.

We need the conception of the principles of occupational therapy in combination with the technique of truck gardening. We are effecting an improvement in making a wider range of wage for gardeners thus enabling us to pay more to the highly trained and competent.

TUBERCULOSIS IN DAIRY HERDS

The past year has shown a gratifying advance in the fight to stamp out tuberculosis in our dairy herds. While we still have eight herds in which we are still finding some infection, the losses are continually diminishing and if it was not for the occasional tubercular carrier that does not react to the tuberculin test, we would soon have clean herds.

Whole milk is one of the best foods that the wards of the state can be supplied with and it is our aim to give as near as possible a pint of milk each day to all under the care of the department.

DETAILED REPORT

The detailed report covering the activities may be of interest. Elgin State hospital, consisting of 670 acres of land under Farmer Berg, made its usual good showing all along the line.

Kankakee State Hospital, consisting of 1080 acres of land, is working back toward its old time standards of high efficiency. With a little more co-operation of the management it could make a big showing.

Chicago State hospital, consisting of 240 acres of land under Farmer Kelley, is leading the state in vegetable production. We

have in mind growing the state supply of onion sets here for next year.

St. Charles School for Boys consists of 1107 acres of land. The results of the farming here in 1922 were something to be proud of. With new men in both farm and garden the St. Charles standard was built up to a point that will be hard to pass in future years in farm, garden, orchard and dairy. A detailed report would look well in print.

At the Geneva State Training School for Girls, the farm consists of 240 acres of land. The usual good program in farm and garden was attained again this year.

At the Dixon State hospital where the farm comprises 1057 acres of land, more than the usual amount of hay, grain and other feed was produced, together with an abundant crop of vegetables, securing to the institution a decided advance over former years.

Watertown State hospital farm comprises 593 acres of land. The biggest advance here was in the repairing and painting of buildings, and cleaning up of the surroundings, although an excellent crop was produced.

The Joliet State penitentiary farm comprises (new prison) 2200 acres. It continues to be the poorest organized agricultural enterprise in the state service, but we have made some progress, and with the re-organization now under way I have hopes of bringing the work up to the standard it is well capable of showing here. Some new buildings were built and others are planned for the coming season.

The few acres at the Wilmington Soldiers' Widows' home are not well handled, and with better management could be made to produce much more for the wards of the place.

The Pontiac State Reformatory farm comprises 276 acres of land. It has one of the best farms, with fine improvements. Its showing, however, is not quite equal to its possibilities.

The Lincoln State School and Colony farm comprises 528 acres of land. The production on this farm for the past two years has been remarkable, and with the improvements which we have made and are now making this should be one of our best farms.

The Peoria State hospital farm comprises 694 acres of land. The clay hills here have produced remarkable crops of alfalfa. Buildings need improvements and the dairy better management.

The Jacksonville State hospital farm comprises 607 acres of land. Industrially, this institution is better organized than any others I know of and as a consequence it shows in the farm and garden. Besides handling the land owned by the state, much other work is done outside, and the institution is benefited by feed and other supplies earned by this labor.

The School for the Deaf farm comprises 159 acres of land. Both farming and gardening is well done. The fine herd of hogs is well cared for.

The School for the Blind farm comprises 36 acres of land.

The discontinuing of using insane patients makes extended gardening impractical. It has a small garden well handled.

The Soldiers' Home, Quincy, farm comprises 178 acres of land. Its dairy, hogs and small farm is well handled. No institution help available.

The Alton State hospital farm comprises 1,034 acres of land. Some progress has been made in getting the worn land seeded down and a more rational agriculture established. The results in the orchard last year indicate a larger orchard would be profitable.

The Southern Illinois (Menard) penitentiary farm comprises 592 acres.

The high waters of the Mississippi interfered seriously in this year's crop. First steps are being taken to establish a penal farm where the inmates are unguarded.

At the Chester Hospital for Criminal Insane no agriculture to any extent is carried on on account of the character of the inmates. The small amount of stock and poultry are well cared for.

The Anna State hospital farm comprises 720 acres of land. Sweet potatoes and strawberries are leading crops here and I hope we may be able to grow seed sweet potatoes for the other institutions here in the future. A promising young orchard is being grown and an excellent garden maintained.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home farm comprises 96 acres of land. Some gardening and a little farming is done. A new dairy barn will enable us to produce the milk needed for the institution.

The Vandalia State farm comprises 1,142 acres of land. A splendid crop of corn and much other feed was produced here this year. A new levee is being planned to protect the land from overflow, which will make great possibilities for the future.

DIVISION OF VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

CHARLES VIRDEN, *State Agent*

While the problems of the division of visitation of children have been multiplied within the past few years, the work has been of such variety and character that those employed could not lose interest in the pursuance of their duties.

As far as the quality and quantity of work accomplished is concerned, no other division has surpassed ours. Others deal with the licensing of individuals to carry on certain lines of work; the construction of buildings; the preservation of fociles and relics of other days, including relics of the war of the rebellion; the housing and caring for hundreds of prisoners and insane, while the division of visitation of children deals with man and woman "in the making". Whether society amounts to anything in the future depends largely upon what is done during the formative period of the child's life, and for this reason we consider this to be one of the greatest and most important of all.

We are glad to report that at each session of the legislature, since the enactment of the visitation law in 1905, we have been treated fairly and the legislature has appropriated the necessary amount of money to carry forward the work and we have tried conscientiously and carefully to work out our problems in the most thorough manner with the amount of money and help furnished us. Our force of workers has been increased from time to time from one state agent and two home visitors in 1905, to a present force of state agent, assistant state agent, two stenographers, seven home visitors, and three special investigators, placed by temporary appointment. Our appropriation and number of helpers have not increased as rapidly as has the demands upon the division along various lines. We have been crippled especially because of lack of appropriation for stenographic help. The powers that be, failing to place stenographic help upon a maximum basis of salary, utterly failed in giving to our division the amount of money actually needed, and as a result while other divisions are paying \$125 per month for their stenographic help we are allowed but \$100, which of course means the transfer of stenographic help to other departments, where larger salaries are paid, as they become proficient and have the opportunity. It has been stated of us by others that we are running a preparatory department and training school for other departments of state work.

Our report to the executive department for the year of July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922 shows the following appropriations:

Salaries and wages, \$25,700, out of which was paid \$19,980, leaving an available balance of \$5,720; office expenses, \$900, expenditure \$748, with bills holding \$4, and an available amount of \$148; traveling expenses \$15,000, out of which was paid \$11,533, \$380 outstanding, with an available balance of \$2,687; repairs and equipment, \$625, \$270

paid out, with \$335 available balance. The grand totals are: Appropriation, \$42,225; \$32,552 paid out; \$364 bills holding, and available funds, \$8,910. The financial end of our work has been guarded most sacredly and in making a survey of the past year, considering the extent and amount of services rendered, we wondered how the work has been done on so small an appropriation. All expense accounts are carefully checked up at our office before they are forwarded to the main office and finally to the governor's auditor and the state auditor for final disposition. It is our aim to make every dollar produce one hundred percent efficiency in service.

DUTIES IN GENERAL

The duties of the division of visitation of children have been so often reported that we do not feel it is necessary at this point to go into detail on the subject. We do wish to emphasize again, the fact that the volume of work has been greatly increased while help to carry forward the work has not increased proportionately.

The general trend of child welfare work has been from the institution to the private home. While we are not of the same opinion as some are, "that any kind of a home no difference how poor it may be, is better than institution life," we are of the opinion that a proper private home for each placeable child is the best method to pursue and there has been a marked increase in child placing. This has greatly increased the duties of the division in supervising the home where such children are placed.

On June 30, 1922 our records showed that 14,585 children were placed in such homes from institutions and courts since July 1, 1905, or, an average of 858 each year. Approximately 3500 were on the active list for visitation on June 30, 1922. This number includes seventy-five children who were placed by private institutions outside of the state of Illinois and who regularly report to us, and are visited by our visitors. There are nine such corporations outside of Illinois placing children in Illinois at this time. The institutions in each instance must give a guarantee bond, indemnifying the state against the child becoming a dependent upon the state within a period of five years from the time of its placement. We are glad to report that there has been but three children in the past five years that had to be removed from this state to the institution by order of the department.

HOME VISITORS

All regular home visitors are subject to civil service rules and are under civil service except three who are appointed for temporary work during the year. The interest of the colored child is such that Mrs. Ella Berry of Chicago was appointed temporarily to supervise colored children in private and boarding homes. Mrs. Berry has done excellent work and we are hoping that her services may be continued and her work made permanent.

The inspection of private homes, inspection of institutions, investigation of complaints from various agencies relative to adverse conditions in the home and investigation of homes where illegitimate children are placed, constitutes the scope of the home visitors' work. We are asking for additional help to carry forward the work of visitation

but are not asking for increase in salaries except in the case of stenographic help. The work of the home visitor has been carefully, intelligently and consistently done.

PLACING OF CHILDREN

The amendment to the law under which the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' home is operated, opened the way for the care of a larger number of children and the population has been greatly increased under this amendment. Previously they could receive only children of war veterans. Under our present law any dependent child may be committed to the Soldiers' Orphans' home, the superintendent being appointed guardian with power to consent to adoption. The Department of Public Welfare may place the child in a family home for adoption. In each instance the case must be passed upon by the Department of Public Welfare before the child can be admitted to the Soldiers' Orphans' home.

Four years ago the Department of Public Welfare conceived the idea of placing these dependent children in homes for adoption. May 1, 1918 Miss Mary S. Jewell, home visitor, was selected to carry on this work of child placing, having had considerable of experience with one of the child placing agencies in the state, and her work in this capacity proved to be a great success. Following Miss Jewell's retirement from this work, W. R. Blackwelder, another of our home visitors, was selected for this work. The records show that on June 30, 1922 there were 441 children at the Soldiers' Orphans home. Of these, 113 were children of soldiers, and as such are not eligible for placement for adoption; 328 dependent children for whom the superintendent is guardian with power to consent to adoption, or, a total of 746 under the guardianship of the superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' home, 305 having been placed for adoption, and 85 legally adopted up to that time.

Much difficulty has been experienced by the various courts in making proper disposition of a family of children. Most of the child placing agencies are willing to take over any or all such children as were without blemish and were easy to place, leaving the doubtful cases on the hands of the courts to dispose of as best they could.

PRESERVING FAMILY TIES

It has been the plan of the Department of Public Welfare to attempt to provide for the care of several children from the same family and to place them in proper homes for adoption and where it is possible to place them in the same home. Every detail of the placement of children is guarded. Application must be made in regular form on blanks prepared by the Department of Public Welfare, three references being given in each instance. These references must consist of leading citizens or business people, who are familiar with the home surroundings of the applicant. The home must be investigated by the division of visitation of children and the child placed and supervised by them. It has been Mr. Blackwelder's duty to make these investigations and the work has been carefully done.

There are two examples which show the extent of the work and interest manifested. A prominent attorney in Chicago took a little

brother and sister for adoption. There was a third child, an older sister. They asked for an option on this girl for a few weeks while they might adjust matters at home, and now they are all three adopted in this splendid home where every opportunity, educationally and otherwise, will be provided. Another is that of a man and woman who took one child from the Soldiers' Orphans' home. There was a family of four. The couple returned and got two other children and in a short time the fourth child was taken into this home. All are adopted and are being reared together, the foster father and mother being their legal guardian and the only father and mother they have.

Some criticism has been offered regarding this phase of the work but the outstanding benefits are found not only in the quantity but also in the quality of the home furnished. These homes have been of the very best, and less than five percent of children having had to be replaced a second time. It is a matter worthy of note that twenty percent of all placements of children for adoption made by courts and institutions in the state have been made by the Department of Public Welfare. The cost for placements and supervision of children from the Soldiers' Orphans' home is decidedly small compared with those placed from other institutions and courts of the state. The cost of such placements by the state department has been done fifty percent cheaper than from the private institutions. We intend to encourage this work and ask for greater latitude in child placing by the state.

VISITS TO FOSTER HOMES

It was found necessary, as stated in a former report, to change the plan of districting of the state as the work has been so varied and conditions so changed that it was found necessary to place the visitation of certain children in the hands of a visitor who happened at the time to be in the vicinity or who could most conveniently do the work when it needed to be done. It is sufficient to say however, that the work has been carefully and intelligently done and that every portion of the state has been covered at regular intervals.

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT

Eighty-one applications for charter have been made for corporations not for pecuniary profit during the past year. In pursuance with the law, the applications are referred to the state agent by the secretary of state with request that an investigation be made and recommendations forwarded to his office relative to the issuance of the charter. A questionnaire is forwarded to the correspondent. On its return a careful check is made of the object set forth, the ability of the parties interested to carry forward the work and the necessity of the proposed corporation. Out of the eighty-one applications we found that in fifty-three instances we had no jurisdiction. In fifteen instances we had jurisdiction and the application was approved and charter issued. In seven instances the parties withdrew their application, usually at the suggestion of the state agent, while six were refused their charter. In at least seventy-five percent of these cases meetings were held with the interested parties and the subject gone over in its entirety in order that a perfect understanding might be had.

LICENSING OF CHILD SAVING INSTITUTIONS

There were 103 children's institutions and societies certified by the Department of Public Welfare during the year. This certificate enables the society to receive children committed from the court and to place them in family homes, and to otherwise supervise them. From time to time lists, in pamphlet form, have been prepared by the division of visitation of children, giving the name, location and name of the superintendent of such societies or institutions. This pamphlet also includes the list of old people's homes, with their location and name of superintendent, and later maternity hospitals and hospitals with maternity wards, with their location, have been added.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The division has always considered this department of the work the most important. Our past records show that numerous children have been placed in normal condition who were badly crippled, and they have been made an asset to society in place of a drag upon the community in which they lived. This work has been enlarged upon and through our division many children have been directed to the clinics held in various cities in the state, and many children are at this time being treated, a large percent of whom, as already indicated, being put in normal condition.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

There are 186 maternity hospitals and hospitals with maternity wards listed and supervised under our present law by this division. The inspection of these hospitals is made by the state agent, or by some competent worker connected with the office, under his direct supervision. Licenses are granted or withheld following this inspection. Many of the difficult problems have practically disappeared as complete understanding has been brought about between the hospital authorities and the Department of Public Welfare. Copies of the state laws, rules and regulations governing the hospitals, as outlined by the Department of Public Welfare, are furnished the hospitals and physicians in connection with the hospital, upon application. The co-operation existing between the hospitals and the department is indeed gratifying.

Mrs. Grace M. Badger, assisted by Miss Ethel Summe, both home visitors of the department, have made the investigations of homes where illegitimate children are placed. In each instance an application must be made on regular blanks used by the child placing agencies of the state. These applications must be in duplicate and at least three references must be furnished by responsible persons who personally know the applicants to be worthy citizens. Later, the state agent, acting for the department, gives his consent before the child can be legally adopted.

Complete files of all applications, recommendations, letters of consent to adoption, and all other correspondence is kept by the division and by the institution placing the child. The state agent has always made it a strong point to prepare a complete history in the case of each child. This history, in loose leaf form, is made a part of the office files and all correspondence can be immediately located in an instant of time. Additional information is made a matter of record on the loose leaves of this record book.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Over nine hundred illegitimate children have been placed, up to the present time, from these maternity hospitals for adoption and in at least 85 percent of these cases adoptions have been completed. We are pleased to report that in only one instance was there an attack made against an adoption proceeding, and in this instance the department was justified in every respect and the case was dismissed. The procedure is met with the highest approval on the part of the Cook county court where great care and precision in adoption matters have been demanded.

There has been a marked improvement in the handling of illegitimate children during the past few years. The old system of leaving the child upon the door step or a physician taking the child from the hospital and placing it out at his own will without any investigation of the home, or anyone being responsible for the child, is fast becoming obsolete. In most instances the physicians are co-operating splendidly with the hospitals and the department in carrying forward this work.

The establishment of clinics for the examination of children has proven to be an excellent adjunct to child welfare work of the state. In these clinics the child is weighed and measured and in many instances treatment is prescribed, and the unexperienced mother is taught to properly care for her baby.

We are asking for additional funds during the coming session of the Legislature in order that we may enlarge upon our work and provide a sufficient number of visitors to cover the field more thoroughly, with the belief that greater results can be achieved.

WHERE WE FAIL

The state of Illinois is derelict along two or three lines relative to the child caring problem. In the first instance, in failing to provide a temporary home for children, where the children must be scattered and the home ties broken. If there was an institution to provide temporarily for such children the home might be re-established. Much work of this kind was done in the Soldiers' Orphans' home previous to the time when our child placing work was made a part of the program of this institution. Our debt to society is not paid and never will be until such an arrangement can be made.

Another is a place for the care of children whose mothers or parents are confined in the state hospitals for the insane. It is wrong in principle and illegal in practice to place the offspring of such a mother in any institution or in charge of any society for adoption while the mother is in the insane asylum as a patient, and who, because of circumstances over which she has no control, is not able to give her consent or to appear in court as the law provides, to show reasons why her children should not be taken from her. It has been decided by some of the most careful jurists that there is no jurisdiction in these cases and that no legal claim can be given upon such children while the mother is in a mental condition where her consent cannot be given.

To send such a child to Lincoln State School and Colony where it will be reared with the feeble-minded and cared for largely by feeble-minded persons, seals the child's doom at once and he can be nothing

else than a feeble-minded person as a result. This child above all others should be given a chance. The only state institution where such children can be kept would be the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, where, under the ruling of the Department of Public Welfare, no dependent child other than a soldier's child can be kept except to be placed in a home for adoption. We earnestly urge that these two matters referred to may be so thoroughly emphasized and their importance presented to the legislature that sufficient appropriation may be made to meet these conditions.

DIVISION OF VISITATION OF ADULT BLIND

CHARLES E. COMSTOCK, *Managing Officer*

It is indeed a pleasure to have the honor of submitting the annual report for the eleventh year's activities of the division of adult blind, in the Department of Public Welfare, the state of Illinois, for the period ending June 30, 1922. We feel that our division has accomplished much along constructive lines during this time and our public spirited friends, as well as we, are most anxious that this division be given an opportunity to broaden its scope of endeavor.

This division was established in October, 1911, for the purpose of giving individual instruction to the newly blinded adults of this state, this work being established as a result of the five year's philanthropic activities carried on by the Chicago Woman's club from 1906 to 1911. This division gives instruction to pupils in their homes at state expense and without charge to the blind.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

The teaching staff of this division is composed of four sightless and two sighted teachers besides the managing officer. The following subjects are taught at present: Reading Moon type, reading full and contracted Braille, typewriting, reed and raffia work (basketry, etc.) hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, tatting, mat making, chair caning, weaving on the Danish loom, fibre work, broom making, and the tuning and repairing of pianos. We teach the last four subjects in classes.

In addition to our division giving material aid and assistance to approximately two hundred blinded adults, in securing county pensions for some, referring others to means of profitable employment, in brightening the lives of the shut-ins by various bazaars held in co-operation with philanthropic organizations, sixty-two of our pupils have finished their courses of instruction.

On November 1, 1921, this division discontinued its one year and a half's supervision of the broom factory for the blind, located at 1900 Marshall Boulevard, Chicago. During its time of supervision, all the old antiquated machinery was discarded and the latest up to date power machinery, including electric sizers, power winders and Baltimore broom stitchers, all possible to be operated by blind men, were installed in the factory. We, also, added the drying room and the new practice of having all the product pass through the hands of a sighted sorter, and culled. During the year and a half ending November 1, 1921, the men working in the factory were given continuous employment and they were paid in wages approximately \$27,000, nearly \$10,000 more than was ever paid to them in any two year period prior to that time.

OUR PIANO TUNERS

Owing to the larger quarters given to our tuning department and

increased facilities provided for it, it has been possible to give instruction to a greater number of pupils with more benefit accruing to them. The featuring of our tuning department at the Pageant of Progress provided an impetus of the public's interest and patronage in the private custom orders for our tuners and for similar orders as secured for us by Honorable L. H. Becherer of the Department of Public Welfare from the state institutions and the West Chicago park commissioners, and has proven very profitable to those recommended by this division for such work. Almost every large piano company in Illinois has, at present, one or more blind tuners in its employ. From the tuning department of this division, there has sprung an organization, helpful to its members, and known as "The Chicago Tuners' Association of the Blind" composed solely of sightless men who follow the tuning trade as a livelihood.

Of the thirty-five hundred blind in Illinois, seventy-five percent have lost their sight in adult life and approximately sixty people in this state are added each year to the list of the blind. This division has been a source of great help to many of this number and would like greatly to extend its field of endeavor, which can be done if its requirements and requests for increased appropriations are allowed. We lay special stress on being granted the much needed funds for employing at least two more teachers and upon being given a greater allowance for buying operating supplies.

REPORT OF REIMBURSING INVESTIGATOR

S. D. McKENNY, *Reimbursing Investigator*

The work devolving upon the reimbursing investigator may be divided into four heads, namely, reimbursing, deportation, inspection and soldier claims.

Under the management of The Department of Public Welfare the state hospitals furnish each patient committed, room, board, medical care, nurse's care and laundry free, but conservators or relatives responsible for commitment of patients are required to furnish clothing and incidentals. It falls to the investigator to look after these collections. The enclosed statistics will give a brief, but accurate statement of work accomplished during the last fiscal year.

DEPORTATION

The investigator handles all deportation cases, including both domestic and foreign. One year is required for an individual to establish a residence in the state of Illinois. This same rule applies to each of the other states, and it requires five years of continued residence in the United States to establish a legal citizenship. The handling of foreign deportation is carried on in conjunction with the federal emigration office located in the Pontiac building, Chicago, Illinois. It is the business of the investigator and his assistants, when handling foreign cases to secure the name of patient and from what country and port the patient sailed and the date and name of the port of arrival, as well as the name of the steamship. The work is carried on in connection with the medical staff of each hospital. We secure the clinical report on patients, we then complete the report made out on forms furnished us by the federal government. We then forward these reports to the office at Chicago and the federal department has full charge of the patient and is at liberty to call at any time by giving three days notice. The managing officer in turn transfers the patient from his care to the care of the federal authorities. Enclosed statistics will show the number deported during the past fiscal year.

INSPECTION

Not only does this department look after the collection for clothing, but each state hospital is inspected by the head of the department on an average of five times a year. When inspections are made each charge nurse and clothes room is given credit in the following manner: "Excellent," which means 100 percent; "good," which means 75 percent; "medium," which means 50 percent; "poor," which means zero. These reports are forwarded to the director of The Department of Public Welfare in Springfield and a copy is furnished each managing officer. By adopting this method, practically each state hospital has reached the very highest state of efficiency relative to the care of clothing furnished.

SOLDIER CLAIMS

A short time after the close of the world war the state hospitals of

Illinois began to receive shell-shocked and insane soldiers. For a considerable length of time these soldier patients were received into the hospital nearest the county from which they were committed, but now the state has erected a beautiful building at Jacksonville and one at Elgin and practically all the soldier boys are cared for in a most excellent manner in these hospitals. The federal government reimburses the state of Illinois for the care of these soldiers at the rate of one dollar a day. It is the duty of this department to work in conjunction with the managing officer as well as the Red Cross in securing legal data which establishes their legal right as honorably discharged soldiers which enables them to claim protection from the federal government. When these papers are properly filled out they are mailed to Mr. Spofford, who has charge of the eighth district located at the Leiter Building, Chicago. These claims are approved and the state of Illinois is then entitled to receive reimbursement to the extent of one dollar a day for the care of each patient.

Enclosed statistics relative to work accomplished during the last fiscal year is herein given:

Clothing Cash	Clothing Furnished	Soldier Collection	Deporta- tion	Inspec- tion
\$ 3,185.77	\$ 19,860.00	\$ 1,395.04	13	6
3,139.59	3,504.00	325.06	10	5
429.78	21,390.00	15,212.67	60	5
503.35	1,860.00	7,749.26	29	3
846.24	44,580.00	39,520.68	6	3
281.86	3,000.00	20,039.64	1	5
2,545.83	21,150.00	4,154.92	12	5
766.52	41,070.00	1,799.19	6	5
5,500.00	9,780.00		1	5
7,383.97	13,560.00		7	6
1,376.48			17	6
729.84				
3,490.65				
48.63				
2,141.65				
6,352.15				
2,858.53				
89,005.07				
1,698.43				
2,320.44				
\$134,604.78	\$179,754.00	\$90,196.44	*162	60

Total cash collection\$224,801.22

Total amount of clothing furnished\$179,754.

Total number of patients deported162

Total number of inspections60

*The number of patients deported to the different states and to foreign countries during the past year was 162. Based on the per capita of \$200 a year, which is the lowest possible minimum, and estimating the life of the patient at ten years, the deportation department shows a saving to the state of \$332,000.

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.

RALPH T. HINTON, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Elgin State Hospital was created in 1869 by an act of the general assembly. There are 510 acres of land owned by the state and 160 acres of leased land, making a total of 670 acres of land in connection with the institution. There are forty buildings. On January 1, 1923 the population was 2,546 patients and 317 employees.

I present herewith the annual report of the Elgin State hospital for the year ending June 30, 1922.

Reference to our statistical reports will show that during the year there has been an increase of two hundred and sixty-nine patients in the resident population of the hospital. During the year nine hundred and forty-four were admitted, one hundred and twenty-two readmitted and twenty-three received from other hospitals. This gives a total of one thousand and eighty-nine received during the year. During the same period five hundred and sixty were discharged, two hundred and eight died and twenty-three were transferred to other states and hospitals. At this writing there are twenty-six hundred and fifty-six patients on the roll—twenty-five hundred and six being residents of the hospital.

Reference has been made to the fact that during the year two hundred and eight patients died. An analysis gives the causes of death as follows:

Suicide	4	Arterio Sclerosis	13
Carcinoma	3	Chronic Myocarditis	24
General Paralysis of the Insane	64	Exhaustion	13
Cerebral Hemorrhage	6	Icterus	1
Organic Brain Disease	2	Sarcoma	1
Status Epilepticus	1	Edema of the Lungs	1
Valvular Heart Disease	1	Biliary Calculi	1
Bronchial Asthma	1	Strangulation by Food	2
Broncho Pneumonia	4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22
Pernicious Anemia	1	Bacillary Dysentery	1
Volvulus	1	Peritonitis	1
Chronic Interstitial Nephritis	5	Acute Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	4	Mitral Insufficiency	3
Aortic Insufficiency	1	Huntington's Chorea	1
Chronic Enteritis	2	Lobar Pneumonia	9
Cerebral Arterio Sclerosis	4	Tuberculosis of Omentum	1

MEDICAL WORK

As during previous years, staff meetings for the consideration of diagnosis and treatment and for the consideration of paroles are held each morning under the direction of the assistant managing officer.

The general health of our patients has been good during the year. No serious epidemics have occurred.

The hospital is still overcrowded and the proper classification of patients according to the scheme mentioned two years ago cannot be carried out adequately.

Surgical operations during the year have been performed by the state surgeon, Dr. McKelvey. Many minor and major operations have been performed with uniformly good results. The opening of our new hospital, with its modern equipment, and small

surgical wards, has given facilities for the proper performance of all necessary surgical operations and the necessary after care of the patient of which any institution might be proud.

Dr. Sullivan, resident dentist, submits the following report of the work done in his department:

Gold Fillings	6	Synthetic Porcelain Fillings	37
Cement Fillings	39	Amalgam Fillings	703
Treatments	258	Cleanings	159
Extractions	1169	Gold Crowns	9
Cast Inlays	30	Bridges	21
Porcelain Crowns	14	Repair Plates	41
Plates	50	Repair Bridges	9
Cast Splint	1	Root Canals	100
Repair Crowns	5		

During the year the routine work of the laboratory has been done by a technician. Wassermanns have been made on practically all newly admitted patients and when the reactions have been positive serological examinations of the spinal fluid have been made. An estimate of the laboratory work done may be obtained from the following table:

Urinalyses	1065	Sputum examinations	35
Blood counts	469	Wassermanns	929
Lumbar punctures	207	Throat cultures	27
Cultures (other than throat)	73		

In conformity to the request of the Department of Public Health, reports of all positive Wassermanns are submitted to the general office at Springfield.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF

The following changes in the medical staff have been made during the past year:

Dr. P. S. Winner, Assistant Managing Officer, was transferred to the Peoria State Hospital on February 1, 1922.

Dr. A. G. Wittman, Assistant Managing Officer of the Anna State Hospital, was transferred to this institution on February 1, 1922.

Dr. Walter C. Cook, Senior Physician, was transferred from the Peoria State Hospital to this hospital on February 1, 1922.

Dr. Bradford Murphy, Junior Physician, entered the service on January 1, 1922.

Dr. G. M. Tyrrell, Junior Physician, entered the service of this hospital on January 1, 1922.

Dr. W. J. Riley, Junior Physician, resigned March 20, 1922, to enter the government service.

Dr. Frederick Oakes, Senior Physician, resigned March 12, 1922, to enter private practice.

Dr. Edith M. Haralson, Junior Physician, resigned March 1, 1922, on account of poor health.

Dr. Marjorie Heitman, Junior Physician, entered the service of this hospital on May 1, 1922.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The work of this department was very much curtailed for nine months of the year in attempting, as an emergency measure, to do the special work demanded for the rapidly increasing population of ex-service men. The officials of the American Red Cross had signified their willingness to establish a branch office in the hospital but were prevented on account of lack of appropriations till March 27, 1922. Meanwhile such urgent demands as filing compensation

papers, arranging to have conservators appointed, making out statistical cards for various organizations and answering the quantities of mail regarding these subjects, had to be attended to as well as possible under the conditions. The American Red Cross is much better equipped to deal with these matters and by the end of the year they had a well organized office running smoothly.

On an average that sixteen special investigations should be made each month, the reports show that only about half the number could be completed. There have been on an average of over fifty new cases each month requiring supervision. As a patient is kept on parole ninety days it can be readily seen that one social worker cannot make the desired weekly or fortnightly visit so much needed except for the more urgent cases. As a large proportion of cases come from Cook county, the work was routed and most of the time was spent in Chicago, but some time also was given to Winnebago, Lake, and Kane counties, while single scattered patients in various other counties have been neglected.

On account of the department not being provided with any assistants, not only has there been lack of after care but it was impossible except in occasional cases to make the home investigation before the patients were paroled and to make plans for the patient. This has meant that patients have had to be returned to the hospital who under suitable conditions might have remained outside.

There will probably continue to be complaints to be looked into, habeas corpus proceedings to be attended and dangerous escaped patients to be returned by the department, but the work has seemed much less irksome than might be expected because of the hearty co-operation of those needed to assist in the work.

The most interesting part of the work has been the problem cases where individual patients were studied carefully and plans made to suit their special needs, followed by close supervision. Several such cases in the past year have been good, been discharged, and are successful responsible workers outside.

DEPARTMENT OF RE-EDUCATION

During the year the department of occupational therapy gave 3126 lessons reaching 576 patients. Of this number 46 men and women were promoted to industrial work, 62 were paroled home, 5 transferred to the vocational training department, 7 died, and 1 was deported.

The personnel of the department is composed of four certified therapists and eight attendants.

The patients, who have received occupational therapy, came from 25 different wards. Two classes are held at the south cottage for the more advanced women and another in the day room at the women's cottage. The advanced classes for the men have been held in the basement work shop while other classes were held on the wards.

All patients received an average of three hours a week in games and amusements. There being no regular instructor for this work, the physical director of the local Y. W. C. A. was good

enough to give one day a week to the patients, directing them in their games and exercises. On other days each class instructor was responsible for the games and exercises of her class.

One class of women, composed mostly of chronic cases, has attended to the mending of dresses, skirts, and underclothing. During the year this class put into useful service 21,744 pieces of clothing that otherwise would have been condemned. Other classes have given to the use of the hospital:

94	Pieces of reed and raffia work.	28	Tray cloths.
10	Yards of macrame.	40	Table mats.
5	Yards of fringe.	57	Towels.
84	Yards of crochet edging.	54	Wash cloths.
10	Yards of cloth.	269	Rugs.
2	Baby jackets.	388	Envelopes for X-ray films.
28	Bags.	400	Coat hangers.
5	Bed spreads (3 appliqued—2 wollen)	41	Frames for rugs.
1	Comforter.	2	Music stands.
76	Pairs of bedroom slippers for hospital wards.	11	Waste baskets.
58	Dresser scarfs.	37	Tables and stools.
21	Table runners.	61	Wooden toys.
		35	Stuffed toys.

All classes during the summer months assisted in the garden and kitchen work.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

During the year just closed nearly 66 2-3 percent of the number of ex-service men in the hospital have attended class and in the majority of cases they have shown considerable interest in the work. The most regular attendance has been in the woodworking department which is under the supervision of two experienced teachers. These men have made many articles for the soldiers' building, such as tables, desks, magazine racks, stools, as well as typewriting tables and tables for class purposes. The increased interest in woodworking has led us to believe that something that was occupying their hands was giving the best results therapeutically, so during the latter part of the year a craft class was started and additional personnel acquired. This work, while in its infancy, has already interested men who have never before attended class, so that our enrollment has jumped from 176 to 192 during the month. Two craft workers have been assigned to ward 3 of the veterans' building where deteriorated patients are found. It is too early to report progress here but we feel that much good may be done by keeping these men busy. Those in charge endeavor to study the needs of the men and place them in classes which will interest them the most and at the same time be of the most therapeutic value to them.

Besides the regular class work the men are taken for a walk twice each day, weather permitting. On stormy days a half hour is given over to singing or other entertainment.

A careful survey of the value of the work is most gratifying as we see men who have no interest in life, or are a restless ungovernable type, settle down and show marked improvement. The following cases are outstanding:

G. M., when admitted to the hospital was disinterested and apathetic, although his psychosis was not diagnosed. After much effort he was persuaded to take some work in

the academic class and from the start showed considerable interest and surprising ability. He was later discharged and held a position in Elgin for about a year.

J. N., diagnosed as Paranoid Dementia Praecox, persecutory type, took work in our auto-mechanics shop and showed such improvement that he was paroled and secured a job painting automobiles in Elgin, doing very satisfactory work.

S. R., an alcoholic, having delusions and showing paranoid tendencies, took up work in our typing class and became so interested that he seemed to forget his delusions and afflictions. His improvement was rapid and apparently permanent, as he is now working in the Chicago postoffice.

Since the establishment of a vocational center at the Elgin State hospital 684 ex-service men have been admitted to this institution. Of this number 311 are now present in the hospital; 37 are on parole; 30 on escape; 92 have been discharged, condition stationary; 136 have been discharged as improved; 27 as recovered; 35 as not insane and 16 have died.

The federal government has furnished a corps of instructors for vocational and industrial training and during this same period patients have been enrolled in the various departments as follows:

Academic	368
Commercial	181
Industrial	180
Crafts	123

At the present writing students are enrolled in the various departments as follows:

Academic	81
Commercial	75
Industrial	38
Crafts	119

NEW HOSPITAL

The fifty-first general assembly appropriated \$150,000 for the erection of a building for the physically sick. This building has been completed and is now occupied, being opened for the reception of patients in February, 1922. The main portion of the building is two stories in height and has a frontage of two hundred feet. Extending to the rear are two wings, each one story in height and these contain the main wards of the hospital. The front portion of the lower floor of the main building is used exclusively for chemical and laboratory purposes and contains a dental office, X-ray room, eye, ear, nose, and throat room, minor surgical and examining room, pharmacy and laboratory. The hospital has a capacity of eighty beds, besides suitable quarters for sick employes.

The building is of hollow concrete block construction, brick veneered. The blocks used in the construction work were made by patients and number approximately 40,000. The floors are of reinforced concrete and covered with mastic flooring. A tile wainscoting to a height of seven feet extends throughout all the corridors and dormitories. The building is well provided with a large and well lighted operating room, diet kitchens, dining room, and service rooms of all kinds. An electric elevator extends from the first to the second floor.

The equipment is of the best. In the operating room will be found the latest and most complete operating table, observation

stand, instrument tables, nitrous oxide, ether apparatus, and the like. The sterilizing room is equipped with one of the best sterilizing units to be found. In the kitchens will be found fireless cooker, food carts, sanitary ice boxes, and kitchen cabinets. The private rooms are as well furnished and are as homelike as any found in a general hospital. In short, throughout the entire building will be found furniture and equipment, while not elaborate, as practical and serviceable and as good as can be found in most hospitals. We feel that we have a building that is well arranged and an equipment which gives us an opportunity to care for the physically sick in an adequate manner.

In our X-ray department we have an equipment second to none. We were peculiarly fortunate in that the wife of one of our former patients, Mrs. Arthur Binks, of La Grange, Illinois, gave to the hospital sufficient funds with which to purchase this equipment. We have, perhaps, never adequately expressed to her our appreciation of this gift but we hope that at sometime some one will convey to her in appropriate words the great service she has rendered and will render to our patients.

WORLD WAR VETERANS' BUILDING

The rehabilitation of mental cases among ex-service men is one of the great problems which is confronting welfare agencies of the present generation. When we consider the enormous numbers of apparently able bodied men rejected by examining boards on account of nervous and mental disorders and as a result are now confined in public and private institutions; when statistics clearly indicate that the peak of mental disorders, an aftermath of the great war, has as yet not been reached, the problem becomes one of sufficient importance to compel thoughtful men and women to pause and to ask what has been done and what can be done to relieve the situation.

The director and the members of The Department of Public Welfare of Illinois were among the first to recognize the situation in our own state and two years ago began the preliminary work incident to providing suitable quarters and to the establishing of schools of occupational therapy and vocational training for ex-service men confined in our state hospitals. Through the efforts of Judge Jenkins and with the approval and co-operation of Governor Small, a special act was enacted by the last general assembly authorizing the construction of separate buildings for the housing and treatment of mentally disabled ex-service men. The first unit was constructed at the Elgin State hospital, building operations beginning in June, 1921, and the formal dedication occurring on May 28, 1922.

The building which is being used exclusively by veterans of the World war we believe to be the most modern in hospital construction. Excavation was begun in June, 1921, and the cottage occupied June 2nd of this year. The building is practically fireproof, one story in height and of hollow concrete block and tile construction, with a stucco finish. The excavation was done by patient labor. The concrete blocks, 45,000 in number, were also made by patients;

and in addition they assisted materially in the general work about the building, in glazing, painting, and the like. It is difficult to estimate the value of the labor contributed by patients from a monetary standpoint, but there can be no dispute of the fact that construction costs were reduced by thousands of dollars.

The cottage, now known as the V. W. W. building, has a frontage of 277 feet, and the two main wards extend to the rear to a depth of 208 feet. While the building is all under one roof and provides accommodation for 215 patients, it comprises, in reality, three distinct units, with six wards so arranged that classification of the various types of patients can be made fairly well. The main dining room, 40 feet by 62 feet, is located in the center of the building. It is of sufficient size to accommodate easily one hundred and eighty patients. On either side are two large day rooms, 30 feet by 59 feet. From each day room a corridor extends to a dormitory 23 feet by 206 feet. Each dormitory contains eighty-five beds. On each side of the corridor are to be found the clothes and linen rooms, the utility room, wash room, bath room, and lavatories. Each bath room is provided with a large tub and eight showers, all controlled by one mixing valve. A dressing room adjoins the bath room and patients must first pass through this room before entering the bath room. To the rear of the main dining room is a kitchen and serving room. This room has an outside entrance and all food prepared at the main kitchen of the hospital is brought through the rear court. The serving room also adjoins a smaller dining room.

The third section of the cottage situated in the court formed by the two large dormitories, consists of a day room, two dormitories, each of sixteen bed capacity, and two dormitories, each containing seven beds. This unit, in addition, has its own clothes and linen rooms, bath room, and utility rooms.

The floors are of concrete and covered with mastic flooring. There are no basements, but all steam and water lines are contained within tunnels which extend around the entire building along the outer walls. Throughout the entire building a wainscoting of salt glazed brick extends to a height of seven feet.

The furniture and fixtures are of the best and no expense was spared in providing comforts for those who make this cottage their home. The day rooms are provided with rocking chairs, large straight chairs, and settees, finished in fumed oak and upholstered in Spanish leather. Victrolas, player piano, billiard and pool tables, and card tables will also be found. A radio receiving set is being assembled and will soon be installed. The dining rooms are furnished with tables finished in fumed oak, and bentwood chairs. The serving room and kitchen are equipped with a gas range, sanitary refrigerator and a battery of coffee and tea urns. The clothes rooms have been provided with individual boxes and racks for hanging large garments. The beds in the dormitories are the Simmons hospital bed and each has been provided with a cotton felt mattress.

Reference has been made to the classification of patients, and that the six dormitories of the building provide means whereby this can be done fairly well. An analysis of the psychoses from which

our ex-service men are suffering will show that their mental disorder varies but little, if any, from the general run of other patients admitted to the hospital. The dementia praecox group is the pre-Dominating one, but there are, in addition, many cases of manic depressive insanity, general paralysis of the insane, idiocy, imbecility, etc. On these wards there are classified, for the most part, the following groups of patients:

- Industrial Supervision (not irritable)
- Industrial Supervision (irritable)
- Industrial care for self (not irritable)
- Vocational training (care for self)
- Vocational training (supervision)
- Occupational therapy, habit training (irritable)
- Occupational therapy, habit training (not irritable)
- Acute mental occupational therapy (quiet)

All patients belonging to the diagnostic, hospital, infirmary or acute mental (restless) groups, are treated as are other patients admitted to the hospital for treatment.

The dedication of the building above described took place on Sunday, May 28, 1922, and at this time more than four thousand visitors passed through and inspected the cottage. It is estimated that ten thousand persons attended the dedication exercises.

Among those present were Lieutenant-Governor Fred E. Sterling; Col. A. E. Inglesh; Judge C. H. Jenkins, director of The Department of Public Welfare; Adjutant-General Carlos E. Black; Col. R. J. Shand; Lawrence H. Becherer, superintendent of charities; Victor E. McBroom, state dietitian; Henry Kohn, superintendent of purchases and supplies; W. J. Lindstrom, assistant state architect; Judge Fred E. Carpenter, of Rockford; Senator Harold C. Kessinger, of Aurora; Senator Wright of DeKalb; Col. Frank D. Whipp, fiscal supervisor; Dr. E. L. Hill, managing officer of the Jacksonville State hospital; Dr. W. A. Stoker, managing officer of the Kankakee State hospital; Dr. H. B. Carriel, managing officer of the Dixon State hospital; Mrs. Lucy D. Ball, managing officer of the State Training School for Girls, at Geneva; William R. McCauley, state commander of the American Legion; Charles Schick, senior vice commander of the American Legion; and Adjutant William Q. Setliffe. Governor Small, who was unable to be present, sent the following telegram:

"It is indeed fitting on this memorial Sunday for the great State of Illinois to commemorate the deeds and honor the memories of her loyal sons who fought that our glorious country might be united and free. In the erection of this home for the disabled veterans of the world war, we sought to gratefully acknowledge their patriotism and sacrifice which have preserved national union and upheld our national honor. Though it is impossible for me to be present, I wish to add my tribute to that of those who have met today to honor the dead by helping the living."

Following was the order of the parade:

- Moose Drum and Bugle Corps, followed by colors and guard.
- State Officers, Commander William R. McCauley, reception committee in automobiles.
- G. A. R. Veterans in automobiles.

Elgin Post, American Legion, with post banner.
 Huntley and Carpentersville posts in units.
 Lawndale Post, Chicago.
 Wilmette Post, Chicago.
 St. Charles Boys' Home band, followed by two battalions of cadets in uniform and under arms.

The citizens of this community, individually and as representatives of various organizations, have done much to promote the welfare of the boys who are patients at our institution. They have done much in the way of providing entertainment, and their interest has aided materially in making the lot of these men more comfortable.

The State has done and is doing a great work in caring for our disabled ex-service men. Many have improved to such an extent that they have again resumed their former places in society. Much still remains to be done and it behooves the citizens of Illinois to provide adequate quarters and means whereby these ex-service men can, if possible, return to their homes and former occupations and not become permanent wards of the State through no fault of their own.

FARM AND GARDEN

The activities of the farm and garden and the results obtained during the past year have been quite satisfactory. Of the acreage owned by the hospital but approximately three hundred are available for farm and garden purposes. To supplement this, adjoining land has been rented either for cash rental or on a share basis. Under the excellent management of our head farmer sufficient grain and hay has been produced for our livestock. In addition, vegetables adequate for our use have been produced.

During the year the dairy herd was tested for tuberculosis and a large number of reactors discovered. Those apparently free from tuberculosis were transferred to other institutions and the remainder slaughtered. All animals were rigidly inspected by a government inspector and those not too badly diseased were used for food purposes. Later the barns were thoroughly disinfected and a new herd purchased. After a few months this herd was tested and found to be free from tuberculosis. At the present time the dairy does not produce sufficient milk for our needs, necessitating the purchase of milk locally, but it is believed that before many months have passed the amount now purchased can be greatly reduced.

The raising of hogs has proven to be very profitable. Until shortly before they are slaughtered garbage only is fed to them. Last spring an epidemic of swine plague broke out in one of the herds but with disinfection and vaccination was soon controlled.

Last year three kraut tanks, of twenty barrel capacity, were erected and it was found that kraut could be made and better kept in them than in barrels, as was formerly done. This summer we erected four more of the same size.

The advice and recommendation of the farm, garden and dairy consultant, Mr. D. S. McKinstry, have been most helpful.

THE VALUE OF EX-RAY IN STATE HOSPITAL WORK

The physical disorders of the residents of our state hospitals in no way differ from those found in any community, but there are

certain features relative to the value of the X-ray in their diagnosis that I wish to mention and to emphasize at this time. They are:

- The diagnosis of injuries, especially fractures.
- The location of foreign bodies.
- The diagnosis of focal infections.
- The treatment of skin lesions.

While I have mentioned the fact that the physical disorders of the residents of a state hospital in no way differ from those of the presumably normal in any community, there are, nevertheless, certain factors which at times renders the recognition of these disorders more difficult. This is especially true as regards injuries and those engaged in state hospital work readily recognize and appreciate these difficulties. It will, perhaps, suffice to say that the mental condition of many of our patients prohibits their giving a rational account of the manner in which they were injured, or to accurately describe the subjective symptoms which accompany it. This is especially true of the paretic, the individual more liable than any other of our population to serious injury and it is on this account that at the Elgin State hospital for some considerable time all injuries, even those apparently trivial, are sent to the X-ray laboratory and radiographed. Not only are on file permanent records of the injury but the probability of erroneous treatment is reduced to a minimum.

As a result of this procedure, many interesting instances might be cited illustrating its advantages, but two or three cases will, perhaps, suffice. Last summer a strong, healthy young man, while working on detail, twisted his ankle and apparently sustained an ordinary sprain. The limb began to swell immediately but the patient was able to walk with assistance. A radiograph was made and a complete fracture of the lower ends of the tibia and fibula discovered. Another patient had the misfortune to fall on his shoulder and on examination a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus found. A radiograph, however, disclosed the fact that not only was there a fracture of the surgical neck but that there was in addition a comminuted fracture of the shaft of the humerus. Again, there is the case of a patient suffering from general paralysis of the insane who was unfortunate enough to sustain a fracture of the lower jaw. A radiograph disclosed the extent of the injury and treatment instituted accordingly. After a few weeks he became involved in another difficulty and shortly afterwards complained of pain in the jaw near the site of the old injury. This was not considered to be anything of a serious nature but another radiograph disclosed the fact that a second fracture had occurred at the angle of the jaw just posterior to his original injury.

Foreign bodies, to be located by means of the X-ray, are not of frequent occurrence among our patients, but at times subjective symptoms the result of their presence can be explained by radiography. This has been especially true during the past year among the ex-service men who are being cared for at the Elgin State hospital. Some of these boys were in active engagements during the great war and a few still carry scars and wounds in testimony of their

service. One young man, for some considerable time after his admission to the hospital complained of a definite musculo-spiral involvement of the left arm. An operative scar was found in the upper third of the arm but a radiogram revealed an old fracture and a Lane plate which had not been removed. Another young man complained of various subjective symptoms, principally vertigo and headache, which at first were thought to be entirely neurasthenic. An examination by the X-ray revealed the presence of a fragment of shrapnel which was without doubt the causative factor of his condition.

Much attention has been given of late to the consideration of focal infections as a causative factor in the production of mental disorders. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of this phase of the question, there can be no dispute of the fact that chronic focal infections do have an important bearing upon the individual's physical health and our experience, while limited, has been that the recognition and removal of these sources has improved both the physical and mental life of our patients. If one will but examine the X-ray films of teeth he cannot but be impressed with the fact that the distinct areas of infection so often found, with an associated destruction of the peridental membrane, cannot but help have a pronounced ill effect upon the physical health of the individual. An instance illustrative of the above is to be found in the case of a lady of middle age, recently admitted to the Elgin State hospital. She had been ill for several months, was in poor physical condition, and presented the mental picture of an infective exhaustive psychosis. Her auditory hallucinations were quite definite and her delusional trend bizarre. No etiological factor was apparent but an X-ray examination disclosed eight badly infected teeth. Removal of these teeth resulted in a pronounced improvement of her physical condition and in the course of two or three weeks the mental condition present on admission had entirely disappeared. She is now at home and has apparently recovered.

Again, the information which can be obtained by use of the fluoroscope and radiogram in abdominal cases is of inestimable value. Plates taken at different intervals will often demonstrate a delay in the movement of the test meal and repeated study will often elicit information which can be obtained in no other way. This can be well illustrated in the case of a young lady now in the Elgin State hospital whose psychosis, diagnosed as dementia praecox, has existed for more than a year. Repeated examinations made us suspicious of an involvement of the caecum and appendix and upon abdominal dissection these conditions were found to be present. A chronic appendix was removed and many adhesions about the caecum broken up. At this writing, several weeks after the operation, the patient has shown a pronounced physical improvement, with some changes in the mental picture as well.

X-ray examination of the sinuses will often reveal a hidden source of infection of which the patient was not aware. Many instances of this nature have been disclosed in our laboratory and in one instance a cyst involving nearly all of one of the frontal

sinuses was found. Removal by operation resulted in a relief from persistent frontal headache.

The treatment of skin lesions by means of the X-ray in an institution for the insane is somewhat limited. We have, however, in a few instances been able to relieve and apparently cure, by means of this therapy, some very annoying conditions. One patient, suffering from an epithelioma of the face, of several months' duration, and about the size of a dollar, was apparently cured by several applications of the ray. Another, an employe, with an epithelioma of the lip, has apparently obtained permanent relief. Another employe, who for a long time has been troubled with furunculosis, has had the infection aborted by five minute applications of the ray.

These facts rather briefly and perhaps very inadequately outline some of the things that can be done in our state institutions in the way of diagnosis and therapy. This valuable adjunct to medical science should be used more extensively because a complete understanding of the patient's condition, the prospects of recovery and the line of treatment to be followed can only be determined by thorough and accurate examinations. A thorough examination means the employment of every agency at our command.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The first patient was admitted to the Elgin State hospital April 3, 1872. At that time there were but ten wards for patients, located in what is now known as the north wing of the main building. The third floor was given over to female patients and the first and second floors were used by male patients. One of the patients admitted during April of 1872 is still a resident of the hospital.

While no formal notice was taken of our fiftieth anniversary, the day did not pass by entirely unnoticed. What a wonderful change has taken place during the past fifty years! What an army of men and women, numbering 19,884, have passed through the front door of the main building to make the hospital their home for days or months or years! What stories could be written if one but had the ability to portray a pen picture of the humor and the pathos, the hopes and fears, the joys and the sorrows of those who have passed this way.

What wonderful changes have taken place during the past fifty years! But, are the problems of today much different from those of yesterday? Not to any appreciable extent if we but analyze carefully the reports of our predecessors. Perhaps we do some things a little differently; perhaps our nomenclature is not the same; but our problems are the same and we are compelled to meet them just as they did. The work of these pioneers, if they can be so designated, should not be passed by unnoticed and due credit must be given them for instigating some of the things which we are now carrying out.

KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL

W. A. STOKER, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Kankakee State Hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1877. There are 950 acres of land owned by the state and 130 acres of leased land, making a total of 1,080 acres of land in connection with the institution. There are eighty buildings. On January 1, 1923, the population was 3,678 patients and 481 employees.

I have the honor to submit the twenty-third biennial report of the Kankakee State hospital for the period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922. The hospital was under the management of my predecessor fourteen and a half months of this period.

In the last two years the population has increased from 3247 to 3643. There were admitted 200 men and 211 women. Of the number discharged 195 were recovered, 776 were improved, 23 were not insane; 137 were transferred to other institutions and 634 died. At the close of the biennial there were absent on parole and escape 296, and were remaining in the institution 3643. Of these, 1991 were men and 1652 were women. The total number under treatment the first year was 4359, and during the second, 4776. The daily average of patients in hospital for two years being 3268 and 3516 respectively.

The health of the institution has been good. There were no epidemics. I am gratified to report that there were no cases of dysentery in the hospital during the past summer. Our death rate is small for the class of people we have to treat. The number of suicides occurring during the year July 1920-1921 was four males, and July 1921-1922, one male. Every precaution is taken to prevent these regrettable accidents. However, when freedom, which is necessary for the comfort and recovery of the patient, is allowed, these accidents are unavoidable.

Our medical staff has been very deficient in numbers during the past two years, consequently the work has been very heavy. Nevertheless, the patients have received thorough mental and physical examinations, followed by scientific treatment when needed.

The state service has become very unattractive to doctors. The reason for this is that the government and other medical services are paying larger salaries than the state. It is rather discouraging to a doctor who takes service in a state hospital to find that all skilled employes, such as mason, carpenter, machinist, blacksmith, and other mechanics, are receiving more salary for fewer hours than they. This should be given careful consideration and be properly adjusted or our state service will not only be deficient in numbers, but in ability as well.

Our surgical cases have all been necessary for the mental and physical improvement of the patients. No case has been operated upon that gave no promise of improving the comfort of the patient.

Our nursing service has suffered for the same reason as our medical service. The higher wages outside are more attractive to men and

women of ability and high school education. It is almost impossible to employ any one as an attendant or nurse who has gone above the eighth grade in school.

HYDROTHERAPY

In the last year we have equipped our hydrotherapeutic wards with a new heat control appliance for continuous baths. This appliance gives a uniform heat throughout the bath and absolutely eliminates the danger of scalding the patient.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The occupational therapy department of this institution has done good work among the patients here, as well as extending their experience and advice to other institutions of this state and others. We have established a number of new classes among our more deteriorated patients and engaged more patients in the department than ever before. We endeavor to make such things as are useful to the institution. In this department we opened a chair repairing shop, which now takes care of the repairing of all furniture and also makes a few new pieces.

AMUSEMENTS

The usual program of amusements, which consists of dances, picture shows, baseball and amateur performances, has been supplied during the biennium. For many of the theatrical performances we are under great obligation to the civic organizations of Kankakee, who have so kindly and successfully entertained us.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The clergymen of Kankakee hold services in our chapel every Sunday, each denomination holding service for four consecutive Sundays. These services are held in the afternoon, and mass is held in the morning.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The business department has rendered efficient service. There are no deficits in any of the funds but, in keeping within our appropriations, we have been compelled to leave many repairs and improvements undone that were very much needed and would ultimately have been economical.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

The physical condition of the institution is not up to standard. We have repaired all the roofs and made other repairs to many buildings, but shortage of funds, due to high cost of labor and material, has prevented us from making many repairs and improvements. It will take several years, with more liberal appropriations, to bring the hospital back to normal.

GROUNDS

The grounds have been kept in their usual beautiful condition. During the summer we oiled the roads for the first time. This advantage needs no defending. The flower beds and boxes were unusually beautiful this summer. Our florist produces a large number of potted flowers for the wards, as well as on the grounds. The an-

nual chrysanthemum show was, as usual, a success and was enjoyed by the citizens of Kankakee as well as by the patients. We exhibited twenty varieties and twenty-five hundred blossoms.

FARM AND GARDEN

Our farm and garden, considering the season, did exceptionally well. With some changes and improvements made under the advice of our efficient farm adviser, we look forward to much better results this season.

HOGS

One of the best paying industries of the institution is the raising and fattening of hogs. In the last year we have produced, without cost, \$15,000 worth of pork, all consumed in our own dining rooms. Refuse from the tables is used to fatten the hogs, thus making a business of almost 100 percent profit.

DAIRY HERD

I am pleased to report that in the last tubercular tests only eight cows reacted to the first test, and just one cow the second time. We are gradually building our herd up from our own increase. In our judgment, this plan is better than buying new stock. Our herd does not produce sufficient milk for our consumption but, until they do, we are able to buy milk from the farmers as cheaply as we can produce it.

POULTRY

We have been infusing new blood into our flock of poultry, thus bringing up the vitality of the stock. Last spring we raised between four and five thousand chickens, all of which were fed to the employes and patients. This year we are planning some changes and expect to exceed these figures.

KITCHENS

It has been our endeavor to furnish the patients a varied diet, giving them well balanced rations that are wholesome and as palatable as it is possible to cook them. Cooking in such large quantities, with limited equipment and help, presents one of the largest problems of the institution. The canning we did last year, which I have presented to you in another article, has greatly facilitated our menus. The coming season we expect to fill our store rooms with the canned products from the garden, never losing sight, however, of the value of fresh vegetables and fruits when they are in season, giving our patients all they can consume at that time.

ICE PLANT

One of the most imperative needs of the institution is a new ice plant. Our present plant has been in continuous use for thirty years, consequently its capacity is taxed, as well as being worn out. Last winter we succeeded in filling our ice house with a rather poor quality of ice from the Kankakee river, which could only be used for refrigeration. This was the first ice put up for several years, and saved in the neighborhood of \$10,000 or \$12,000.

LAUNDRY AND WATER SOFTENING PLANT

In our laundry we have replaced all of the old equipment, which

has greatly improved this department. However, one of the most needed improvements, to bring up the efficiency of the laundry and institution, is a water softening plant. It would pay for itself in a few years in the saving on boilers, clothing and soap.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Notwithstanding the high price of furniture and carpets, we have been compelled to replace a great deal of wornout furnishings. When I took charge there were not enough chairs on some wards for the use of the patients. This condition was due to high prices during the war and the destructive character of the wards.

GARAGES

We have constructed, with directed patient-labor, one fire-proof garage from old materials to take care of our touring car, and during the summer hope to complete a similar garage for the housing of trucks.

CONCLUSION

We desire to express our appreciation of the loyal support we have received from the Department of Public Welfare at Springfield. I also wish to express appreciation of the good work of the medical staff during the past two years and to the heads of departments and all other employees who have rendered efficient service and who have unhesitatingly cooperated with the management in all things, and above all, in seeing that the needs and comforts of the patients are placed above all other things.

JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

E. L. HILL, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Jacksonville State Hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1847. There are 357 acres of land owned by the state and 250 acres of leased land, making a total of 607 acres of land in connection with the institution. There are thirty-five buildings. On January 1, 1923, the population was 2,319 patients and 312 employees.

The health of the inmates of the Jacksonville State hospital covering this period has been very good. At no time was there any increase in number over the previous years of those sick in the hospital for the acutely ill. The death rate was about the same as recent years and the average age at death was 60. We have had no epidemics.

TRAINING SCHOOL

As previously stated in my former reports, the Jacksonville State hospital is on the accredited list and during the period of July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, our training class consisted of two people taking the accredited course. Some 10 pupils continued their training for qualified nursing. Of the two who were taking the accredited course, one resigned and left the service and the other did not care to finish her training. This left the Jacksonville State hospital without any pupils taking the accredited course. Every effort was made during this period to secure applicants for this course but owing to the fact that those who were able to meet the requirements did not readily respond although we offered seemingly every inducement that could be made, we did not secure results. A number of high schools in the southern and central parts of the state were written to as well as requests made to a number of prominent citizens in the different towns and communities appealing to them to co-operate with us by helping to secure suitable candidates, but in spite of these efforts, we have been unsuccessful. We find that next year's prospects are going to be better as labor conditions have changed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services, both catholic and protestant, are held in the institution on Sunday. Mass is celebrated in the morning and protestant services in the afternoon; Sunday school on the wards and in both chapels in the morning.

AMUSEMENTS

Amusements, as in the past years, are being carried on for the benefit of the patients at this institution. Every day in the week is filled with amusement for the patients; some days beginning in the afternoon and extending up until 9 o'clock in the evening. It has been our endeavor to have as many of the patients attend the amusements as possible. We believe it aids much to their mental improvement and a corresponding change in their behavior as well as being conducive to their physical improvement.

Monday evening we have dances at both halls and in the neighborhood of four or five hundred patients participate either actively or passively. On Tuesday, we have a picture show beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and closing at 9 o'clock in the evening making it possible for us to give four shows daily which permits us to have all the patients who are physically and mentally able to attend these shows. On Wednesday, we have community singing in both amusement halls. Songs are thrown on a screen and an effort is made to secure the co-operation of as many patients as possible. On Thursday, dances or carnivals with indoor picnics are held in both halls. On Friday afternoon and evening, we give picture shows similar to that of Tuesday. On Saturday afternoon and evening a vaudeville show is given by patient talent. A series of three shows are held; one in the afternoon and two in the evening. When weather conditions permit, baseball, basketball, football, tennis, and outdoor circuses are held one day each week during the spring and summer months.

Our patients' band is composed of 20 pieces and is under the direction of a blind musician, who is a graduate in music from the school for the blind. The amusements are under the supervision of a vocal instructor who prepares and trains the patients in performing their parts.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

In previous reports, I have stated that the Jacksonville State hospital patients are divided into five great groups: Receiving or observation groups, occupational therapy, vocational, educational, and industrial groups, infirmary and hospital groups. We have endeavored in the occupational therapy group to keep the pace we set a year ago and as time goes on we become more and more convinced that occupational therapy as a treatment does pay and when properly applied renders an enormous profit financially to the institution as well as making it possible to aid materially in bringing about improvements and cures for the patients committed to us. We find that some of the quarters set aside for this work are not suitable and we further believe that it is impossible to secure the best results when occupational therapy is applied to the patients on the wards, but we do find that patients, where it is possible to take them from the ward to separate school rooms, improve more rapidly than do others who are not so pleasantly situated. We also find that we have been sadly handicapped in securing a sufficient number of well qualified and the proper kind of instructors for this work. One who has decided to take up this work should have especially endowed talent as well as training to be properly equipped to do this work well. They should have tact and ability to inspire or stimulate others.

Occupational therapy, in this institution, is divided into four classes: A, B, C, and D. "D" represents the habit training class and as improvement is shown by the patients they are advanced to the different grades until they reach the "A" group and from there they are transferred to the vocational or educational group.

In the vocational group all of the furniture used in the institution is made which includes, fiber chairs, desks, dining room chairs, rocking chairs, tables, rugs, bed spreads, curtains, woven material for curtains, dresser scarfs, doilies, pillow cases, as well as all the clothing for the patients including, underwear, skirts, dresses, coats, pants, vests, caps, gloves, overcoats, mackinaws, and stockings which are knit at the institution by hand machines.

In the industrial department during the past year, a large number of men were employed in the block-making industry used in the erection of the dairy barn, the tubercular cottage, as well as the new soldier building. The industrial department connected with the farm and dairy as well as the garden, furnished employment for about 250 patients. The thorough organization of this department has made it possible to bring about splendid results and the saving of much money as well as the permanent benefit to the patients employed.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

During the time covered by this report, the social service department has made 289 investigations which have been completed. The social problems involved in these investigations include home conditions for parole; adjustments of conditions in the home so that the patient may be able to remain outside of the institution; the securing of information concerning the patient prior to his commitment to the hospital; the assisting of patients whose financial interests have been neglected and who have been state charges, helping them to establish their claim to property, and the securing of employment for the patients who have improved and whose relatives are not able or not willing to assist them in adjusting themselves outside the institution by obtaining work for them.

Fifty out-patient clinics have been conducted by a physician from the hospital staff and social workers in Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur, Quincy, Taylorville, and Carlinville—towns where the number of parole patients are the greatest. One hundred seventy-three adults and one hundred fifty-six children have been seen at these clinics and examinations and recommendations made.

FARMING

The Jacksonville State hospital is farming quite extensively, most of which is done on rented or leased land. In the neighborhood of six or seven hundred acres of land are cultivated or used for pasture or meadow, all of which is leased or rented with the exception of 310 acres which is owned by the state. Seven thousand bushels of corn was raised, one-half of which went for rent; approximately 6000 bushels of oats, one-half of which went for rent and 4500 bushels of wheat, one-half of which went for rent. This includes also timothy, clover, and alfalfa hay—making it necessary for us to raise a large quantity in order to supply our own demands because of the fact that one-half of what we raise goes for rental. Ten thousand pounds of beef and veal was raised on the farm as well as seventy-one thousand pounds of pork. Very little, if any, grain

or other feed was purchased by this institution covering the period of this report making a saving to the state of many thousands of dollars.

GARDEN

The garden is a very great factor and helps to make it possible for the institution to maintain its low per capita standard by furnishing during the spring, summer and fall months a large quantity of food. Thousands of gallons of beans, sauer kraut, canned corn as well as fruits of various kinds were preserved and canned for winter use. Some three thousand bushels of potatoes were raised. This department is run by one employe with a large number of parole patients and some 120 acres are used strictly for gardening purposes.

DAIRY HERD

During this period there was an increase in the number of cows milked and an increase in production accordingly. Some 100 cows constitute the herd which is free from tuberculosis. Our cows are tested each year and if a reactor is found they are immediately disposed of. We received, during this year, an average of about a ton of milk per day. We have raised more young stock than we can use at the institution and arrangements are to be made to transfer our excess to other institutions. Practically all of the work done in this department is done by patient help.

DIETARY DEPARTMENT

The kitchen department has shown marked improvement over similar period of last year. In this department there are employed 154 patients and 11 employes. We have an increase in the varieties and kind of the food served such as doughnuts, corn bread, cakes, ice cream, fried steaks, fried bacon, German fried potatoes, which it was formerly thought could not be done. A large amount of marmalade and canned fruits as well as relishes are made from fresh fruits such as grapes, apples, peaches, pears, raspberries, gooseberries, plums, cherries, blackberries, cantaloupes, and water-melons which are grown in this institution, thereby, making a saving in the purchase of canned goods. A poultry dinner was served to all the patients Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's day. The amount of milk received makes it possible to furnish sufficient amount for cooking purposes and each patient receives one glass per day besides taking care of the hospital wards. Waste is practically eliminated and a careful check up is made of each dining room daily.

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

The cow barn for which \$20,000 was appropriated has been completed. This building has 80 stanchions or stalls, large loft which will hold 300 tons of hay, grain room, grinding room, feed room, and office. Two silos will be added this coming year.

The tubercular cottage which is 98 feet by 139 feet consists of two dormitories, 26 beds each, one day room, one dining room, one serving room, one linen room, office, isolation room, three toilets, two utility rooms, wash room, shower and bath rooms, and one large

sun porch. Eighteen thousand dollars was appropriated for this building constructed during this year.

In this department, the roofs, floors, chimneys, cornices, and fences were gone over by the painters, carpenters, tinnerns, and masons and all buildings placed in an excellent state of repair.

The physical equipment of the Jacksonville State hospital is in very good condition. Some needed repairs which have been taken up with the architectural department, will no doubt be attended to later. The boiler house brick work of the six Erie double T boilers have been reset throughout and the stokers attached to boilers Nos. 4, 5, and 6 have been overhauled while the three hand fired boilers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are equipped with shaking grates and need no special repairs. We believe that the shaking grates are less expensive and make a saving in the amount of coal used than do the boilers equipped with stokers.

The plumbing at the dairy barn and sewerage connected with this building is complete as well as the new tubercular cottage. This building was equipped with hanging radiator screens and the plumbing has been carefully and correctly done as well as the lighting system of the buildings.

The painting department of this institution during this period has been very active and some 25 patients under the supervision of two painters are employed in this department. The walls of the main building were given two coats of paint which added to its appearance. The interior of a number of wards, the tin roofs, and cornices of all buildings were also painted.

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

The members of the staff, July 1, 1921, consisted of: Dr. E. L. Hill, Managing Officer; Dr. I. F. Freemmel, Assistant Managing Officer; Dr. T. G. McLin, Dr. E. L. Abbot, Dr. O. L. Asher, Dr. F. J. Smith, Dr. G. N. Lucas, Dr. J. D. Smith, Dentist; and Dr. J. W. Hamilton, Pharmacist. Dr. J. L. Raney was added to the list of staff physicians during this period. The following physicians left the service: Dr. I. F. Freemmel, Dr. F. J. Smith, Dr. J. L. Raney, and Dr. G. N. Lucas.

ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.

C. H. ANDERSON, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Anna State Hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1869. The City of Anna is in close proximity to Jonesboro and is located in Union county, next to the southernmost county in the state. There are 570 acres of land owned by the state and 150 acres of leased land, making a total of 720 acres. There are thirty-five buildings in connection with the institution. On January 1, 1923 the population was 1,753 patients and 287 employees.

The managing officer of the Anna State hospital has the honor of submitting herewith his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1922. The usual custom of reviewing the various tables setting forth the statistical data pertaining to the hospital will be referred to but briefly.

A slight decrease in the number of admissions during the past year is noted over the average of the past five years. The number of admissions for the past year was 544 whereas the average number admitted during the past five years was 604. This decrease in admissions can probably be attributed to two causes: First, to the operation of the eighteenth amendment; Second, to the fact that many patients formerly committed to this institution are now being sent to the Alton State hospital. It is worthy of note that 124 or 22.8 percent of the first admissions were over sixty years of age. The recovery rate as based on the first admissions was 11.5 percent plus, for the past year. If we include those who were discharged as improved the result will be 72 percent for the same period.

The total number of deaths for the past year was 235 or 9.8 percent plus, based on the total number under treatment. Of those who died during the past year 113 or 48 percent were over sixty years. Of those who died 21.4 percent had resided in the hospital more than ten years.

PROGRESS

Progress at the Anna State hospital has not been uniform either in point of time or in scope. Reconstruction, economic conditions and labor disturbances have affected the institution as vitally as other commercial enterprises. High prices and other unusual conditions have made practical estimates of our needs impossible. Recent demands on the state's exchequer have been so great that the appropriations for the hospital have been barely enough to meet the necessary requirements. This is not intended as a criticism of the action of the general assembly for it has been as liberal in matters of appropriations as conditions would permit. While the greatest advancements have not been made along the line of a building program yet substantial improvements have been made in the physical condition of the institution during the past year.

The new nurses' home was completed and occupied early in the present year. The appropriation for the erection of the nurses' home was barely sufficient for the completion of the building with-

out any funds for the purchase of furnishings. The home without furnishings was uninhabitable. The difficulty was met by the manufacture of tables, dressers, and chairs in the industrial shop. Window draperies, table scarfs, and floor rugs were either woven or manufactured in the occupational department and other furnishings were assembled from other available sources until the home was neatly furnished without additional appropriations. This building supplies excellent accommodations for about seventy-five nurses and female attendants. Good quarters adds to the contentment and happiness of the employes thereby making the service more attractive to the better class. With improved living conditions, experienced employes can more easily be retained in the service.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

The medical treatment given the patients did not differ materially from the treatment given patients affected with similar physical disorders in general hospitals. The use of luminol in epilepsy has been given a thorough trial and has been found beneficial in limiting the number of convulsions as well as the severity of the individual attacks.

The use of salvarsan in cases of neuro-syphilis has resulted in improvement in several instances. The use of salvarsan tends to promote remissions and decreases the length of the terminal demented period. All cases giving a positive Wassermann reaction on the blood have received salvarsan as well as mercury by approved methods. The want of a properly equipped hydrotherapeutic department has deprived us in part of the beneficial effects of this method of treatment of the acutely disturbed mental cases. The sedative action of magnasium sulphate when administered intravenously and internally has been used with apparently good results. Ductless gland therapy has received intelligent consideration and promises better results for the future.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The hospital carries a full time dentist on its staff. One of the first services rendered a recent admission is the examination of the teeth and administration of the indicated treatment of the oval cavity. All signs of infection about the teeth are given immediate treatment and the mouth is placed in a hygienic condition. The value of this work cannot be over-estimated as the work relieves many patients of distressing conditions and seems to have promoted the cure of a number. The following data shows in part the work done by the resident dentist from July 1, 1921, to June 20, 1922:

Number of patients treated	1206
Extractions	1848
Amalgam fillings	1024
Cleanings	931
Synthetic (enamel) fillings	680
Artificial dentures repaired	48
Pulps (nerves) extracted	223
Root canals filled	175
Bridges	4
Porcelain crowns	33
Gold crowns	2
Treatments (gingivitis, etc.)	638
Artificial dentures	16
Bridges repaired	3

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

This department has amply justified its existence and the expenditures necessary to its maintenance. The social service workers have disseminated much useful information to the public in general and to the county officials in particular. The contact of social service workers with county officials has obviated much criticisms and has explained the objects and aims of the hospital in the after care and treatment of the large number of patients who are constantly on parole. Through the efforts of the social service workers the number of patients paroled has been materially increased and their after care has been rendered more efficient. Through the efforts of the social service department better case histories are prepared and a more thorough understanding of the causes leading to the patient's mental breakdown is obtained. This institution has been fortunate in securing the services of social service workers who are capable of giving psychometric tests in all cases indicated. The social service department has been handicapped by the want of any social service societies in this district.

TRAINING SCHOOL

The training school for nurses has been carried on under the immediate direction of the chief nurse. The course consists of two years' training and conforms to the requirements of the Department of Registration and Education. Each pupil nurse is given the benefit of a rotation in service, thereby receiving training in all the departments in the hospital. Nurses completing the course as given in this institution are given credit for two years' training in any nurses' training school. The training school for attendants is made compulsory and gives important instructions in the duties of attendants.

EMPLOYEES

During the year ending June 30, 1922, the following changes in the personnel of employees have occurred:

Appointments	77
Transfers to institution	5
Transfers from institution	5
Resignations	56
Discharges	15

The location of the hospital in a strictly rural community has made it possible to obtain an adequate number of high class employees. The fact that the employees are on duty for only forty-eight hours per week warrants the exaction of a high grade service. The housing of employees on wards is now a matter of past history.

STAFF CHANGES

The following medical officers have received appointment during the period covered by this report:

- Dr. Wm. Dietz, Junior Assist. Physician entered service April 27, 1922.
- Dr. C. M. Flagg, Junior Assist. Physician entered service March 30, 1922.
- Dr. F. H. Gaffey, Assistant Physician entered service June 23, 1922.
- Dr. L. G. Hodder, Junior Assist. Physician entered service December 5, 1921.
- Dr. F. C. Quitzreau, Assist. Physician entered service April 6, 1922.
- Dr. H. A. Young, Assist. Physician entered service August 13, 1921.
- Dr. P. W. Rose, Assist. Physician entered service September 22, 1921.

The following resignations have occurred during the same period:

- Dr. C. M. Flagg, Junior Assist. Physician was discharged April 15, 1922. Reason for discharge, Paresis.
- Dr. L. G. Hodder, Junior Assist. Physician resigned to accept another position April 23, 1922.
- Dr. D. E. Singleton, Assist. Physician resigned to accept another position July 25, 1921.
- Dr. H. A. Young, Assist. Physician resigned on account of illness of his wife September 25, 1921.
- Dr. P. W. Rose, Assist. Physician resigned September 17, 1922.

SANITATION

The sanitation of the wards has been improved by laying tile floors in many of the toilet rooms in the institution. With the exception of five rooms all toilet rooms in the institution have been laid with tile and negotiations are now in progress looking to the re-laying of these floors.

The entire institution with the exception of a few wards has been screened against flies, mosquitoes and other disease-bearing insects. The scourge of flies about the general kitchen and dining rooms will further be abated by the completion of a new horse barn now in process of erection at a greater distance from the institution than the location of the former one. The annual scourge of mosquitoes has been abated by filling the pits and other breeding places of mosquitoes about the premises. Offensive odors on the wards have been removed by improved sanitary conditions of the wards and improved plumbing.

FIRE PROTECTION

In compliance with recommendations of the state fire marshal, fire doors, fire walls, and cement stairways have been erected in the annex and main building. When this work was advertised and bids asked in usual way the bids were found far in excess of the amount of the appropriation. The fire hazzard was so great that no thought was entertained of the abandonment of these protective measures. It was then planned to purchase the material with the appropriation and do the work with institution labor. The work was completed in a workmanlike way and a part of the appropriation saved to the state.

The annex, north wing and the south wing have been rewired and the main building is now in process of being rewired in the interest of fire protection. The fifty-second general assembly appropriated \$23,000 for rewiring the annex and the north wing of the main building. The annex, north wing and south wing have been rewired from this fund and the rewiring of the center building is now in process of completion. The employment of institution labor on this work has made it possible to do almost twice the amount of rewiring as originally specified in the appropriation bill with a small surplus remaining. The elevator shaft in the main building has been fire proofed by its enclosure in fire proof walls. A new fire escape has been connected with the chapel wall.

FARM AND GARDEN

Reports show that the production of the farm and garden has

increased from year to year under the wise management of our present farm and dairy consultant. During the past season a better succession of farm and garden productions have been secured than ever before.

Our present objective is to cause the farm to serve the kitchen by supplying vegetables, fruits, and other provisions at such times and in such quantities as can be used to the best advantage. The farm has no justification for its existence except its service to the kitchen. A report of a heavy production from the farm is of no practical value unless the materials produced can be utilized for the benefit of the patients either directly or indirectly.

The hog industry has proven quite remunerative. All the fresh pork consumed has been raised and slaughtered at the institution.

The poultry industry properly dates from the autumn of 1920 and is now in a flourishing condition. The fowls now on hand number about fifteen hundred clear white Wyandotte stock. The flock of geese furnished the Christmas dinner without impairing the number to be held over for laying purposes next spring.

DAIRY

The dairy herd has been increased in numbers from about forty to over one hundred head of producing cattle. The supply of milk at this time is sufficient to give the infirm, the acutely ill, the tubercular and all cases needing special diets as much as they desire. The remaining population receive a limited amount each day. We hope to be able in the near future to supply each patient in the institution with all the milk needed.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The scientific use of employment in the treatment of the insane marks an epoch in the state service. No single remedy at our command does as much to promote the happiness, well being, and improvement of the insane as employment applied in a rational way. It matters not whether the employment is on the farm, garden, in the factory or in the class room. The essential factor is the adaptation of the employment to the correction of the individual patients abnormal mode of thought and action. Since occupational therapy has been introduced into the Anna State hospital the number of functionally untidy patients has been reduced about fifty percent.

A destructive patient is rarely seen on the wards at the present time. Formerly many patients spent their time tearing up clothing, bedding, and any other destructible articles with which they might come in contact. Occupational therapy substitutes a useful habit for a destructive one. Prior to the introduction of occupational therapy a large percent of the population of the institution was permitted to deteriorate from year to year until they led merely vegetative lives. This class of patients are rapidly disappearing under the benign influence of occupational therapy. The present plan is to arrest the deteriorating processes at the time of admission and as far as it is possible to do so to restore the patient to a place of usefulness in the community.

WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

J. H. ELLINGSWORTH, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Watertown State Hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1895. It is located at East Moline in Rock Island county, on the banks of the Mississippi river. There are 593 acres of land owned by the state and forty buildings. On January 1, 1923, the population consisted of 1,624 patients and 304 employees.

The general health of patients has been uniformly good. Nothing in the way of an epidemic has occurred, except an outbreak of influenza, mild in type, during the latter part of February and the first half of March, 1922.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The following changes in population occurred during the period of this report.

	Total
Remaining in the Hospital June 30, 1921 . . .	1648
as against June 30, 1920	1630
an increase of	18
Number of patients under treatment during the year	2049
Number of patients discharged	278
Number of deaths	146
Daily average of population	1640
as against the daily average for preceding year	1630
which amounts to an increase of	10
Number of admissions	401
an increase of	49
over the preceding year	
Paroles	154
Escapes	64
Returned from escape	44

RE-CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS

Re-classification of patients has taken place which has necessitated certain minor changes in the physical plans of buildings to meet new conditions.

HOSPITALS

The building formerly known as "H-1" used as a hospital and infirmary for female patients, was made with slight alterations, into a hospital to accommodate both sex. The plan arrangement of the building is very good and lends itself well to this purpose, with one exception, there being no dining room on the second floor. A room similar to the dining room on first floor could be constructed, I am told, with comparative little cost, and is all that is needed to make this building a modern hospital.

The building known as "H-1" used as a hospital and infirmary for male patients, now accommodates an ambulatory class of elderly male patients. This change has brought about a noticeable improvement in sanitation by reason of the poor lighting and ventilation, which were great handicaps when used in the care of the sick and untidy.

A suite of rooms has been equipped in the hospital building for surgical purposes, which has enabled us to do our own surgical work as well as some referred to us from another institution.

A modern X-ray of the victor type with full equipment has been installed in this building and is made use of daily for radiographic and therapeutic purposes. An X-ray examination is made where indicated, of the teeth of all newly admitted patients, as a part of routine examination.

The building constructed for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, in which the classification had been neglected, is now used for the care of both male and female patients suffering from this disease in the advanced stages.

Wards annex Nos. 1 and 2 have become the male and female infirmaries respectively. These wards are well ventilated and lighted, having a cork rock floor and lend themselves very well to the care of this type of cases.

LABORATORY

To meet conditions made necessary by lack of a technician, one of our physicians was given a course of instruction in laboratory work in a hospital in Chicago, which has enabled him to do the laboratory work in connection with his other duties. A great need, however, is felt for a new building to house the laboratory, mortuary and afford post mortem facilities.

HYDROTHERAPY

Our hydrotherapeutic equipment is quite inadequate to meet present needs. Notwithstanding this, a great amount of very excellent work is being done in that department. We now operate sixteen hours of each twenty-four and in this way are able to eliminate much of the trouble incident to the care of the excited and disturbed cases. Plans are under way for the construction of two hydrotherapeutic units to be located upon the male and female receiving wards respectively. Work on the installation of one unit will be started in the near future.

REVIEW OF CASES

We find upon a review of our records that many patients have either no psychotic classification or one that is obsolete. We have obtained a list of such cases, which amounts to some four hundred. Such patients are being re-examined and presented to our staff just as rapidly as time and circumstances will permit.

TRAINING SCHOOL

Eight nurses, having completed a two years' training course, were graduated with the rank of qualified nurse; three of these have taken advantage of the affiliated course in the Jefferson Park hospital in Chicago. There are at present five students in our probationary course and the same number in our junior training class. Two of our present junior class also took the affiliated work last year.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Our occupational therapy department has not made the prog-

ress during this annual period that should have been made, due very largely to the fact, that we were without a chief occupational therapist for some months. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of a chief occupational therapist who has been with us since October, 1922, and who has reorganized the department. The work is progressing satisfactorily and we now have approximately 10 percent of our patient population in that department and extending our facilities to accommodate as many patients as will be benefited by such treatment.

HABIT TRAINING

Knowing from our own experience as well as that of others, the benefits to be derived from close attention on the part of employes to the personal habits of cleanliness of chronic demented patients, we made alterations in cottage B-5, second floor, with facilities for giving such habit training to twenty-five patients. The results have been gratifying as a very large percentage of such patients have responded to treatment and has resulted in the establishment of a second ward of similar capacity in cottage B-2, where patients will be sent from the habit training department. Supervision on the part of employes on the latter ward is less than on the former, but greater than that afforded on general wards. We hope eventually to eliminate functional untidiness of patients of this institution.

CARPENTRY

We have added to our hospital buildings a paint shop 20 feet by 60 feet made of cement blocks, also a farm kitchen and dining room 36 feet by 54 feet, hollow wall construction. Fire escapes have been placed on the administration building and cottage B-5. Cement benches have been constructed for the green house and a new south wall of cement in the green house.

Much general repair work has been carried on continually which adds to the general appearance of the state's property.

PLUMBING

The plumber and steamfitter have done all the work of installation of equipment in the new kitchen, which, with the general repair work, has kept them more than busy.

TINNER

The tinner has kept the roofs and gutters in repair and did the sheet metal work for the hot air furnace installed in the kitchen at the farm. He has kept all utensils in repair and made such new ones as were needed from time to time.

PLASTERING AND CEMENT WORK

On account of increased population, it has been necessary to add dining rooms and make other changes in quarters, requiring considerable plastering and carpentry. However, this has added greatly to our facilities for the care of patients.

Wooden steps and approaches have been replaced with concrete. At the farm a seventy foot floor has been constructed of

concrete for the feeding of hogs, and a concrete hog shed 20 feet by 130 feet constructed.

A septic tank of concrete has been built at the farm, also concrete clean-out boxes along the line of tile.

ELECTRICAL

The farm cottage has been wired and numerous general repairs kept up, rendering efficient electrical service in all departments.

PAINTING

All farm buildings have been painted, all new work and repairs following carpenters kept up, as well as much re-decorating occasioned by re-modeling of quarters.

FARM

The farm has been greatly improved by installing a new drainage system, the laying of 6000 feet of tile and cleaning half of a mile of open ditch which allows free drainage and reclaims good productive soil which was practically useless.

Our dairy herd was cleaned up by disposing of 72 head of tubercular cattle. The herd has been replenished until we have now 93 head of old and young stock which have withstood the tuberculin test.

We also raised all of our own vegetables except potatoes.

LAUNDRY

We have improved our laundry by creating a perpetual inventory system on each ward and establishing a distributing point which is not only efficient but economical by giving the proper distribution.

DINING ROOMS

Our dining room service has been greatly improved by placing all of the dining rooms in the institution under one head who governs the distribution of food, linens, and dishes, thus affording a marked saving in all of these items. Under this plan we have been able to save as much as a barrel of flour a day, yet everyone has plenty. The economy is brought about by the attendants giving their personal attention to the serving of meals bringing about a higher state of efficiency.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The industrial department now comprises harness making, shoe making, mattress and broom making, the making of chairs, rugs and pillows.

In this department much repair work is done, rendering useless articles as good as new. The pressing of garments is also done here, upholstery, making window shades, screens and many other articles which renders this one of the most valuable departments of the institution.

SEWING DEPARTMENT

This department is in charge of an industrial forelady who has charge of a number of patients in the making of all kinds of wearing apparel at a great saving over the same articles purchased made up.

They conduct a tailoring department and make men's clothing as well as that for women. They also make up the linens required for the institution and in connection with the manufacturing of clothing, they conduct a mending department which is a great saving in garments as well as keeping up the general appearance of the patients.

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL

GEORGE A. ZELLER, *Managing Officer.*

NOTE: The Peoria State hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1895. It is located at Bartonville, a suburb of the City of Peoria. There are 694 acres of land owned by the state and fifty buildings. On January 1, 1923, the population was 2,360 patients and 304 employees.

The writer resumed charge of this institution on November 15, 1921, after an absence of eight years, four of which were spent on the Board of Administration and a like period as superintendent of the new Alton State hospital. Hence, this report covers only seven and a half months of personal administration.

ADDED POPULATION

On December 1, 1921, there were 2148 patients present. Inasmuch as the institution housed 2400 seven or eight years ago, a careful survey was made in order to determine in what way more people could be accommodated, to the relief of the overcrowded institutions in the northern part of the state.

It was found that in cottages of exactly the same construction and capacity there was a difference of 30 or 40 percent in the number of occupants. This was equalized by placing the same number of beds in each cottage of identical size. Two hundred of these were assembled from cast-off beds that had been consigned to the junk pile. They were repainted and new springs attached and they are in every particular as good as new. It is unfortunate that several car loads had been sold as scrap iron, the proceeds being about one-fiftieth of the cost of replacement. In this way, and through the purchase of 250 new beds 300 additional patients were accommodated, drawn from the following institutions:

	Men	Women	Total
Lincoln	---	25	25
Dunning	195	90	295
Kankakee	56	--	56
Total	---	--	376

NON-RESIDENT EMPLOYEES

The policy of paying employees extra for living outside, while whole sections of the nurses' home were unoccupied, was discontinued and, on December 1, 1921, more than 40 non-residents came in, effecting a decided reduction in the payroll. The move was not made compulsory, and many are still receiving outside pay, but as all newcomers enter on resident pay, it is felt that the non-resident force will gradually reduce itself.

ENLARGING THE SANITARIUMS

One half the space of each sanitarium was given up to sun porches which were seldom used. By moving the glass partitions from the center and placing them along the outer wall space was gained in each sanitarium for 50 beds. These were given to decrepit and aged patients

who could not well go out to meals and for whom the diet kitchens are a great convenience.

FARM COLONY NO. 2

Although this institution has for the past ten years maintained a farm colony for 45 patients in a commodious building erected for that purpose it was found that two adjacent farm buildings, acquired with the premises, could be attached and another colony established. This was done without great expense and a colony of thirty patients is now housed there. It is in charge of a couple who contributed much to the success of the farm colonies at the Alton State hospital, which have received such favorable comment. The two buildings, joined, have very much the appearance of a country club.

The most palatial ward that an architect can design will not bring the comfort, cheer and contentment enjoyed by these small groups living amidst normal surroundings and engaged in rural pursuits.

They not only permit an economical administration, but contribute in the way of farm, garden and dairy products much more than the cost of their maintenance.

RESTORATION OF HOSPITAL KITCHENS

The hospitals for the physically sick once had excellent diet kitchens. Through a mistaken economical effort they were removed several years ago and the patients were fed on food brought up from the general kitchen, nearly a quarter of a mile away. It could not be tempting to the appetites of the invalids even though it would sustain life. Ranges were reinstalled and a palatable menu for the sick is at their disposal. Similar diet kitchens were also installed in the colonies for tuberculars and in the farm colonies and will be added to both receiving cottages. Mass cooking and congregate dining rooms might do for vigorous people but even then they are a distinct departure from normal life and home surroundings.

IMPROVEMENTS ALONG THE FRONT

The institution fronts for nearly half a mile on the Peoria-Springfield paved road. Thousands of tourists pass by every day and many have commented on the frowsy appearance of our grounds, as viewed from a passing car. This criticism turns to admiration when visitors drive up the hill and see our splended layout. But only a few avail themselves of this privilege and the great mass passes by retaining a rather unfavorable impression.

The road which had a sharp incline and treacherous turn at the entrance, is being carried along an easy incline and will enter the main highway on the level, eliminating an extensive embankment which was built at considerable expense.

It intrudes upon the highway and is a source of danger to traffic and will be removed along with an extensive retaining wall, which will not be required at the new entrance.

AUTO-TOURISTS' CAMP

In changing the front entrance, a hitherto neglected and unused corner of the grounds was made accessible. Its adaptability as a park became apparent and it was decided to place it at the disposal of auto-

tourists as well as a recreation camp for our patients. Camp stoves were built, a hydrant installed and every convenience that a properly equipped camp should have.

More than 1,800 of our patients had an outing there this summer. They were taken in relays of 200 and each group spent the entire afternoon there, supper being prepared on the camp ovens and served on the lawn.

The camp became popular with tourists before it was ready to be occupied. No part of the institution is visible from the site and the presence of these visitors has not interfered with any of our activities. On the contrary, many pleasant expressions of appreciation were heard and the visiting tourists went on their way with a kindlier feeling toward the state. There is enough fallen timber on our premises to keep the camp supplied with fuel perpetually.

As an experiment in public welfare, it is well worth observing and it quite conforms to the good roads program which Governor Small has done so much to promote. It can easily be abandoned if found to be an embarrassment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is to be regretted that we have been unable to secure an efficient occupational therapist but in the meantime considerable has been done along the line of industrial re-education. One of the large ground floor dining rooms have been vacated by accommodating the patients elsewhere and the space devoted to shop purposes. Work benches and manual training equipment will be reinstalled and a large force kept at work. The sewing room and many little industrial classes have been established on the wards.

Altho in operation but a short time we were able to make a very creditable showing in the institutional exhibit at the Pageant of Progress.

POULTRY

The poultry activities, which once boasted 3,500 fowls, but which has been reduced to one ordinary flock, have been revived and we go into the winter with 600 laying hens. Individual flocks near the various cottages are sheltered in modern poultry houses and the patients vie with each other in their care. It is a pleasant and profitable employment at which the patients, particularly the women excel.

A vocational trainee of the War Veterans Bureau has been assigned to the work and will continue one year in order to complete the poultryman's course. He is paid by the United States government.

PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT

Although it is hardly permissible at this late day to charge shortcomings to the war and the subsequent price inflation it must nevertheless be true that these influences operated against the purchase of additional equipment or replacement of the old and worn out, in spite of the fact that generous appropriations were not only expended but overdrawn to the extent of leaving enormous deficits at the end of two biennial periods.

On December 1, 1921, a careful count of the ward equipment made by the supervising nurses showed that after including every bench, chair

and stool there were 650 less chairs than patients in the cottages. A similar census showed 400 fewer pillows than patients. The same was true of kitchen, dining room equipment and blankets. As a result, emergency requisitions were promptly sent to the department and the following supplies were received:

Hospital beds -----	250
Pillows -----	600
Blankets -----	2,000
Bed springs -----	200
Bed spreads -----	400
Chairs (ward, rockers and dining room) -----	1,250
Settees -----	24
Tables -----	112
Barber chairs (modern) -----	3
Cooking ranges -----	3
Looms -----	2

POST-BELLUM INERTIA

It is evident that change in the personnel attributable to the absence of so many of the younger men in the army continued long after the end of the war. Instead of the active, energetic and ambitious young men and women who previously entered this field in the hope of advancement, the service was sought by people of advanced years who could not by any possible application hope to attain proficiency. Married couples predominated and relatives wrote to relatives until in half a dozen instances from four to nine members of a family were on the payroll. There were numerous instances of father and mother, son and daughter, or sons and daughters-in-law.

While it is not the intention to reflect in the least upon the motives of these excellent people, it is nevertheless true that many of them have selected the wrong calling. They cannot hope to become proficient in the training schools and the absence of suitable pupils in the classes must eventually result in the closing of these schools and a constantly declining number of competent aspirants for promotional or advanced positions. This will inevitably result in lowering of the standard of care which Illinois has so conspicuously maintained. Without a considerable number of graduates yearly we will not only run out of nurses, but will have no reserves from which to draw supervising and chief nurses.

The pay is sufficient to appeal to the best young people, but, for some reason, they do not avail themselves of it and they accept positions in commercial and industrial life at salaries far below those of the public service.

The stigma that has been placed upon our training schools by refusing registration to their graduates must be removed.

No effort on the part of a psychiatric post-graduate school can accomplish anything without an adequate supply of graduates from which to draw material for its classes. This supply has virtually ceased and unless something is done to restore it much of the advance in the care of the insane will be lost. There is no dearth of material. This institution has fifteen applicants for every vacancy that arises. It is therefore only necessary to re-establish the training school, compel at-

tendance and then provide for full recognition as graduates without the compulsory additional year in a general hospital.

Our former graduates have made good as chief nurses and dozens of them served in the war, both at home and with the A.E.F. with credit to themselves and to the service. Many of them have become permanently attached to the Army Nurse Corps. Yet, these same people whose services have been so satisfactory to the army hospitals are refused registration right here in Illinois, the state in whose institutions they received their training.

HIGH WATER

The Illinois river showed the highest stage within history, completely submerging our river bottom farm, where our gardening is done. Nevertheless, by planting in the wake of the receding waters an enormous vegetable crop was produced and the following put up for winter use :

5,000	gallons	tomatoes
500	gallons	chilli sauce
500	gallons	grape juice
1,000	gallons	grape jelly
500	gallons	apple jelly
600	gallons	piccalilli
25	gallons	tomato preserves
13	barrels	stuffed mangos
15	barrels	green tomato pickles

DECIMATION OF THE DAIRY HERD

Repeated tests by the state veterinarian showed tuberculosis prevalent to a startling extent. All re-actors were promptly condemned and replaced by tested animals. The last test resulted in the loss of fifty percent of the herd but it will be kept up until every animal is immune.

SQUANDERING STATE PROPERTY

A system had grown up whereby the law governing the sale and disposal of state property was ignored.

No less than five distinct heads of departments sold anything that in their estimation could be dispensed with. The proceeds were used to purchase supplies, luxuries and other items not on the regular or emergency requisitions. Only a fraction of the money was turned into the state treasury. The result was most disastrous. A scramble ensued to see who could sell the most stuff and as a consequence much valuable equipment disappeared which must now be replaced at market prices. One man sold hides and bones, another brass and iron, another rags and shoes, another barrels and boxes and the limit was reached by the barn man who carried on a brisk business selling kindling wood at a dollar a load, delivered, while the institution was buying fuel every day.

Junkmen and peddlers canvassed the premises every few days and their dealings finally descended to the patients. A coast defense mortar, relic of Civil war days, which was loaned by the war department fifteen years ago, disappeared during this frenzy and no one is able to give the slightest clue as to where it went. It weighed 5,000 pounds and was an interesting and ornamental souvenir. Not a dollars worth

of state property has been disposed of during the year except in the regular way and all of the proceeds were remitted to the state treasury.

This institution has ample funds for all its needs and there is no excuse for the clandestine disposal of state property for the purpose of buying anything that will not stand the scrutiny to which a requisition is subjected.

COLLECTING FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT

Almost as objectionable as these sales was the practice of collecting from individuals a sum of money for the purchase of "606" or other special remedies. Complete state care is the boast of Illinois and these collections were wholly unwarranted. They were promptly discontinued and all employes who were receiving any outside pay for "specialing" patients were warned to desist.

A barber who had established a shop in the staff house was also doing a flourishing business on "off time". He drew full pay plus board, room and laundry and used these perquisites to add to his income, to the detriment of the regular non-subsidized trade. Another barber found time to work in the uptown shops Saturday afternoons and evenings. With the equipment of a new shop with modern conveniences and the barbers confining their efforts to the public service, the patients receive much better attention with one less barber than heretofore.

These may seem lesser evils but unless notice is taken of them the service is certain to deteriorate to a point where an awakened public conscience will demand wholesale removals.

CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL

FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD, *Managing Officer*

In accordance with the administrative code I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the managing officer of the Chester State hospital for the period from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

On June 30, 1922, the patients in the hospital numbered 201, an increase of eight over the corresponding date for the previous year. The yearly average was 189. During the year 37 patients were admitted to the institution. Of these six were received from the Southern Illinois penitentiary, seven from the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet, one from the State Reformatory at Pontiac, two from the Elgin State hospital, and one each from the Alton, Anna and Watertown State hospitals. Thirteen were received on mittimus from Cook county and one each from Lake, Knox, Shelby, Macon and Coles counties.

During the period two patients were released on habeas corpus proceedings. One was returned to the reformatory at Pontiac, six to the penitentiary at Joliet and three to the Southern Illinois penitentiary as recovered. Four were transferred to the Jacksonville State hospital, four to the Anna State hospital, and one to the State hospital at Kankakee. There was one death during the year due to general paralysis of the insane.

All patients have been vaccinated for small-pox and typhoid. The general health of the inmates has been very good. There have been no tragedies or serious accidents of any kind. Outbursts of violence and concerted attempts to escape among the inmates have been reduced to a minimum. There have been no escapes during the last six months of the fiscal year.

IMPROVEMENTS

We have replastered the ceilings of the main building which were in a bad state of repair; have painted and decorated all wards, dormitories, dining rooms, kitchens and offices; secured new floor coverings and shades, white enameled the beds and added new beds and bedding. The result has been achieved with inmate labor and has wonderfully improved and brightened the entire interior of the institution. The beds have almost entirely been equipped with new mattresses which were also made by the patients. A large new cistern has been constructed adjacent to the kitchen.

We contemplate the immediate construction of an auxiliary recreation yard to be used for temporarily restraining and safeguarding the inmates in case of fire in the main building. This should be constructed as soon as possible as under present conditions, in the event of a fire gaining any headway, we would be under the necessity of releasing and attempting to guard the inmates, and it would undoubtedly result in a number making their escape. The fire risk here is exceptionally high, as in addition to the usual hazards, we have a number

of pyro-maniacs who will set fire to the building upon opportunity, and have done so on several occasions. The yard which we have planned will obviate the difficulty.

POOR WATER SUPPLY

Our present water supply is a constant source of annoyance and expense. The water is at all times unfit for use, for bathing or laundry purposes, and is often shut off entirely, owing to the necessity of changing the pipe line at the prison with the rise and fall of the river.

Our dairy herd is in fine condition and increasing rapidly. The cows have been tested and found free from tuberculosis. It supplied the patients last year with 13,531 gallons of milk, an average of 37 gallons per day, all of which goes direct to the patients table. One thousand one hundred pounds of beef and 746 pounds of veal were also furnished.

Chickens and geese were raised and furnished the inmates to the amount of 834 pounds and sufficient remain to supply them with meals on all holidays as well as other occasions. One thousand seven hundred and eighty dozen eggs were supplied during the year. We have 44 pigs fattening which we intend to kill during the winter months. Thirteen thousand five hundred thirty one pounds of various kinds of vegetables were raised and consumed by the inmates. The total amount of produce furnished during the year was \$4,278.05.

We have constantly attempted to increase the usefulness of the patients and have succeeded in accomplishing with inmate help many duties that were formerly performed by paid employes. With the exception of one paid cook, all the cooking, laundry work, work at the dairy barn, farm and about the grounds is done by inmates.

We are at present badly crowded and this of course increases the danger of escapes as it makes it almost impossible, the proper classifying and safeguarding of the sleeping arrangements. We have eighty cells and 201 patients, the majority of whom should be in cells at night. Under present conditions we are compelled to sleep a large number of these men in dormitories which greatly increases the possibility of escape.

CONCLUSION

We have been the recipients of the whole-hearted support of Judge C. H. Jenkins, director of the department, in all of our efforts.

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL

DANIEL D. COFFEY, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Chicago State Hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1912. There are 240 acres of land owned by the state and fifty buildings. On January 1, 1923 the population was 3,490 patients and 528 employees.

I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the Chicago State hospital covering the year beginning July 1, 1921 and ending June 30, 1922.

During this year the difficult problem has been the large weekly admission of patients. All wards are overtaxed as to capacity. On July 1, 1921, our census showed 3507 patients present in the institution. Of this number 1648 were females and 1859, males. June 30, 1922, we registered as present a total of 3608—1746 females and 1862 males. The following table shows the movement of population during the past year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION
July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Present at beginning of period -----	1,859	1,648	3,507
Absent at beginning of period with leave -----	146	164	310
Absent at beginning of period without leave -----	56	1	57
Admitted new during the period -----	851	701	1,552
Readmitted during the period -----	158	115	273
Total -----	3,070	2,629	5,699
Discharged from institution during period -----	231	73	304
Discharged while on parole during period -----	325	371	696
Died during the period -----	352	223	575
Dropped from roll during the period -----	107	15	122
Absent at end of period with leave -----	137	198	335
Absent at end of period without leave -----	56	3	59
Present at end of period -----	1,862	1,746	3,608
Total -----	3,070	2,629	5,699
Paroled during the period -----	520	649	1,169
Escaped during the period -----	258	35	293
Transferred to some other institution during the period -----	146	26	172

Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the health of the patient body and that of the employes has been remarkably good. Six cases of smallpox during January, 1922, was the only sickness of serious nature during the period. Of the six cases, two were employes and four, patients. There were no fatalities. Within thirty-six hours after the discovery of the first case all patients and employes were vaccinated. In the case of no-takes a second and third inoculation was performed, so that all present at the time were made immune. All new patients and employes since have been vaccinated upon their arrival at the hospital, and the practice has become part of the receiving routine. The hospital was under quarantine for a period of six weeks. Through the kindness of Dr. John Dill Robertson, then commissioner of health of the city of Chicago, the six smallpox cases were removed to the city isolation hospital and cared for.

The practice of making cultures of all complaining of sore throat

continues, and occasionally a case of diphtheria is discovered and proper precautions taken.

NEW ADMISSIONS

During this year 1552 new admissions recorded 701 females and 851 males. Besides the new admissions, 273 patients were recommitted to the hospital—of this number 115 were females and 158 males—304 patients were discharged directly from the hospital—73 females and 231 males; 696 were discharged on the termination of the parole period—371 females and 325 males. To relieve the congested condition of the wards 172 patients were transferred to downstate institutions—of these 26 were females and 146, males.

Escapes continue notwithstanding the constant vigilance of all employes. These escapes are greatly aided and will continue to take place so long as the public road through the hospital grounds continues to be unprotected by fencing. The number recorded at the end of this period as absent without leave 59—three females and 56 males.

A number of non-residents of Illinois are received yearly. The problem is to return such cases to their respective states or countries. Through the state and federal departments of deportation some sixty such cases were removed from the hospital this year.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

Through the social service department we have been able to keep in touch with all patients leaving the hospital. While we have benefited by such information, the patients at home have received aid and medical advice which they would not if the scheme of seeing them during the parole period were not in operation.

The activities of this branch of the service during this period were as follows:

Patients coming to social service department	1,830
Visits to patients for aftercare	3,018
Visits for investigations	972
Total number of visits (all kinds)	3,990
Interviews with patients	1,699
Interviews with friends and relatives of patients	1,475
Total number of interviews	3,174
Prophylaxis for others in the family	230
Homes found	60
Employment secured	70
Legal aid secured	76
Medical aid secured	81
Referred to other organizations	163
Investigations for Chicago State hospital	220
Investigations for Deportation department	16
Investigations made for Peoria, Jacksonville, Watertown, Anna, and Alton (all Chicago cases referred).	

Report of Escapes

Escapes reported to social service department (5 months)	52
Escapes returned to the hospital through S. S. department	21
Escapes doing well at home, attended clinic and received parole	6
Escapes out of the city	4
Escapes not located	21

Report of Clinics

Three held weekly	{ Sunday afternoon, Chicago State hospital. Wednesday afternoon and evening, South side. Friday afternoon, University of Illinois.
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2356 visits made to paroled patients.

1823 patients attended clinics.

188 patients heard from but did not attend clinic.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

The application of occupation as a therapeutic measure is not put forward as a cure-all in mental cases, although under systematic regulations occupation can do much to relieve the monotony of hospital life. In the past the greatest crime in the care of any state dependents has been enforced idleness. Men and women were taken from an active life and suddenly precipitated into a hospital for the insane where inactivity was forced upon them. Now we are able to put forward a humanizing effort to relieve those mentally afflicted. All patients showing deterioration are placed in this department, which is considered as much a medical measure as any form of therapeutics.

During the year which this report covers 1259 received instruction of one type or another. Of this number 822 were women and 437, men.

In the habit training classes the every-day lives of very deteriorated patients are reconstructed. With the plans in view much is expected for the future along this line.

The gymnasium has been a great aid and much benefit to those patients able to take part in the drills, dances, and games. Not only have the patients been benefited by this department, but employes have derived much pleasure by being able to use the room during hours off duty. Basket ball and volley ball teams have been organized and games played with teams from the city.

The average daily patients' attendance at gymnasium work was 684.

To care for patients who had advanced through the grades in the occupational classes it was necessary to organize a new department which was designated as pre-industrial. The patients in this department are not advanced enough, nor can they be cared for in the industrial department.

The pre-industrial work consists of brush making (floor and scrubbing brushes), rug weaving, and work in willow basketry.

In this department many cases can be cared for that are too advanced for the occupational department.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

The personnel of this department consists of an individual foreman and two assistants in charge of patient groups. From an economic standpoint this department has been of much value to the institution.

Under instruction of the foreman and his aids concrete benches have been constructed and placed about the lawns, thus furnishing comfort for the patients in summertime and aiding improving in the appearance of the grounds.

A complete sterilizing outfit was installed in the basement of the building known as the DW building at a cost of \$190 whereas, if we were compelled to purchase one it could not be obtained for less than ten or twelve thousand dollars. This sterilizer is large enough to receive ten mattresses at a time. As a result of this treatment of the bedding skin diseases have been reduced to a minimum.

The building known as the laboratory was remodeled at a cost of \$892. On the upper floor of this building a new class room for use by the nurses in psychiatric training was constructed. On the lower floor a room was made over and is now used as a library where a sub-station of the Chicago Public library was installed together with a substantial collection of books donated by friends of the institution. A librarian is on duty during the day so that both patients and employees receive the benefits of an erstwhile vacant room.

The tailor shop was enlarged and a battery of eight power machines, drier, and electric irons installed so that all the clothing for male patients is repaired, cleaned, and pressed.

The industrial department has also painted the interior of Cottages Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9; also the interior of the nurses home and administration building. The building known as the annex was painted on the outside by the patients working in this department.

Besides the reconstruction of furniture and general repairs, the department made during the year 2637 mattresses and 676 pillows.

Eleven hundred sixty-two dollars worth of white tile was salvaged from the laboratory building when remodeled and set up in the general kitchen, thus adding to its appearance.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

In this department no changes in equipment have taken place, though there is much room for improvement.

We are still using an antiquated ice machine that causes considerable trouble and anxiety during the summer months. At this time we are compelled to purchase greater quantities of ice than would be necessary if a more modern plant were installed. As this plant is used only for refrigeration a new one for both refrigeration and manufacture of ice would pay for itself in a short time.

LAUNDRY

The laundry undoubtedly handled its capacity under existing conditions in 1922 and the necessity for more and better equipment as asked for in the laundry budget is quite evident.

In the early part of 1922 the condition of the machinery as a whole was very poor. Some of the washers had been installed as long as twenty-five years ago and in addition were almost beyond repair. These were repaired as far as it was possible and also a number of pieces of old equipment which had been in disuse for a long period were put into operation. The condition of the old wash machines, however, made it necessary to use a washing period of one hour and forty minutes to turn out reasonably good work. New machines with the modern large ribs would almost cut this time in half with perhaps better results. One Troy Big Six mangle was in good condition but not nearly capable of taking care of all mangle work properly.

By January 15, 1922, the volume of laundry work had increased to such proportions that it was found necessary to work two shifts on four days of the week, using three employes and twenty male patients to operate the washroom, mangle and sorting room. This worked to a great advantage and is still continued.

The increase in the amount of laundry work was due to a more liberal use of clean clothing, the elimination of laundering on the wards, and a doubling of the number of patients' sheets used. The laundry turned out an average of 85,000 pieces weekly including 22,000 patients' sheets; 10,000 pillow cases; 15,000 hand towels; 6,000 dresses; 10,000 pieces of underwear; 5,000 shirts; 2,000 table cloths; 1,000 curtains and table covers; 1,000 aprons; 500 kitchen coats and trousers; 1,000 employes' sheets; 500 pillow slips; 2,500 towels; 500 striped and 100 white uniforms; 1,000 uniform aprons; 1,000 uniform cuffs; 1,000 uniform collars; 1,000 mens' collars; 1,000 pieces of underwear; 350 shirts and an additional 2,000 pieces of employes' wearing apparel including handkerchiefs, stockings, socks, waists, dresses, pajamas and night-gowns.

The ironing department consisting of fifty hand irons handles all the employes' work, curtains, aprons, kitchen trousers and coats, and the ironing of the lightly starched patients' dresses. Additional irons would be necessary to take care of patients' shirts, which seems advisable.

During the year the use of a washing compound has aided materially in the washing. More supplies were required than in the previous year but this was caused by the additional work and the poor condition of the washing machines. Probably the most serious handicap in the year was the fact that there was no hot water and the machines had to be heated with live steam, which is not only very unsatisfactory, but also very costly. A heater of a capacity of 4,000 gallons per hour should be installed and was asked for in January of 1922.

A new system in the distribution of ward laundry and a laundry slip and checking system in the handling of employes' laundry was introduced and is working very satisfactorily, cutting the loss of laundry to a minimum. A considerable improvement has been made in the quality of work done for both patients and employes over the previous year. An average of 19 employes and 100 patients are regularly used in the laundry. It was difficult to secure good laundry help because of the class of patients received, but frequent changes were made to secure the best available.

With the installation of new equipment and water heater as planned, the laundry will be able to operate much more efficiently.

FARM ACTIVITIES

The farm activities have been greatly aided by the change from the loose system of farming to vegetable gardening. The 114 acres of which the farms consists is now used entirely for raising vegetables. During the year in question 700 tons of vegetables of all kinds were produced, considerably more than we could use so that we were able to ship some to other state institutions.

The interior of the vegetable green house was remodeled so that 900 square feet of bench space was added at a cost of \$93.

The outdoor hot beds were increased by adding one-hundred 3 x 6 feet sash at a cost of \$285. This addition was made in order to grow early plants for transferring to the garden.

KITCHENS AND DINING ROOMS

The state dietitian advised a more uniform supervision of dining rooms and kitchens, and complying with this suggestion an old, trusted employe who had been a mess sergeant in the army was selected for the place. He immediately reorganized the personnel of the kitchens and dining rooms, and good results soon began to show in the manner of preparing and serving of food to patients and employes.

The ration to patients which prior to this time had been 100 protein and 3000 calories has been increased to 120 protein and 3600 calories.

Complaints both from patients and their relatives, also from employes, are no longer received.

Our monthly weight charts show that a trifle less than 2 percent of the population of the institution have lost in weight. This would seem a very small percentage considering that this includes patients in our hospital and infirmary wards.

The kitchen in our hospital building, while not fully equipped as a diet kitchen is being so managed as to take care of the meals for our physically sick.

We have dispensed with oil cloth in our patients' dining room and are now using linen table cloths. This we find is more satisfactory and homelike at no added cost.

STORE HOUSE

Owing to the large stock carried in the store, space was frequently lacking for proper care of soap. An open driveway adjacent to the store was bricked in and a room constructed where the soap can be properly seasoned before using. This was formerly taken care of in the general store room, which space can now be used for other supplies.

BARBERS AND BARBER SHOP

Much difficulty was experienced in having the patients properly barbered. A room in connection with the general bath room was remodeled and six barber chairs installed, from which the patients can go immediately to be bathed.

By mobilization of the barbers, patients with a heavy growth of beard, are given proper attention not less than twice a week and in some cases more.

All sanitary precautions regarding towels and care of razors are taken. All roller towels throughout the institution have been discontinued and a system of individual towels instituted.

NURSING SERVICE

The nursing situation while not so acute as in former years, still stands much chance for improvement. The general restlessness the world over does not escape the hospital attendant and nurse. The quality of those applying for employment shows little improvement,

although much has been done to improve the diet and provide amusement.

The housing conditions for employes must be improved. Suitable quarters for single men and married couples must be provided by additional building.

The compulsory course of three months training is given for attendants in order that the rudiments of hospital care may be brought to their notice. No school of training for nurses has been maintained, partly because of the rapid turnover in the attendant body and partly due to the fact that very few have the necessary requirements to take up the work.

The school for psychiatric nursing continues to give an intensive course in psychiatric work. The students come to us from general hospitals in various parts of the country. Many of them have had advantage of a college training and all are high school graduates.

MEDICAL SERVICE

At the end of the period reported the medical conditions are well under control. All examinations are up-to-date and the clinical records are in good condition.

Few changes have taken place and may be noted as follows:

Drs. Wm. Brown and R. E. Pinkerton resigned to become members of the resident staff of Cook county hospital.

Dr. D. D. Campbell, a former staff member, returned to us from the U. S. P. H. service.

Dr. Stanley Mintek was assigned to duty as assistant physician.

Dr. F. V. Malloy was appointed and assigned to duty as night officer.

In conclusion I wish to thank all employes who have aided and assisted me in the management of the hospital and care of the patients during this year.

To the Department of Public Welfare I wish to express my appreciation for the friendly, cooperative spirit with which it has assisted and sustained the management.

ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.

C. E. TROVILLION, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Alton State Hospital was created by an act of the general assembly in 1911. There are 1,034 acres of land owned by the state. On January 1, 1923, the population was 757 patients and 117 employees.

During the period covered by this report, several changes have been made in our medical staff. Dr. George A. Zeller, who had been Superintendent since 1917, was transferred in November, 1921, to the Peoria State hospital, as managing officer, and was succeeded here by Dr. C. E. Trovillion, managing officer, Dr. P. S. Waters, assistant managing officer; Dr. H. B. Knowles, assistant physician; Dr. Teresa Pell, assistant physician, and Dr. K. K. Kelly, dentist.

In January, 1921, Dr. H. B. Knowles was transferred to the Peoria State hospital. In February, 1922, Dr. K. K. Kelly resigned and resumed private practice. Dr. William J. Cavanaugh and Dr. Edward Bollinger were added to our staff during this period, and Dr. Edward Bollinger left the service in March, 1922.

The amount of scientific, medical, and research work accomplished at this institution in the past has been considerably limited on account of the lack of a hospital, and the facilities for doing research work. However, during the past year we have inaugurated regular clinical staff meetings, and all patients have received mental and physical examinations, their cases have been studied by members of the staff and they have been classified, and the therapeutic disposal decided upon.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

On account of the limited number of patients in this institution, and the extensive construction program carried on, every male patient in the institution, who has been physically able, has been called upon to assist in carrying on the work incident to the construction of several new buildings, landscaping, etc. We have had from forty to fifty patients continually working in connection with this part of our institutional activities aside from the regular industrial work such as is common at all institutions. We have had the pleasure of observing a great benefit to a number of patients as a result of this outside exercise and work.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

January 1, 1922, marked the beginning of the establishment of an occupational therapy department, in charge of Miss Dorothy Whitcomb, chief occupational therapist.

During the past six months, she has trained a number of occupational aides, and with their assistance, she now has about two hundred patients in the various classes in her department.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

A start has been made to establish a social service department and considerable has been accomplished up to date—in this line of work—and we hope to continue to enlarge upon this in the future.

The following is a summary of the admissions to the Alton State hospital during the year ending June 30, 1922:

ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	First Admission			Readmission		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1 Traumatic Psychoses	1	0	1	0	0	0
2 Senile Psychoses	10	12	22	0	0	0
3 Psychoses with Cerebral Arterio-Sclerosis	7	0	7	0	0	0
4 General Paralysis	6	1	7	0	0	0
5 Psychoses with Cerebral Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Psychoses with Huntington's Chorea	1	0	1	0	0	0
7 Psychoses with Brain Tumor	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Psychoses with other Brain and Nervous Diseases	0	1	1	0	0	0
9 Alcoholic Psychoses	2	0	2	3	0	3
10 Psychoses with Drugs and other exogenous toxins	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Psychoses with pellagra	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Psychoses with other somatic diseases	0	4	4	0	0	0
13 Manic Depressive Psychoses	17	23	40	5	7	12
14 Involution melancholia	0	0	0	0	1	1
15 Dementia Praecox	27	14	41	10	5	15
16 Paranoia or Paranoid conditions	0	2	2	1	0	1
17 Epileptic psychoses	10	4	14	1	0	1
18 Psychoneuroses and neuroses	2	4	6	1	0	1
19 Psychoses with psychopathic personality	1	0	1	0	0	0
20 Psychoses with mental deficiency	3	2	5	0	0	0
21 Undiagnosed psychoses	18	9	27	1	0	1
22 Without psychoses	8	2	10	1	0	1
TOTAL	113	78	191	23	13	36

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	Men	Women	Total
Patients on books at beginning of year, July 1, 1921	408	371	779
Admitted during the year:—			
First Admissions	113	78	191
Re-admissions	23	13	36
Transfers from other institutions for the insane	1	2	3
Total admitted during the year	137	93	230
Total on books during the year	545	464	1,009
Discharged during the year:—			
As recovered	5	7	12
As much improved	0	0	0
As improved	31	34	65
As unimproved	46	11	57
As without psychoses	0	0	0
Transferred to other institutions for the insane	3	17	20
Died	40	25	65
Total discharged, transferred, and died during the year	125	94	219
Total remaining on books at close of year, June 30, 1922	420	370	790

NEW BUILDINGS

From July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922, was a period of unusual activity, owing to the construction of eight new buildings, viz: A large hospital building, a large infirmary, two large dining halls, and four ward buildings.

Had it not been for a strike on the part of the plumbers—covering a period of five months—all of these buildings would have been completed and occupied by July 1, 1922. When completed they

will afford ample facilities for taking care of five hundred more patients.

IMPROVEMENTS

Extensive improvements have been made in the construction of walks and driveways about the institution and on the farm. Five miles of good cinder road has been built. Several badly needed improvements have been made about the administration building. Among these are an oval driveway to the west front entrance, with hedge artistically arranged around the oval, a concrete chute for delivering ice directly to the kitchen instead of carrying it up into the corridor and then down stairs to the kitchen; a parking place for cars west of drive to the administration building; a driveway to the rear of the administration building facilitating the delivery of coal to the kitchen in a much more practical and systematic way; a large fill from the hospital building to the nurses' home upon which a rock road and walk has been built, replacing the old board walk formerly used, and the steep gully banks on the south side of lawn along front entrance have been cut down, lengthened, smoothed, and sodded giving a decidedly improved appearance to the front entrance.

MAPLE INDUSTRY

We have a maple grove of about 125 trees from which fifty gallons of very fine unadulterated maple syrup was made, all by patient labor. This is an industry of which we are especially proud.

THE FARM

One of the progressive steps that has been taken is the disposition of nine old worthless horses, and the purchase of two Fordson tractors. This, with an addition of nineteen horses and mules, proves to be quite adequate for taking care of the large farm of one thousand acres.

Thirty-two young cows were transferred to the state farm at Vandalia, leaving us a dairy herd of 127, all of which—after numerous tests—have proven to be tubercular free. This herd produced twenty-five thousand gallons of milk, the approximate value of which is \$10,000, all of which was used at the institution. We slaughtered beef and veal to the amount of \$1,375. After selling and slaughtering \$3,000 worth of pork, we still have 130 head of splendid hogs. The products of the garden amounted to \$6,800 and the farm products to \$9,700. Under the supervision of competent men at the head of these departments, the farm and garden have increased in fertility and production until I am sure our next report will show a decided improvement and increased production. Our alfalfa yielded five splendid crops and the acreage has been materially increased by extensive seeding. Our spring sowing of clover, amounting to approximately 60 acres, all looks well and promises a bountiful yield, besides the probable increased fertility of the soil. The orchard of about twenty acres has been pruned and sprayed properly, and every indication points to an abundant crop of apples and pears.

POULTRY

The poultry industry has proven quite profitable at the farm colonies. We are specializing on two strains of chickens, white English leghorns and Rhode Island reds, and we think that we have some of the best birds in the state. We raised enough ducks and geese to provide a splendid dinner for both Thanksgiving and Christmas for every patient and employee at the institution.

LINCOLN STATE SCHOOL AND COLONY

S. A. GRAHAM, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Lincoln State School and Colony was created in 1865 as an experimental school for the feeble-minded. In 1871 it was permanently established by act of the general assembly. There are 528 acres of land owned by the state and forty buildings. On January 1, 1923 the population was 1,927 pupils and 273 employees and teachers.

This report covers a period of one year beginning July 1, 1921 and ending June 30, 1922. During this time Doctor C. B. Caldwell was managing officer. He died on December 15, 1922 while yet filling this position. Although this is a report of the institution during the period of his management it has been prepared since his death. For this reason it has been necessary to rely entirely on institution records for material.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PATIENT POPULATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Patients present on July 1, 1921.....	960	1,121	2,081
Admitted during year:			
Commitments.....	163	134	297
Non-commitments.....	5	14	19
Returned from absence with leave.....	5	14	19
Returned from absence without leave.....	2	0	2
Total admitted during year.....	175	162	337
Total patients present during the year.....	1,135	1,283	2,418
Discharged.....	17	16	33
Absent with leave.....	25	30	55
Transferred to Dixon State Hospital.....	1	150	151
Absent without leave.....	32	10	42
Died.....	34	25	59
Total patients removed during the year.....	109	231	340
Patients present on June 30, 1922.....	1,026	1,052	2,078
Absent with leave June 30, 1922.....	107	115	222
Absent without leave June 30, 1922.....	140	12	152
Total carried on roll.....	1,273	1,179	2,452
Total number of beds.....	1,118	1,090	2,208
Estimated total capacity.....	1,150	1,069	2,219
Average daily number of patients present.....	969.6	1,090.8	2,060.4

The foregoing table does not emphasize any particular feature. However, especial attention should be called to the number of non-commitments admitted. This group not committed by court includes children who are yet dependent upon mothers who have been committed and in a few instances to those born of mothers who are already patients here. The group listed as absent with leave refers to those patients who failed to return at the expiration of two weeks leave of absence permitted by the managing officer and as specified by law. Two groups, absent with leave and absent without leave amounting to 374 patients, are those who may be returned without court formality. It is because of these groups that the total carried on the roll so far exceeds the actual number present.

For the first time in many years the institution has adequate bed

facilities for its patients, due largely to the transfer of patients to the Dixon State Hospital for Feeble-minded. It is apparent from the preceding table that there are about 150 vacancies in the institution at the end of the period. This condition is not as favorable as it looks and necessitates continuing to house over 600 boys and girls of school age in basement play and rest rooms for a large part of each day. It is true this is not a new arrangement but has long been considered undesirable. No real efforts have been made however, to overcome this condition.

A plan for the relief of this condition is offered. It is suggested that by removing beds from the first floor dormitories in both wings of the main building and converting these dormitories into day or play rooms it will be possible to vacate the basement play rooms entirely. In order that this change be made without decreasing the bed capacity of the institution and without the erection of an additional building it has been suggested that the old laundry building recently vacated be remodded and equipped as an up-to-date receiving ward and isolation hospital.

During the year two weeks leave of absence was granted to 86 male and 65 female patients, making a total of 151. Of this number all but 19 returned at the expiration of two weeks. A number of female patients were permitted to remain absent with leave under the supervision of general hospital authorities in this locality where they are employed as domestics. This number is now 24. Male patients are permitted to obtain employment under the supervision of local townspeople. No definite figures are available in this last group.

During the year 38 male and 5 female patients were absent without leave. Of this number 16 males and 3 females have not yet returned. An analysis of this group of 19 shows that one had been so absent on four different occasions, another on three occasions, six twice and for 11 it was the first instance.

GENERAL HEALTH OF PATIENTS

Table of Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Status Epilepticus -----	6	0	6
Cerebral Syphilis -----	1	0	1
Broncho-pneumonia -----	2	1	3
Acute Myocarditis -----	1	1	2
Paralysis: Infantile Cerebral Palsy -----	1	0	1
Acute Catarrhal Laryngitis -----	0	1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage -----	0	2	2
Chronic Myocarditis -----	2	3	5
Tuberculosis of the Lungs -----	14	7	21
General Paresis -----	1	0	1
Hemorrhage of Lungs -----	0	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia -----	4	5	9
Enteritis and Diarrhoea -----	1	0	1
Erysipelas -----	0	1	1
Pharyngeal Diphtheria -----	0	1	1
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis -----	0	1	1
Tubercular Cerebral Abscess -----	1	0	1
Total -----	34	25	59

The total number of deaths, 59, is greater by 7 than that for the last period. That 23 of this number, or 39 percent, is due to tuberculosis is significant. No figures are available regarding the number of this group who may have developed tuberculosis after admission

here. It is evident, however, that even greater effort should be made to provide proper care and treatment for those suffering from this disease than has already been made.

Table of Communicable Diseases	Male	Female	Total
Chicken pox -----	13	1	14
Diphtheria -----	1	10	11
German Measles -----	14	28	42
Influenza -----	29	92	121
Measles -----	0	2	2
Mumps -----	0	2	2
Broncho-Pneumonia -----	4	5	9
Pneumonia with Influenza -----	0	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia -----	26	17	43
Trachoma -----	3	2	5
Tuberculosis -----	12	26	38

It is apparent from the foregoing table that influenza was still present in epidemic form. The small number of cases of German measles, chicken pox and diphtheria hardly constitutes an epidemic when scattered over a 12 months period among 2200 people whose average chronological age is about 14 years. It is significant that in spite of an epidemic of small pox in the immediate neighborhood that not one case developed in the institution. The practice of vaccinating all new admissions has probably contributed more than any other single prophylactic measure to this fortunate state of affairs.

Syphilis has not been included under the list of communicable diseases. However, it is deserving of note that 17 new cases were admitted during the year. Until the custom of making routine blood Wassermann examinations was established, many cases of tertiary syphilis escaped notice. It is not unlikely that the 16 new cases of syphilis found in old patients belong to this group. They may be responsible for the occasional primary and secondary syphilis in this group. Treatment in all communicable forms is provided. This includes a systematic, oral, cutaneous and intravenous medication. Only one patient with gonorrhea was admitted during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DENTAL WORK

Total number of patients examined -----	2,172
Total number of teeth cleaned -----	1,776
Total number of teeth scaled -----	1,752
Total number of teeth extracted -----	900
Number of anaesthetics administered -----	72
Amalgam fillings -----	200
Porcelain fillings -----	60
Abscesses, Acute -----	12
Abscesses, Chronic -----	264
Gingivitis treatments -----	1,080
Pyorrhea treatments -----	288
Stomatitis treatments -----	12
Local treatments -----	252
Pulps capped -----	72

Total number of operations ----- 6,852

Routine dental examination of all new admissions, annual examination of all patients and all emergency care as indicated is provided. Daily itemized report of work accomplished as well as monthly reports assures close supervision and check-up.

SURGICAL REPORT

Table of Operations	Male	Female	Total
Amputation of left breast	0	1	1
Amputation of right leg	0	2	2
Appendectomy	1	1	2
Hemorrhoidectomy	1	1	2
Herniotomy	2	1	3
Double Salpingectomy	0	1	1
Removal of fatty tumor near left breast	0	1	1
Removal of fibroid tumor	0	1	1
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	9	25	34
Umbilical Herniotomy	0	1	1

Except in emergency, permission for operation is obtained from the closest correspondent of the patient. Inability to obtain this permission accounts to some extent for the comparatively small number of common surgical conditions so readily relieved by surgery. All major surgery is performed by the state institutions' surgeon. As is to be expected tonsillectomy contributes by far the largest number of cases.

That obstetrics enters into institution affairs is indicated by the fact that during this period there were 5 female births. In each case conception of the mother took place before admission to the institution or during her absence from it.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FINDINGS
MENTAL STATUS OF NEW ADMISSIONS

	Idiots		Imbeciles		Morons		Others	Total
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over		
Male	32	6	50	16	20	26	13	163
Females	21	4	30	16	15	43	5	134
Total	53	10	80	32	35	69	18	297

A study of this table shows that all new admissions have been largely children under 16 years with little difference as regards sexes. In the moron group the older child makes up the larger part. This is the type which presents the greatest problem to society and is considered by county officials urgently in need of institution care. Although it is evident that the imbecile group is the largest, it is noted that 80 of the 112 are under 16 and will probably attain a moron mental status and thereby help swell the number of adults of the latter group.

	Idiots		Imbeciles		Morons		Others
	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	
Percentage of new admissions	7	9	13	36	6	24	5
Percentage of population	18	3	27	11	12	23	6

This latter table represents the number in the various groups, male and female combined, by percentage of total admissions during the year in the first row, and in the second row the percentage of those present at the beginning of this period. By comparison it is shown that the percentage of new admissions in all groups under 16 years is larger than those present at the beginning of the period. A probable explanation is that in the idiot under 16 years hopes for improvement or

cure is held by relatives and has caused them to seek his admission here. Hope for improvement in the young imbecile who has not as yet developed delinquent traits prompted relatives to have him committed. In the young moron delinquency and truancy has caused his commitment and explains the increase in percentage over those present. The percentage of new admissions in the adult idiot group is comparatively small and is due largely to desire on the part of relatives to care for them at home. The absence of delinquent traits and the dissipation of all hope of improvement or cure makes them willing to do this. The adult imbecile is more inclined to traits of delinquency than the adult idiot but because of his industrious nature he does not show such gross conduct disorders as to necessitate his confinement. Therefore there is a comparatively small number of that type. While, on the other hand, in the adult moron this difficulty is most frequently dealt with and accounts for the high percentage of the total new admissions.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Since the act of 1915 governing care and detention of feeble-minded went into effect only 30 percent of new cases are found to possess sufficient intelligence to be considered schoolable. This is accounted for by the fact that all feeble-minded persons regardless of age may be admitted.

"We find it convenient to further subdivide our schoolable children into three groups, as follows: Habit training, school proper and industrial training. In the first group are included children who either because of their youthfulness, extreme low mentality or the presence of mental derangement on top of their feeble-mindedness, have yet to learn to care for their personal appearance, to attend to the calls of nature, to learn attentiveness and to overcome or control their fear reactions."

The following table is an attempt to divide the two groups of patients who do not attend the calls of nature:

Untidy patients:	Male	Female	Total
Organic cases -----	9	37	46
Functional cases -----	64	53	117

This does not include that comparatively large number of patients with a mental age of less than four years who do not attend to the calls of nature. Habit training is carried on by attendants in the buildings where these children reside and under the direction of the physician in charge. Children of this group who improve pass on into the kindergarten class of the school proper.

STATISTICS OF PUPILS IN SCHOOL PROPER

	Male	Female	Total
Pupils in school at beginning of term -----	220	144	364
New pupils enrolled at beginning of term -----	43	40	83
Total pupils during year -----	263	184	447
New pupils rejected as unschoolable -----	16	11	27
Pupils rejected and dropped for other reasons -----	13	23	36
Total dropped -----	29	34	63
Pupils present end of term -----	234	150	384

It is quite evident from the foregoing table that only a small percentage of patients are suited for training in the school proper. Only about 20 percent of all patients admitted are so fitted.

Sixteen specially trained teachers under the close direction of an experienced head are employed for their instruction. This second group is further subdivided into academic, hand work, music and physical training. The academic work included kindergarten and the various grades up to and including the 5th grade. The kindergarten class ordinarily has an enrollment of 148. In the grades there are 154 pupils. By handwork training of the senses is intended. This includes special instruction in arts and crafts, sewing, fancy work, toy making, manual training, weaving, basketry, chair caning and domestic science. The number doing this kind of work is 280. Music is made available to a small group but in some instances particular aptitude is shown. The various band and orchestra pieces as well as piano are taught. There are now 60 pupils in this subdivision. Three hundred others are receiving instruction in music such as singing. Physical training as carried on by the school provides for calisthenics, dancing, marching, and drills. Two hundred thirty-one pupils are receiving this instruction. Besides this there is a large group of boys and girls who are not in the school proper but are being given rather close supervision in the physical side of games of various kinds.

The average number of boys who are receiving training in the various industrial departments follows:

Bakery shop	7	Machine shop	2
Blacksmithing	2	Mattress shop	12
Brush shop	12	Painting	10
Carpenter shop	6	Plastering	4
Chair and bed repair shop	8	Plumbing	4
Electrician	1	Refrigeration	3
Farm, garden, dairy and poultry	60	Shoe shop	12
Firemen in boiler room	24	Steamfitting	4
Florist	10	Tin shop	6
Laundry	50		

The average number of girls who are receiving training in the various industrial departments follows:

Cooking50 Laundry42 Sewing43

Many boys as well as girls are taught by attendants in the buildings where they reside how to keep house properly so far as it applies to the care of rooms, bedding and clothing.

Entertainments for the children are conducted by the school teachers. On July fourth, practically all the children were entertained by a picnic on the lawn, various contests for which prizes were given in the morning, and baseball and other games in the afternoon. Several hundred children attended a circus given by one of the large travelling circus companies here in Lincoln. Because of the large number it was possible to arrange a special rate of admission with the company. This made it possible for the large number of children who had but a small sum to their credit to take advantage of the entertainment. On Halloween night a masquerade ball was largely attended. Costumes and masques were worn by all those children attending the dance. On Thanksgiving a special prepared chicken dinner with the usual accompanying dishes was served. A program rendered by the school proper served as entertainment. About two months before

Christmas a record was made of the particular toy that each patient in the institution wished to have for a Christmas present. The \$600 authorized for the purchase of these presents made it possible for each child to have a Christmas present even though they obtained none from other sources. Special programs as well as chicken dinner on Christmas day added to the Christmas spirit. Later in the year a joint Washington and Lincoln birthday program was given by the school. May day exercises included a pageant of America, "Yesterday and Today" which was held on the institution lawn.

Various exhibits of work done by the children in the school proper included that given at the end of the school term, at the Pageant of Progress in Chicago, and the State Fair in Springfield.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

In February, 1922 the initial step in the organization of a Boy Scout troop composed of patients of this institution was taken. The Lincoln, Illinois scout executive conducted meetings with a number of institution boys once a week and this formed the nucleus of an organization composed of four troops with as many patrols in each troop. In April Mr. Milburn Fay was employed as scoutmaster for the different existing troops. In order to become eligible for membership in this organization a boy must be 12 years old and have a mental age of not less than 6 years. The requirements are the same as for boy scouts elsewhere, that is: to be a tenderfoot scout a boy must (1) be at least 12 years of age, (2) know the scout law, oath, motto, sign, salute and significance of his badge, (3) know the composition and history of the national flag and the customary forms of respect due it, and (4) be able to tie nine different knots and demonstrate uses of them. The total enrollment at the end of the period amounted to 149 boys. The number who had passed their tenderfoot test was 15. None had qualified for either second or first class scouts. Practically all scouts are of school age, and all a schoolable type of patient. It is noteworthy that conduct, interest and attention to duties in school work has shown appreciable improvement in those belonging to the boy scout organization.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

At the present time the institution has in its employ only nine graduate nurses and only one other who is a registered nurse. Of the nine graduate nurses all except three are acting in the capacity of supervising nurse. This means that only three groups of patients are receiving the immediate and close attention of a graduate nurse. This is evidently a great shortness and can probably be accounted for by the fact that no organized effort has for some time been made in the institution to keep up the training school for nurses. To overcome this shortage of graduate nurses the training school for nurses has been re-organized and has now been accredited by the State Department of Registration and Education. This has been made possible by affiliation with the Illinois Training School for nurses and the Chicago Lying-In hospital in Chicago. Before this affiliation could be arranged the entrance requirements for all applicants had to be raised to one year in high school or its equivalent. September 1, 1922, is the beginning of that term of the re-organized training school. It is planned that the first

year of training will take place at the institution, the salary similar to that of an attendant. The second year will be carried on in Chicago under the supervision of the two affiliated training schools and with the salary of the members of that training school. The third and last year will be carried on in the institution with the salary of attendant which has automatically increased to that equivalent for the second year of employment. It is provided that during the second year a leave of absence will be recommended. There are already five applicants accepted for the first year and one for each the second and third year.

DIETETICS

An analysis of the daily itemized report of food served to patients shows that each received a daily average of 115.81 grams of protein and a daily average of 3410.5 calories. This department has been under the supervision of a chief cook and during the past year much canning of vegetables and fruits was accomplished. The following table indicates the kind and amount of each that was prepared during the last annual period.

Tomatoes canned	6780	gal.	Kraut	43	bbls.
Beets canned	2000	gal.	Cucumber pickles	500	gal.
Rhubarb canned	200	gal.	Peach pickles	60	gal.
Strawberries preserved	300	gal.	Peaches canned	50	gal.
Grape jelly (glasses)	8000	½ pt.	Green tomato pickles	200	gal.
Grape juice	1000	pts.	Cherries canned	80	gal.

FARM GARDEN AND DAIRY

During the year there was an abundant yield of all field crops and particularly of hay. The total production of all stock feed combined amounted to 1,045,000 pounds necessitating the purchase of only a comparatively small amount.

Persistent efforts in developing thoroughbred Duroc hogs resulted in almost complete eradication of grade animals. It is noteworthy that 10 bred sows transferred to the St. Charles School for Boys averaged eight shotes each. Largely because of their good points four young Duroc boars, at the recommendation of the state farm, garden and dairy consultant, were transferred to other institutions.

After the experiment with a mixed flock of chickens, Anconas and Plymouth rocks, the former were completely removed. During the period 5,128 dozen eggs and 1,885.5 pounds dressed chicken were produced which is only a small portion of the amount consumed.

At the end of the year all reacting cattle were slaughtered, thereby making it possible to start the new year with a herd free from tuberculosis. Milk production has not been large in its total. However 59,030 gallons were produced. This was supplemented by the purchase of approximately 50 gallons daily. Beef slaughtered and used for food in the institution amounted to 6,900 pounds, veal 2228 pounds.

That the garden crops have been plentiful is attested to by the financial statements for the past year which credit the vegetables with a higher value than any other single product. The value of the milk produced, although the next highest, is less by almost \$2,500.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Because of the many repairs needed on old buildings and the fact that the feeble-minded patient does not lend himself well to mechanical

work, has made it necessary to retain a rather large force in this department. The largest single project that has occupied their efforts is equipping the new laundry building, preparing the girls' cottage toilets, 16 in all, for tile floors, two new boilers at the farm and grates for four boilers at the institution. No new buildings have been constructed during this period. It has been the policy to complete the unfinished work of buildings erected in the past before any new ones were put under way for construction.

INDUSTRIES

Of the various industries that are a part of every institution it can be said that all here have been doing good work. The manufacture of working shoes has continued to progress although temporarily suspended because of the inability to obtain leather. Special orthopedic shoes for the numerous cripples still require considerable attention on the part of the shoemaker. In the sewing room and tailor shop the policies of former years have been adhered to with the addition that all nightgowns and underwear of female patients are being made from sheeting rather than purchasing ready-to-wear. It is regrettable that at the end of this period the new laundry is not ready for occupancy but it is anticipated that it will be ready before winter.

The brush making department was placed on its own revolving working fund February 1, 1920. It is in charge of an expert brush-maker with an average of six patient boys to assist. During the year 13,505 brushes were manufactured. Forty varieties of brushes useful and adaptable to all ordinary purposes are being manufactured. Net sales for the year amounted to \$6,668.94.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

Commendable efforts have been made by the clerical force to collect old bills for clothing and incidentals for the patients. Some of these bills extend over a period of years. This drive together with the usual clothing bills resulted in the collection of almost \$100,000. This amount together with miscellaneous and other collections amounted to a total of \$107,669.66, which sum was remitted to the state treasurer.

DIXON STATE HOSPITAL AND COLONY

WARREN G. MURRAY, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Dixon State Hospital for epileptics was created by act of the general assembly in 1912. In 1919, by order of The Department of Public Welfare a colony for feeble-minded was created. The colonies for the epileptic and for the feeble-minded are under the same management. The joint institutions are known as the Dixon State Hospital for epileptics and feeble-minded. There are 1,057 acres of land owned by the state. On January 1, 1923 there were 789 patients and 124 employees. The number of patients will be increased from time to time as the buildings in course of construction are completed.

It has indeed been a great pleasure to observe this institution rising to the needs of the state. Since the last report was made, ten new permanent buildings have been completed, all of which with one exception (the dining room for male epileptics) have been constructed for the housing of patients; and our capacity has been increased from three hundred and fifty to eleven hundred.

In the new buildings, the construction is ideal for cleanliness and care of the particular types of afflicted persons who are committed here.

The actual growth in number does not appear so great from June 30, 1921 to July 1, 1922, as on the former date our population totaled 372 males, while the end of the fiscal year found a total of five hundred and fifty; four hundred and twenty-seven males and a hundred and twenty-three females. Ninety-six of the males were insane, one hundred and ninety-two feeble-minded and one hundred and thirty-nine epileptic. Of the females, ninety-three were feeble-minded and thirty epileptic. A number of insane patients were transferred from other state hospitals to assist in the construction of roads, sidewalks, grading, making cement blocks, and to do other work.

Very few epileptic patients commit themselves voluntarily until circumstances or conflict with the law forces them to do so. In some instances the courts allow them to commit themselves after some sort of trivial misbehavior and the patient comes to the institution, stays a few days and requests his discharge, and we are obliged to honor his request and dismiss him. He will of course not return to his own community but enters new fields to become a problem case.

During the month of January, 1922 the offices were moved from the old administration building to the cottage constructed for a male receiving ward and the employees who had been quartered in the administration building and in very unsatisfactory quarters on the second floor of the store building, were moved to the two new additions of the new employees building. The end of the year therefore, found all employees very comfortably located in new quarters and ample office room furnished by the above arrangement.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS

During this year great strides were made in the construction of new roads and sidewalks, about a mile of each being built. Cement walks have at the end of this period practically replaced all the temporary board walks. We are fortunate to have on our grounds a good

sand pit, a fine gravel pit and an excellent stone quarry, so that we are able without great expense to make many improvements requiring these materials. A few trees and shrubs have been planted near the older cottages but many more are needed about the grounds.

HEALTH

An epidemic of small pox was completely stopped by thorough and complete vaccination of the entire institution when an employee contracted the disease shortly after reporting for duty.

Two cases of chicken pox were reported but proper isolation and careful handling prevented any further spread of this trouble. These cases were also among employees.

We are exceedingly grateful for the good health enjoyed by the group of patients and also for the low death rate among patients and employees. There were no fatalities among our employees and only eight among patients as compared with fifteen, in a much smaller number, for the previous year. Pulmonary tuberculosis claimed four, two died from accidents, one from epilepsy and one from lobar pneumonia.

We are at present fairly free from active pulmonary tuberculosis, there being present only four such cases who are being isolated. However, there are about twenty showing signs of arrested or latent trouble.

OCCUPATIONS

All able bodied patients are encouraged to occupy themselves, with some safe, pleasing and useful occupation, as we feel that all so occupied are much better contented and are more easily benefited by whatever other treatment is instituted for them. Up to this time, the farm, gardens, laundry, kitchen, dining rooms, dairy, improvement of grounds, store and bakery have furnished places for most of the patients who are able to assist with the activities of the colony.

AMUSEMENTS

Moving pictures were given each week, also a dance each week furnished amusement for those patients who are able to attend. Base ball, track and field sports during the summer and calisthenics during the winter months undoubtedly assisted some in keeping most of the patients in good physical health, and all such amusements seemed to be greatly enjoyed.

TREATMENT OF EPILEPTICS AND FEEBLE-MINDED

All cases suffering from epilepsy take some form of medicinal treatment in conjunction with regulation of diets and institutional routine. In idiopathic epilepsy a combined treatment of limitation of salt and protein intake together with the administration of small doses of luminal and bromides have probably gotten further in controlling the severity and lessening the frequency of seizures than any other one form of treatment.

Hydrotherapy has been used very sparingly because of the absence of a hydrotherapeutic department. A few warm packs have been prescribed for periods of excitements among mental defectives. Less than a grain of morphine was administered in the entire institution during the year, as it is our plan to withdraw all the stronger hypnotics if possible.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Aside from the regular duties, the engineering department twice pulled and repaired the large pump which furnishes water for the institution, after building a tipple on top of the pump house to facilitate handling.

One windmill tower was moved from the present cemetery site to a yard adjacent to an occupied cottage, while another was moved from farm No. 2 to farm No. 3 taking the place of an old wooden tower.

A pneumatic water system was installed at farm No. 2 and the house wired for electric lighting. All street lights were practically relocated. All of the old equipment was rearranged in the "A" kitchen and new equipment installed.

Vacuum pumps for taking care of heating in the "B" group of cottages and employees building were moved from their original location and installed in a concrete room constructed underground in a suitable place.

Two old stokers transferred from the Chicago State hospital were rebuilt and put in operation.

Many other minor changes and adjustments kept this department busy.

CULINARY DEPARTMENT

It has been our aim to give our children and patients good, clean, warm and wholesome food, and to keep our kitchen and dining rooms in a cleanly fashion. However, we have experienced some difficulty in doing this entirely in the past, possibly due to lack of organization. A superintendent of kitchens has been added to our staff who has charge of the bakery, kitchens and dining rooms, and we hope in the future to make a much better showing in this department. However, a well balanced diet has been maintained at all times.

FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

Our crops have been very good during the year. Many small fields were converted into larger ones, stumps and brush in fence rows having been grubbed out and the ground cultivated.

About a mile of new fence has been built and fifteen hundred white oak fence posts made. Pastures were cleaned of much brush and dead wood, and the general appearance improved.

Our hogs have done well. Having raised more than we needed for our own use, some were transferred to other institutions.

In the twelve months the dairy herd was doubled and was at the end of the period entirely free from tuberculosis. The dairy was moved from farm No. 1 to farm No. 2 after making the barn at farm No. 2 more sanitary and arranging it to care for the herd more conveniently. Sufficient milk was furnished for the needs of the institution.

The gardens proved successful in that they produced sufficient vegetables to care for the needs of the institution, with the exception of potatoes, which were affected by a draught in the early part of the summer. The quantity raised doubled that of the previous year.

CONCLUSION

There are very many buildings needed to round-out the institution and many "makeshifts" must necessarily be arranged, but we shall be patient, realizing that it will require several years to complete the building program and our organization.

We are extremely grateful for the tolerant attitude shown by the officials of the Department of Public Welfare toward us, and we wish to thank the members of the Dixon Ministerial association who have been so kind as to donate their services with music each Sunday for ten of the twelve months of the year.

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

COLONEL OSCAR C. SMITH, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Illinois School for the Deaf was created by an act of the general assembly in 1839. There are 159 acres of land owned by the state and twenty-five buildings. The population on January 1, 1923 was 403 pupils and 141 teachers and employees. The institution is located at Jacksonville.

On October 20, 1921, the writer was appointed managing officer of the Illinois School for the Deaf, H. T. White, resigned. I find no data in the office relative to the activities of the school, for the time prior to October 20, 1921.

Since that time, a new cold storage plant has been installed at an approximate cost of \$7500, which gives us ample equipment sufficient to take care of our meats and other perishable food stuffs.

A new washing machine, drier and mangle have been added to the laundry equipment at a cost of approximately \$10,000. With this additional machinery in the laundry, it is now one of the best equipped laundries in the state.

The two study rooms in the main building have been redecorated and refurnished.

The main dining room has been redecorated. The old wooden shutters at the windows have been removed and blinds placed there instead. The walls of the room have been painted a buff color and the ceiling white; the light fixtures painted in gilt, and the tables have been painted white. This makes the dining room a very attractive and pleasant place.

Practically every building has been given a coat of paint. Seventy-five percent of this work has been done by the class in painting.

Hard-wood floors have been placed in the main hall of the second floor of the main building, in the managing officer's reception room and dining room.

A driveway has been constructed in front of the main building, which enabled persons to drive to the front of the building, instead of to the rear, as they have always had to do. Sidewalks have been placed on either side of this drive and new sidewalks in front of most of the main building. This improvement has added wonderfully to the appearance of the lawn and the school in general.

FARMING OPERATIONS

The land connected with the school consists of 159 acres, of which 50 acres is cultivated farm lands, 15 acres, garden and fruit, 58 acres pasture, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres alfalfa and $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres lawns. During last year the farm produced on 36 acres, 2100 bushels of corn, which was mostly used to fill the silos, which contain 370 tons. The balance has been husked for feed and seed. Six and one-half acres produced 46 tons of hay in four cuttings. The garden produced very well, with the exception of potatoes and late cabbage, which were very badly damaged by the extreme dry weather. Our dairy herd consists of 79 head, of

which, 23 are now milk cows and which will be increased to 40 in a very short time. The herd is in excellent condition, and passed recently a 100 percent test. The milk production for the past year was 350,018 pounds. Veal and beef delivered to the kitchen from the herd was 4,970 pounds. Our herd of hogs consists of 249, all in good condition. During the last year, 41,020 pounds of dressed pork was furnished for school consumption. The eight head of horses belonging to the school are in good condition.

In addition to fruit and vegetables consumed by the pupils in the school, the following fruits and vegetables were canned and put up for winter use:

Canned fruit, gallons	248½	Onions, bushels	75
Jams and preserves, gallons	115	Potatoes, bushels	300
Jelly, glasses	2966	Beets, bushels	100
Canned tomatoes, gallons	804	Carrots, bushels	25
Chile sauce and catsups, gallons	84	Parsnips, bushels	75
Other canned vegetables, gallons	269	Salsify, bushels	25
Butter, pounds	994	Celery, bunches	2000
Lard, pounds per week	400	Pears, bushels	105

November 1, 1921, the school was divided into seven departments and a head of each department was appointed, who is responsible for the efficiency of the department. This has proven very successful.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Special attention has been given to the entertainment of the pupils. At seasonable times, the pupils are allowed to give parties, where they meet and mingle with each other under proper supervision, and enjoy themselves just as hearing children. They have moving picture shows once each week and in addition to this, often the pupils attend the picture shows in the city of Jacksonville, in a body, and educational films have been secured and shown at irregular intervals.

Under the direction of the two physical directors, the pupils gave a "Pageant of the Seasons" on the front lawn, which was a credit to the school. Those who witnessed it, expressed the opinion that it was equal to many of the pageants given by the high-class boarding schools.

REMOVAL OF ATHLETICS

Athletic activities in the school were discontinued about fifteen years ago. These activities have been revived. The school boasts of a very strong football squad, when you take into consideration that the year 1922 was their first year in football. This squad has not won all of their games, but have met some of the best teams in central Illinois, and made a creditable showing in all of them and won fifty percent of the games.

On November 17, 1922 a home-coming was held in the school and one of the features of the home-coming was a football game between the Missouri School for the Deaf and the Illinois School for the Deaf. This game resulted in a victory for the Illinois School for the Deaf with a score of 66 to 6. The school also has a strong basketball team and a creditable baseball team.

These activities in athletics have been a very strong factor in establishing a school spirit and a love for the Illinois School for the Deaf by the children of the school. In contrast with previous years, the

children are very anxious to be in the school and complete their course, as everything has been done to encourage them in so doing.

The athletic field has been re-fenced and old buildings that were tumbling down near the field, cleared away. A track around the outside of the athletic field is now in the course of construction.

INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE

The attendance in the school has increased materially, and most of this attendance is due to the fact that a systematic survey is being made by the social service field worker who is making the survey, county by county, and completing the work in each county before leaving it. Much is to be done in this connection yet. The cooperation of the county officials must be secured to force the attendance of deaf children in some school for the deaf.

A summer normal course was given here for the purpose of preparing new teachers in the special work of teaching the deaf. This normal was under the direction of Professor T. V. Archer, who was appointed principal of the school in August, 1922. Steps are being taken to give a normal course for the training of teachers, which will extend over a period of two years. Plans are also on foot to make this normal training a permanent thing. This will fill a long-felt need as there are few places in the United States where persons desiring to engage in teaching of the deaf can secure professional training. Much credit is due the spirit shown by the teachers, who conducted this normal training class.

The domestic science work in the school has been coordinated and a supervisor of domestic science has been appointed. A class in millinery has been added, which is proving very profitable and beneficial to the girls, many of whom, will be able to go out of school and take up millinery as a profession and thereby be able to earn their own living. Others will be able to make their own hats and do their own dressmaking and be efficient cooks, when they have finished their domestic science work.

CLASS IN FARM AND GARDENING

A class in farming and gardening has been added, in which the boys are being taught the actual work of planting, cultivating and harvesting farm and garden products. There has also been added to this, plans for a class in landscaping and the care of the green-house. A class has been organized in concrete construction. Little has been done along this line, however, as materials have not been available. This work will be taken up on an extensive plan in the early spring.

INTRODUCTION OF RHYTHM WORK

In November 1921, the teaching of children by means of the use of the piano and drum was inaugurated. Wonderful results have been obtained. By the use of these instruments the children are taught modulation and accent and in some instances, hearing has been partially restored. It is thought that this rhythm work will revolutionize the methods of instruction in the school.

CLASSES FOR "BACKWARD" PUPILS

In February, 1921, Dr. Herman M. Adler, with his staff com-

menced a mental survey of the pupils of the school and a very extensive survey was made which required six weeks time to complete. This is the first mental survey that has ever been made of a large number of deaf people. As a result of this survey it was found that a number of children were uneducable. These children were dropped from the rolls, as it was useless to take up the time of teachers and deprive the other children who could be educated, of their services.

A special class in the teaching of backward children has been established and some wonderful work has been done along that line in demonstration of the fact that these children can be saved if they are taken early enough in life and given the proper training. Two of these children have progressed sufficiently, that they will be able, after January 1, to enter the common school and take training the same as any other child. If this special class had not been established, these two children would have ultimately found a home in the Home for the Feeble-minded.

All the boys in the school are required to take a certain amount of military drill each morning. A company of sixty of the older boys has been organized, uniformed and equipped the same as the national guard. Their training is very high-class and they would compare favorably with any national guard company in the state. The discipline in the school has improved due to this military training. The boys are in better physical condition and much more alert.

THEY ARE NOT CHARITY PUPILS

Under date of November, 1922, the school was placed in the educational division of the Department of Public Welfare and publicity has been given to the fact that the pupils in the school are not charity patients but that they are simply here in school for the reason that it is cheaper for the state to educate them in one central school, than to have special teachers scattered throughout the state for their education.

During the year the total number of pupils on the roll was 455. Of that number three graduated. The number of deaths of pupils during the year, was two and the number who left school for various reasons was 42. The number on the roll when school closed June 15, was 413.

Much attention has been given during the past year to the entertainment of the pupils. At various times the older pupils, especially those pupils that belong to the literary societies, have been allowed to have parties in the main building and the gymnasium. Two parties were held for the entire school on the campus. Just before the close of school in the spring of 1922 field day exercises were held on the campus of the school. A party was given on the lawn the first week after convening of school in September. Moving pictures were provided on Friday night during the entire term of school, and by special arrangement special pictures were brought to the school and shown on other dates. On three or four occasions the entire school was taken to the city of Jacksonville to attend special feature moving pictures. These pictures and entertainments have been very beneficial in building up and maintaining the morale and school spirit of the pupils.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ROBERT W. WOOLSTON, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Illinois School for the Blind was created by act of the general assembly in 1849. There are thirty-six acres of land owned by the state and twenty buildings. The population on January 1, 1923, was 217 pupils and 81 teachers and employees.

During the year ending June 30, 1922, there were 230 pupils enrolled in the Illinois School for the Blind at Jacksonville.

KINDERGARTEN

The institution maintains a kindergarten school where boys and girls only five, six, and seven years of age are received. During the past year forty-eight children received instruction in this department. A great deal of the Montessori methods and materials are used in the kindergarten school.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The elementary school embraces eight years' work. Each of the grades corresponds to that of the public schools. In the elementary school there were one hundred thirty-seven pupils enrolled during the year.

HIGH SCHOOL

The high school contains four years' work. In each year's work the pupils pursue subjects which correspond to the courses in an accredited high school. Graduates from the four year high school course are received in the colleges and universities.

OUTLINE OF COURSES OF STUDY

Kindergarten:	Algebra
Circle songs	Physiology
Games and Stories	History
Gifts	Typewriting
Modelling	(Sophomore)
Handwork on Paper	English
Loom Weaving	Algebra
Braille Alphabet	General Science
Writing Braille	History
Reading Braille	Typewriting
Elementary School:	(Junior)
Braille Reading	English
Braille Writing	History
Braille Slates and Hall Braille Writer	Commercial Law
Language	Geometry
Spelling	Latin
Grammar	French
Literature	Typewriting
Arithmetic	(Senior)
Algebra	English
History	Physics
Geography	American History and Civics
Elementary Science	Latin
Manual Training	French
Morals and Manners	Typewriting
Physical Culture	
High School:	
(Freshman)	
Rhetoric	

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Supplementary to the academic course is the conservatory of

music in which instruction may be had in piano, pipe organ, violin, voice, and wind instruments.

PIANO—Our course in pianoforte study grades from the most elementary instruction to quite advanced work. Pupils may begin piano study upon leaving the primary department and unless for some good reason it is found necessary to drop them, may continue during the entire school course. The music in Braille notation available from our own printing department is of the very highest order, including etudes and pieces from all the great composers for the piano, so that our pupils are given only the very best grade of music.

PIANO—Our course in pianoforte study grades from the most dence of sufficient talent to warrant it, he is allowed to take up the study of the organ. Here again our available literature includes such etudes as those of Carl, Whiting, and Buck, besides compositions by all the eminent composers for the organ. The material to be studied is selected with the aim in view to give the pupil a course which will fit him to hold an organ position in a church. When a pupil reaches a certain required standard of advanced work in the piano or organ course, he is permitted to give a recital which partakes of the nature of a graduating recital, although no diploma is given.

HARMONY—Because of the fact that the work in harmony is of necessity slower than that of sighted pupils, our course in this branch covers a period of three years. The text books are those of Norris and Emery.

VIOLIN—Violin instruction may be pursued by pupils who have learned the Braille notation, as is true in piano and organ. The Sevcik method of bowing and fingering is taught. The work is begun with the study of Sevcik Op. 6 and Hohman, followed by Wohlfarth, Op. 45, Book No. 2, and Op. 57, also Kayser and Hermann. Maza's and Kreutzer's etudes are studied as the pupils advance and pieces assigned to pupils according to ability in the progress of advancement.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

THOS. H. DEVENISH, *Managing Officer*

NOTE: The Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind is located at Chicago. It was created by an act of the general assembly in 1893. The institution consists of two buildings. On January 1, 1923 the population was 82 pupils and 22 employees.

During the past year that I have been the managing officer of this institution, a great many changes have taken place which have created a better condition. I know of nothing of greater importance than a report on the physical and mental condition of the inmates of this home.

A very large percentage of our people have done much during their lives in the interest of society. Numbered among them we have those who were formerly engaged as expert accountants, engineers, court reporters, teachers, bookkeepers, and farmers.

Considering the handicap under which they are now living a very remarkable feature of their every day life is their desire to keep their minds occupied in some useful occupation and in a constructive environment. They seem to appreciate the fact that to be inactive would add greatly, and with possibly serious results, to their affliction. The main occupations of the men are broom making and piano tuning, while the women turn to the weaving of rugs and fine towels. A number are in the employ of the home engaged in performing services such as the usual housemaid. For this they receive a small remuneration each month. A large manufacturer of this city sends screws in bulk to the home and practically all of our people spend their leisure time in wrapping the screws into small paper packages after which they are sent back to the manufacturer. For this service our inmates derive a small individual income with which they are able to better clothe themselves. Keeping busy is the slogan of both young and old.

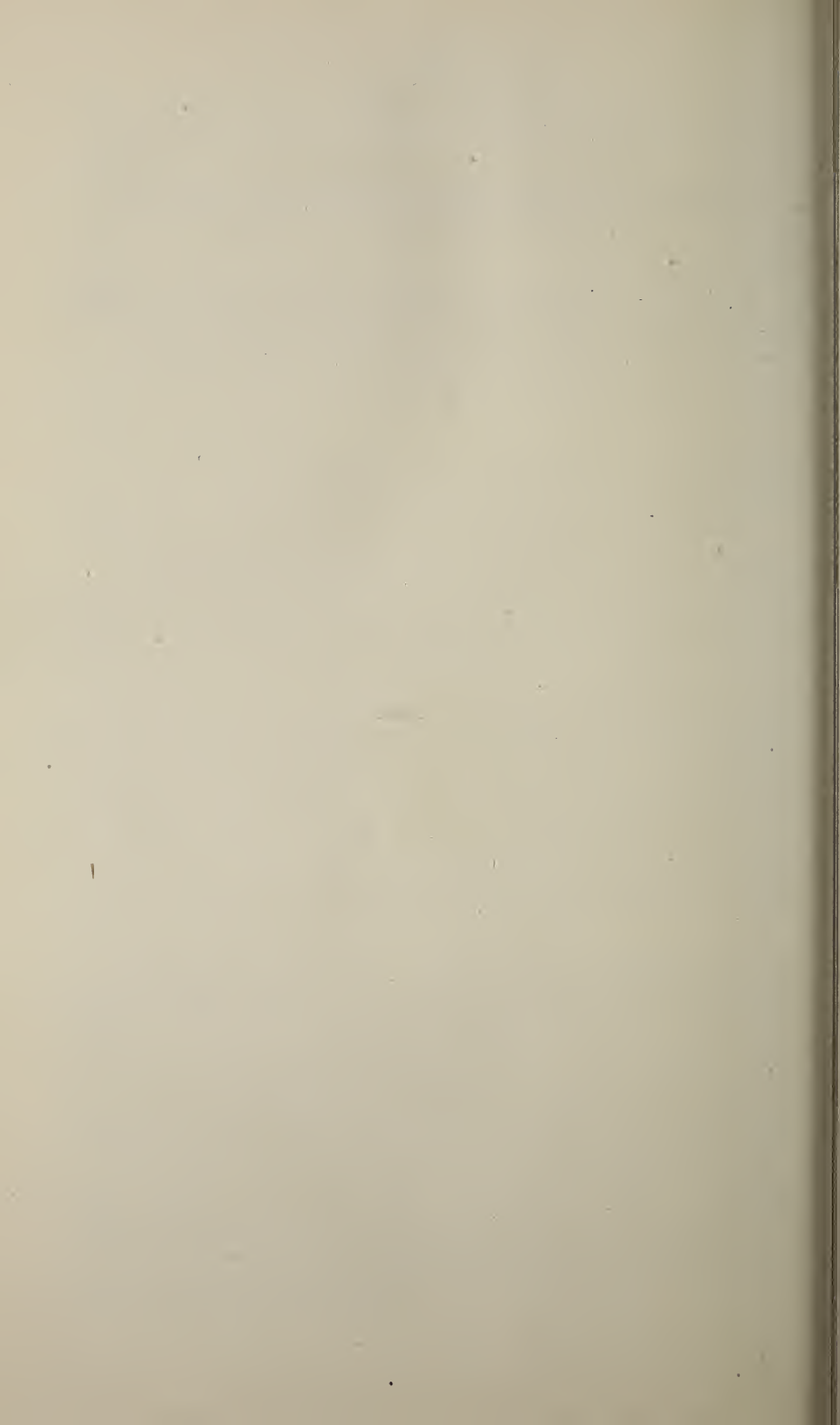
While there is a general knowledge that the appropriation for this institution has up to this time been wholly inadequate, still we have been able with the co-operation of the head of the department, Judge C. H. Jenkins, to give the building a thorough cleaning and put the same in a better healthful condition. In conformity with the wishes of the governor, Honorable Len Small, I have been able to give our people plain and wholesome food-stuffs in sufficient quantities to keep them in a satisfied condition of mind and body.

From my every day association with all the unfortunate blind in this home, I can state without fear of contradiction that they fully appreciate and love their surroundings. This is especially apparent because of the fact that their every act and endeavor is to live up to all the rules and regulations in force. It is indeed a very rare occasion when there is any infraction of the rules or when a word of censure is necessary.

THE BROOM FACTORY

The managing officer of this institution is also charged with the maintenance and operation of a broom factory run in connection with this institution and I am very happy to report that during the past year we were able to operate this branch at a lower cost to the state than has been done in most previous years. The factory has been thoroughly cleaned and all old junk and useless machinery has been disposed of.

The question of repairs and fire prevention was taken up with Mr. John Plant, acting chief, bureau of fire prevention and public safety, on May 22, 1922, and after a thorough inspection Mr. Plant issued a request for many changes and improvements, namely:



LIST OF

Certified Orphanages,
Maternity Hospitals and
Old People's Homes

COMPILED BY

Division Visitation of Children

700-701 Booth Building
516 E. Monroe Street, Springfield, Illinois
Phone Capitol 3978



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Corrected to March 31, 1923

CERTIFIED ORPHANAGES

Certificate expires one year from date given. Corrected March 31, 1923.

1. Addison Industrial School for Girls, Addison, September 26, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. H. C. Jaus.
2. Addison Manual Training School for Boys, Addison, September 26, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. H. C. Jaus.
3. Anna B. Millikin Home, Decatur, June 10, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Maude W. Turner.
4. Bethany Protective Association, Rock Island, June 10, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Meda Smith.
5. Beulah Home and Maternity Hospital, 2148 N. Clark St. Chicago, May 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Edward L. Brooks.
6. Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (Methodist Orphans' Home), Mt. Vernon, February 10, 1923. Superintendent, Samuel Thero.
7. Bohemian Industrial School for Girls, 5061 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, January 2, 1923. Superintendent, John Padak.
8. Bohemian Training School for Boys, 5061 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, January 2, 1923. Superintendent, John Padak.
9. Boys' Home of McLean County (Victory Hall), Bloomington, September 23, 1922. Superintendent, Elsie H. Loyd.
10. Carmi Baptist Orphanage, Carmi, March 5, 1923. Superintendent, J. D. Mathias. Secretary, D. F. Marlin.
11. Catherine Kasper Industrial School for Girls, Chicago, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. George Eisenbacher.
12. Catholic Home Bureau of Chicago, 126 N. DesPlaines Street, Chicago, February 1, 1923. Superintendent, Rev. Moses E. Kiley.
13. Catholic Home Finding Association of Illinois, 1001 Ashland Block, Chicago, April 2, 1922. Superintendent, Edw. J. Houlihan.
14. Central Baptist Children's Home, Maywood, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, D. H. McGillivray.
15. Chicago Foundling's Home, 15 South Wood Street, Chicago, February 11, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Frances C. Shipman.
16. Chicago Home for the Friendless, 5059 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, November 22, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Margaret Daly, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Clement, 2326 East 70th Street.
17. Chicago Home for Girls, 5024 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Cynthia H. Embree.
18. Chicago Industrial Home for Children, Woodstock, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. W. P. Ferries, 1132 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.
19. Chicago Industrial School, DesPlaines, August 3, 1922. Manager, Sister Mary Rose.
20. Chicago Industrial Training School for Jewish Girls, 6208 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, February 1, 1923. Superintendent, Leopold Deutelbaum.
21. Chicago Inner Mission Society (Augustana Nursery) 2042 Lane Court, Chicago, June 20, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. J. Jespersen, 1346 N. LaSalle St.
22. Chicago Manual Training School for Jewish Boys, 6208 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, February 1, 1923. Superintendent, Leopold Deutelbaum.
23. Chicago Orphan Asylum, 5120 South Park Avenue, Chicago, February 18, 1923. Superintendent, Miss E. W. Smyth.
24. Children's Home of the Illinois Conference, (Covenant Children's Home), 620 Main St., Princeton, January 30, 1923. Superintendent, Justus Peterson.
25. Children's Home of Rockford, Rockford, February 27, 1923. Superintendent, Mrs. F. C. Terry.
26. Children's Home of Vermilion County, Danville, June 30, 1922. Matron, Mrs. Montgomery, Secy. Mrs. P. J. Platt.

27. County Home for Convalescent Children, R. F. D. 1, West Chicago, April 22, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Nettie McMillian.

28. Danish Lutheran Orphan Home of the Danish Lutheran Church Education Association, 3320 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, August 8, 1922. Secretary, Niels Jensen, 1508 N. Kedzie Avenue.

29. Daughters of Zion for Jewish Day Nursery and Infant's Home, 1441 Wicker Park Avenue, Chicago, March 5, 1923. President, Mrs. Charna Reiger.

30. Decatur and Macon County Opportunity Home for Boys, Decatur, April 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. A. Monden.

31. Decatur and Macon County Welfare Home for Girls, Decatur, January 1, 1923. Superintendent, Miss Bertha Becker.

32. Duetscher Evangelischer Weisenhaus und Alteneim-Verein von Nord Illinois, Bensenville, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. A. Walton.

33. Dorcas Home, Deerfield, May 25, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Anne Jane Ardis.

34. Edgar County Children's Home, Paris, July 18, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Ava M. Vaught.

35. Elgin Children's Home Association, (Larkin Home), Elgin, January 15, 1923. Superintendent, Miss Katherine M. Jaeger.

36. Elizabeth McFarlane Home for Children, 1904 N. Main St., Rockford, January 25, 1923. Superintendent, Mrs. Elizabeth McFarlane.

37. Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois, 4836-4840 W. Byron Street, Chicago, February 20, 1923. Matron, Mrs. F. Bremmer.

38. Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home, Addison, February 5, 1923. Superintendent, M. K. C. Vetter.

39. Florence Crittenton Anchorage, 2615 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, February 20, 1923. Matron, Miss N. M. Layton.

40. Florence Crittenton Peoria Home, Peoria, July 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Agnes G. Lucas.

41. Francis Juvenile Home Association, 433 E. 42nd St., Chicago, August 15, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Jessie Hanson.

42. Galesburg and Knox County Free Kindergarten Association, Galesburg, May 4, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Harriet C. Shed.

43. Girls Industrial Home of McLean County, Bloomington, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Carrie M. Smith.

44. Glenwood Manual Training School, Glenwood, September 16, 1922. Superintendent, Leo A. Phillips.

45. Guardian Angel Home (Third Order of St. Francis), 117 Buel Avenue, Joliet, February 21, 1923. Superintendent, Sister Mary Anselma.

46. Guardian Angel Industrial School for Girls, Peoria, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mother M. Pacifica.

47. Guardian Angel Training School for Boys, Peoria, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mother M. Pacifica.

48. Home, The, Girard, April 26, 1922. Superintendent, H. O. Appleman.

49. Home of the Good Shepard, Peoria, April 15, 1922. Superintendent, Mother Mary of St. Joseph.

50. House of the good Shepard, Grace and Racine Streets, Chicago, August 15, 1922. Superintendent, Mary of St. Angilique.

51. Hudelson Baptist Orphanage, Irvington, April 6, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. N. T. Hafer.

52. Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, May 25, 1922. Superintendent, C. V. Williams.

53. Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, 4900 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, December 16, 1922. Superintendent, Anna Fitzpatrick.

54. Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago, 1800 Seldom Street, Chicago, April 13, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Ruth Berolzheimer.

55. Juvenile Protective Association of Aurora, May 26, 1922. Secretary, Miss Helen M. Pulford.

56. Kemmerer Orphanage, Assumption, August 1, 1922. Secretary, Rev. H. G. Markley.

57. Ketteler Manual Training School for Boys, Chicago, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. George Eisenbacher.

58. Knox County Detention Home, Galesburg, June 15, 1922. Superintendent, G. W. Bushong.
59. Life Boat Rescue Home, Hinsdale, January 21, 1923. Matron, Mrs. C. F. Clough.
60. Lincoln Training School for Colored Boys, Springfield, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Eva Monroe.
61. Lisle Industrial School for Girls, Lisle, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Procop Neuzil.
62. Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, Lisle, June 13, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Procop Neuzil.
63. Lutheran Children's Friend Society of Illinois, 227 Malone Avenue, Peoria, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Ernest Flach.
64. Lutheran Women's League of Chicago and Vicinity, (Children's Receiving Home), 908 South 8th Avenue, Maywood, May 31, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Nina Anderson; Secretary, Mrs. Elmer F. Kraus, 1600 S. 11th Avenue, Maywood.
65. Lydia Children's Home Association, 4300 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, March 20, 1923. Superintendent, H. Varland.
66. McDonough County Orphanage, Macomb, August 8, 1922. President, Dr. D. S. Adams, Matron, Josie M. Westfall.
67. McKnight Industrial Home, Galesburg, May 27, 1922. Secretary, Miss Ellen Davis.
68. McLean County Home for Colored Children, Bloomington, March 19, 1923.
69. Marks Nathan Jewish Orphans' Home, 1546-1558 South Albany St., Chicago, January 24, 1923. Superintendent, E. Trotzkey.
70. Mary A. Lawrence Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Springfield, July 16, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. Eva Monroe.
71. Mason Deaconess Home and Baby Fold, Normal, January 31, 1923. Superintendent, Mrs. T. W. Asher.
72. Methodist Deaconess Orphanage, Lake Bluff, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Lucy J. Judson.
73. Misericordia Hospital and Home for Infants, 2916 West 47th Street, Chicago, February 1, 1923. Superintendent, Sister M. Ludwinna.
74. Morgan Park Industrial School for Girls, 10704 Prospect Avenue, Chicago, March 23, 1923. Superintendent, Miss Helen Voightmann.
75. Morgan Park Manual Training School for Boys, 10704 Prospect Avenue, Chicago, March 23, 1923. Superintendent, Miss Helen Voightmann.
76. Mt. Carmel Faith Missionary Training Home and Orphanage of the Brethren in Christ, Morrison, December 1, 1922. Superintendent, Mr. Harvey W. Hoke.
77. Nachusa Lutheran Orphanage, Nachusa, January 1, 1923. Superintendent, P. H. Stahl.
78. Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home Society, Edison Park, June 9, 1922. President, Rev. Lars Harrisonville, 1406 North Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Manager, Sister Martha M. Bakke.
79. Old People's and Orphan's Home of the Church of the Brethren of the District of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, Mt. Morris, June 10, 1922. Superintendent, O. B. Redenbo.
80. Orphanage of the Holy Child, 107 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, August 3, 1922. House Mother, Sister Geraldine.
81. Orphan Asylum for Southern Illinois at Cairo, (Cairo Children's Home), June 30, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Julia Morehead.
82. Orphan's Home and Farm School of the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustina Synod, Lynn Center, June 30, 1922. Superintendent, F. L. Johnson.
83. Orphan's Home Association of the South Illinois District of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, Hoyleton, April 8, 1922. Superintendent, F. T. Holtz.
84. Park Ridge School for Girls, Park Ridge, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Ruby K. Badger.
85. Polish Manual Training School for Boys, Niles; Postoffice, Edison Park. September 16, 1922. Rev. Father Francis S. Rusch, Superintendent.

86. Protectorate Catholic Women's League, 126 N. DesPlaines Street, Chicago, February 20, 1922. Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Reilly.
87. Protestant Women's National Association, 6323 Yale Avenue, Chicago, December 6, 1922. Superintendent, Mrs. E. G. Blake.
88. Rosecrance Memorial Home for Children, New Milford, August 9, 1922. Secretary, Francis H. Colehour, 411 Brown Bldg., Rockford.
89. St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, Niles; Postoffice, Edison Park, September 16, 1922. Rev. Francis S. Rusch, Superintendent.
90. St. Aloysius Orphan Society, Quincy, July 31, 1922. Superintendent, Mother Superior.
91. St. John's Catholic Orphanage of the Belleville Diocese, Belleville, Illinois, December 19, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Edward S. Mitsch.
92. St. Mary's Training Home for Children, 2822 Jackson Boulevard, May 15, 1922. Sister Superior, Sister Mariana.
93. St. Mary's Training School, Feehanville, (P. O. DesPlaines), August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Rev. Jas. M. Doran; Manager, Sister Mary Rose.
94. St. Vincent's Industrial School for Girls, Freeport, August 25, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Caroline Glatz.
95. St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, 721 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, August 3, 1922. Secretary, Sister Virginia.
96. St. Vincent's Training School for Boys, Freeport, August 25, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Caroline Glatz.
97. Salem Orphanage, Flanagan, July 30, 1922. Superintendent, D. N. Claudon, Meadows. Asst. Secretary, Mary Schmucker.
98. Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, 1332 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, June 1, 1922. Comd't., Petrea Morgensen.
99. Springfield Home for Friendless, Springfield, August 3, 1922. Superintendent, Miss Mary Parker.
100. Swedish Lutheran Orphanage and Salem Home for Aged, Joliet, February 5, 1923. Superintendent, Rev. Carl J. Johnson, 1120 W. 80th Street, Chicago.
101. Uhlich Orphan's Home, 2014 Burling Street, Chicago, December 18, 1922.
102. Winnebago Farm School, Rockford, (P. O. Shirland), February 5, 1923. Superintendent, Wm. Geddes; Secretary, F. A. Welch, 215 Rockford Trust Building, Rockford.
103. Woman's Christian Home Mission (Home for the Friendless), Peoria, November 8, 1922. Secretary, Mrs. I. C. Ayres, Heading Avenue.
104. Winnebago Farm School, Rockford, (P. O. Shirland), February 5, 1923. odist Episcopal Church (Cunningham Children's Home), Urbana, September 18, 1922. Superintendent, W. L. Hestwood.
105. Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Peek Orphanage), Polo, July 14, 1922. Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Johnson.
106. Woodland Home for Orphans and Friendless, Quincy, February 5, 1923. Superintendent, Mrs. Hattie Lee.
107. Working Boy's Home, 1040 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, February 5, 1923. Superintendent, Rev. Fr. Quill

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

ADAMS COUNTY

Blessing Hospital ----- 1014 Spring St., Quincy

ALEXANDER COUNTY

St. Mary's Infirmary ----- Cairo

BOONE COUNTY

Public Hospital ----- 622 Warren Ave., Belvidere
St. Joseph's Hospital ----- Julian St., Belvidere

BUREAU COUNTY

St. Margaret's Hospital ----- Spring Valley

CARROLL COUNTY

Dr. Osborn Sanitarium ----- Shannon

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Julia F. Burnham Hospital ----- 312 E. Springfield St.,
Champaign
St. Mary's Hospital ----- 502 E. White St., Champaign
Urbana Memorial Sanitarium ----- 602 W. University St., Urbana

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

Huber Memorial Hospital ----- Pana
St. Vincent's Hospital ----- Taylorville

COLES COUNTY

M. A. Montgomery Memorial Sanitarium ----- 637 Division St., Charleston
Methodist Memorial Hospital ----- 301 N. 21st., Mattoon

COOK COUNTY (CHICAGO)

American Hospital & Training School ----- 850 Irving Park Blvd.
Auburn Park Hospital ----- 7845 Winneconna St.
Augustana Hospital ----- 2043 Cleveland Ave.
Beulah Home & Maternity Hospital ----- 2142 Clark St.
Burnside Hospital ----- 9435 Langley Ave.
Chicago Foundling's Home ----- 15 S. Wood St.
Chicago General Hospital ----- 731 Diversey Parkway
Chicago Home for Girls ----- 5024 Indiana Ave.
Chicago Lying-In Hospital ----- Vincennes Ave. & 51st St.
Chicago Lying-In Hospital & Dispensary ----- 1336 Newberry Ave.
Chicago Maternity Hospital & Training School ----- 2314 N. Clark St.
Chicago Osteopathic Hospital ----- 5230 Ellis Ave.
Chicago Polyclinic & Hospital ----- 219 W. Chicago Ave.
City of Chicago Municipal Tuber.
Sanitorium ----- Crawford & Bryn Mawr Ave.
Columbus Extension Hospital ----- 809 Lyttle St.
Columbus Hospital ----- 2548 Lakeview Ave.
Douglas Park Hospital ----- 1900 S. Kedzie Ave.
Englewood Hospital ----- 60th & Green Sts.
Evangelical Deaconess Hospital ----- 408 Wisconsin St.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage ----- 2615 Indiana Ave.
Frances E. Willard Nat'l Temperance Hospital ----- 710 S. Lincoln Ave.
Ft. Dearborn Hospital ----- 3831 Vernon Ave.
Garfield Park Hospital ----- 3813 Washington Blvd.
German Evangelical Deaconess Hospital ----- 5421 S. Morgan St.
Grant Hospital of Chicago ----- 551 Grant Place
Hahnemann Hospital ----- 2814 Ellis Ave.

Henrotin Hospital	935	N. LaSalle
Hospital of St. Anthony de Padua	19th	& Marshall Blvd.
Illinois General Hospital of Chicago	460	E. 32nd St.
Illinois Masonic Hospital	830	Wellington Ave.
Jefferson Park Hospital	1402	W. Monroe St.
John B. Murphy Hospital	628	Belmont Ave.
Lakeside Hospital	3410	Rhodes Ave.
Lakeview Hospital	4420	Clarendon Ave.
Lutheran Deaconess Home & Hospital	1138	N. Leavitt St.
Mercy Hospital	2537	Prairie Ave.
Michael Reese Hospital	29th	& Ellis Ave.
Mid West Hospital	1940	Park Ave.
Misericordia Hospital & Home for Infants	2916	W. 47th St.
Mt. Sinai Hospital	1519	California Ave.
Montrose Hospital	2541	Montrose Ave.
North Chicago Hospital	2551	N. Clark St.
Northwest Side Hospital	1625	W. North Ave.
Norwegian American Hospital	1044	N. Francisco Ave.
Passavant Memorial Hospital	149	W. Superior St.
People's Hospital & Training School	253	W. 22nd St.
Post Graduate Hospital	2400	Dearborn St.
Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago	1753	W. Congress St.
Provident Hospital & Training School	16	W. 36th St.
Pullman Hospital	11217	Watt Ave.
Ravenswood Hospital Association	1917	Wilson Ave.
Robert Burns Hospital	3807	Washington Blvd.
St. Anne's Hospital	4900	Thomas St.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu Hospital	6337	Harvard Ave.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	1433	N. Claremont Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital	2100	Burling St.
St. Luke's Hospital	1435	Michigan Ave.
St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital	1120	N. Leavitt St.
St. Margaret's Home & Maternity Hospital	2501	W. Monroe St.
St. Paul's Hospital	628	W. 35th St.
St. Vincent's Infant & Maternity Hospital	721	N. LaSalle St.
Salvation Army Rescue & Maternity Hospital	1332	N. LaSalle St.
South Chicago Hospital	2325	E. 92nd Place
South Shore Hospital	8015	Luella Ave.
Streeter Hospital	2646	Calumet Ave.
Swedish Covenant Hospital	2739	Foster Ave.
University Hospital of Chicago	432	S. Lincoln St.
Washington Boulevard Hospital		Washington Blvd. & Campbell
Washington Park Hospital	437	W. 60th St.
Wesley Memorial Hospital	2449	S. Dearborn St.
West End Hospital	2058	W. Monroe St.
West Side Hospital	1850	W. Harrison St.
Women's and Children's Hospital	1712	W. Adams St.

COOK COUNTY (OUT SIDE OF CHICAGO)

St. Francis Hospital	Blue Island
St. James Hospital	Chicago Heights
Evanston Hospital	2650 Ridge Ave., Evanston
St. Francis Hospital	1355 Ridge Ave., Evanston
LaGrange Sanitarium	87 S. 5th Ave., LaGrange
Oak Forest Infirmary	Oak Forest
Oak Park Hospital & Training School	525 Wisconsin St., Oak Park
West Suburban Hospital Association	500 N. Austin Ave., Oak Park

DEKALB COUNTY

DeKalb Public Hospital	647 S. 1st St., DeKalb
Dr. Wormley Hospital	Sandwich
Sycamore Public Hospital (Municipal)	Sycamore
East Side Hospital	Waterman

DEWITT COUNTY

Dr. John Warner Hospital ----- Clinton

DUPAGE COUNTY

Life Boat Rescue Home ----- Hinsdale

The Hinsdale Sanitarium ----- Hinsdale

Wheaton Heath Resort ----- Wheaton

EDGAR COUNTY

Paris Hospital ----- 507 S. Central Ave., Paris

FRANKLIN COUNTY

West Frankfort Hospital ----- West Frankfort

EFFINGHAM COUNTY

St. Anthony's Hospital ----- Effingham

FULTON COUNTY

The Graham Hospital ----- Canton

GRUNDY COUNTY

The Morris Hospital ----- Morris

Eliza Britt Maternity Home ----- 222 E. Main St., Morris

HANCOCK COUNTY

Augusta Hospital ----- Augusta

HENRY COUNTY

J. C. Hammond City Hospital ----- 222 Third St., Geneseo

St. Francis Hospital ----- Cor. Elliot & Prospect,
Kewanee

Kewanee Public Hospital ----- Kewanee

IROQUOIS COUNTY

Milford-Junkin Hospital ----- Jones & Chicago Sts., Milford

Iroquois Hospital ----- Watseka

JACKSON COUNTY

Holden Hospital ----- Carbondale

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Mt. Vernon Hospital ----- Mt. Vernon

KANE COUNTY

Aurora Hospital ----- 368 S. Lincoln St., Aurora

St. Joseph Hospital ----- Aurora

Sherman Hospital ----- 934 N. Center St., Elgin

St. Joseph's Hospital ----- Elgin

Colonial Hospital ----- Geneva

KANKAKEE COUNTY

Emergency Hospital ----- Kan'kakee

KNOX COUNTY

Galesburg Cottage Hospital ----- Galesburg

St. Mary's Hospital ----- Galesburg

LAKE COUNTY

Highland Park Hospital Association ----- Highland Park

Alice Home Hospital ----- Lake Forest

Victory Memorial Hospital ----- Waukegan

Lake County General Hospital ----- Waukegan

LA SALLE COUNTY

Harris Hospital ----- Mendota

People's Hospital ----- Peru

LEE COUNTY

Amboy Hospital	Amboy
Compton Hospital	Compton
Dixon Public Hospital	403 E. 1st St., Dixon
Angear Hospital	Sublette

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Chatsworth Hospital	Main & 4th Sts., Chatsworth
Fairbury Hospital	Fairbury
St. James Hospital	Pontiac

LOGAN COUNTY

Evangelical Deaconess Home & Hospital	Lincoln
St. Clara's Hospital	Lincoln

M'DONOUGH COUNTY

Holmes Hospital	505 Jackson St., Macomb
Marietta Phelps Hospital	Macomb
St. Francis Hospital	Macomb

M'HENRY COUNTY

Cottage Hospital	28 Front St., Harvard
Woodstock Public Hospital	527 W. South St., Woodstock

M'LEAN COUNTY

Mennonite Sanitarium	807 N. Main St., Bloomington
St. Joseph's Hospital	Bloomington
Brokaw Hospital	Franklyn & Virginia Bloomington

MACON COUNTY

Decatur & Macon County Hospital	Decatur
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MADISON COUNTY

St. Joseph's Hospital	Central & 4th Sts., Alton
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MARION COUNTY

St. Mary's Hospital	Centralia
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Hillsboro Hospital Association	Hillsboro
St. Francis Hospital	Litchfield

MORGAN COUNTY

Our Savior's Hospital	446 E. State St., Jacksonville
Passavant Memorial Hospital	512 E. State St., Jacksonville
Home Sanitarium	323 W. Morgan St., Jacksonville

OGLE COUNTY

Lincoln Hospital	Rochelle
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PEORIA COUNTY

Methodist Hospital of Central Illinois	221 N. Glenoak, Peoria
Florence Crittenton Peoria Home	415 Richmond Ave., Peoria
John C. Proctor Hospital	2nd & Fisher Sts., Peoria
St. Francis Hospital	616 Glenoak, Peoria

PERRY COUNTY

Marshall Browning Hospital	Du Quoin
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ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

Lutheran Hospital	Moline
Moline Public Hospital	Moline
Tri-City Sanitarium	1213 15th St., Moline
St. Anthony's Hospital	Elm St., Rock Island

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

St. Clair County Home & Hospital	-----	Belleville
St. Mary's Hospital	-----	810 Missouri Ave., E.
		St. Louis
Evangelical Deaconess Hospital	-----	15th & Illinois, E. St. Louis
St. Vincent's Hospital	-----	Belleville

SANGAMON COUNTY

Springfield Hospital ----- 7th & N. Grand Ave.,
Springfield
St. John's Hospital ----- 7th & Mason Sts., Springfield

STEPHENSON COUNTY

Freeport General Hospital	218 W. Clark St., Freeport
The Globe Hospital	597 Stephenson St., Freeport
St. Francis Hospital	Freeport

UNION COUNTY

The Hale Sanatorium -----Anna

VERMILION COUNTY

Lake View Hospital	-----	Danville
St. Elizabeth Hospital	-----	Danville

WARREN COUNTY

Monmouth Hospital -----515 E. Euclid Ave.,
Monmouth

WASHINGTON COUNTY

People's Hospital -----Nashville

WHITESIDE COUNTY

Sterling Public Hospital -----Sterling

WILL COUNTY

Silver Cross Hospital	-----	Hickory Hills, Joliet
St. Joseph's Hospital	-----	Joliet

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Rockford Hospital	507 Chestnut St., Rockford
St. Anthony's Hospital	1401 E. State, Rockford
Swedish American Hospital	Rockford

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME IN ILLINOIS

ADAMS COUNTY

Anna Brown Home for Aged, 1507 North Fifth Street, Quincy. Miss Lide R. Henry, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; Compensation, \$500.

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy. Maintained by the State. Managing Officer, Col. John W. Reig.

Lindsey Church Home, Quincy. Superintendent, Mother Teresa Francis. Age limit sixty years. Supported by the Order of Incarnation, St. John's Cathedral Episcopal Church of Quincy; only communicants of this church are eligible.

The Old People's Home of the St. Louis German Conference of the M. E. Church, 419 Washington Street, Quincy. Rev. Emil Hemke, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300.

St. Vincent Home, 1350 North Tenth Street, Quincy. Superintendent; Sister Anastaria, age limit, fifty years; no fixed compensation.

BUREAU COUNTY

Adelin E. Prouty, Old Ladies' Home, Princeton. For rules governing admission apply to Mabel S. Priestly, Trustee, Princeton.

Mercy Home and Hospital, Ohio. Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy; Sister M. Francis, Superior; no fixed age limit; compensation, \$20 per month.

CARROLL COUNTY

Caroline Marks' Home, Mt. Carroll. Fred S. Smith, Trustee; home for aged women; age limit, fifty years; no compensation.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

The Garwood Home. North First Street, Champaign. W. H. Johnson, Superintendent; home for aged and infirm women; age limit, fifty years; compensation varies.

COLES COUNTY

I. O. O. F. Old Folks' Home, Mattoon. Mr. E. R. Sayler, Superintendent; home for aged and indigent members I. O. O. F. and wives; no age limit; no compensation.

COOK COUNTY

Altenheim German Old People's Home, Forest Park. Mr. T. Waltershausen, Superintendent. Open to men over sixty-five years, women over sixty. Compensation \$500.00.

American Home for Aged Ladies, 1943-1947 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago. Matron, Mrs. Follette. No age limit. Compensation varies.

Augustana Home for the aged, 7544 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago. Rec. K. Clark, Superintendent, 11310 Forest Avenue. Age limit sixty-five years. Compensation \$500.00.

Baptist Old People's Home, South 4th Avenue and 4th Street, Maywood. Matron, Mrs. Lillian Hyatt. Age limit sixty-five years. Compensation \$500.00.

Bethany Home of the Swedish Methodist Church, 5015 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Gustaf Dahl, Superintendent; home for care of old people; no age limit; no specific compensation; inmates leave what they have to the home.

Bohemian Old People's Home, 5061 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago. Bohumil Fisher, Manager; age limit, sixty years; no fixed compensation; some donate savings to the home.

Chicago Home for Incurables, 5535 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. Compensation varies. A large number of charity patients; supported by endowments.

Christian Elderly Ladies' Home, 3334 Warren Avenue, Chicago. Under direction of Volunteers of America. No age limit. Compensation varies.

Church Home for Aged Persons, 5445 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago. Miss Helen M. Rathbone, Superintendent; home for care of aged persons; age limit, seventy years; compensation, \$500 for life.

Danish Old People's Home, 6809 Hurlbut Avenue, Norwood Park. Matron Mrs. Lawson. Age limit sixty years. Compensation varies.

Evangelical Lutheran Old Folks' Home Association of Chicago, Arlington Heights. Chas. Stier, Superintendent. Age limit sixty years. Compensation varies.

German Old People's Home, Forest Park. Superintendent, Philip Hiller. Age limit sixty years. Compensation varies.

Holland Old People's Home, 248 W. 107th Place, Chicago. Matron, Miss A. Beale. Age limit sixty years.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, 510 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago. Geo. M. Turner, Secretary, Station M, Chicago P. O.; age limit, fifty years, compensation, \$100.

Home for Aged Jews, 6140 Drexel Avenue, Chicago. Simon Strauss, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years for women; sixty-five for men; compensation, \$300.

Home of Rest, Swedish Baptist Home for the Aged Fridhem, 11404 S. Irving Avenue, Rev. Chas. Palm, Superintendent. Age limit sixty years. Supported by fees and contributions.

Hungarian Women's Home, 640 Garfield Avenue, Chicago. Mrs. Valaria Zaborszky, Superintendent; home for care of Hungarian girls and women; age limit varies; no compensation.

James C. King Home for Old Men, 360 East Garfield Boulevard, Chicago. H. S. Moore, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-eight years; compensation, \$500.

Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, 1415-1417 Foster Avenue, Chicago. Isabelle C. Reeves, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$300 if possible.

Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home, 2244 Haddon Avenue, Chicago. Directress, Miss Marie Rigstad. A home for Norwegian men and women above sixty-five years of age. Supported by contributions. Free.

Norwegian Old People's Home, 6016 Nina Avenue, Chicago. Superintendent, Miss Camilie Anderson. Age limit sixty-five years. Compensation \$500.

Oak Forest Infirmary, Oak Forest. For the care of infirm and aged dependents of Cook County. County Agent issues permits.

Old People's Home of the City of Chicago, 4724 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago. Superintendent, Mrs. Natalie R. Duff. Women eligible over sixty-five years. Compensation \$300.00.

Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, Albany and Ogden Avenues, Chicago. Superintendent, Dr. Max Switton. Age limit sixty-five years. Supported by Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities. No charges.

St. Anne's Home, Techny. Home for aged Sisters; also for men and women. No age limit. Compensation varies.

St. Augustine' Home, Fullerton and Sheffield Avenues, Chicago. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Open to destitute persons over sixty years of age.

St. Joseph's Home, 5148 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Open to destitute persons over sixty years of age.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 2649 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago. Conducted by Roman Catholic Franciscan Sisters. Age limit 50 years. Compensation varies.

Sacred Heart Home, Harrison and Throop Streets, Chicago. Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. Age limit sixty years.

Scottish Old People's Home of the Illinois St. Andrew Society, Riverside. Open to destitute Scottish people over sixty. No charges. Superintendent, Mrs. C. J. Cummings.

Swedish Covenant Hospital and Home of Mercy, 2739 Foster Avenue, Chicago. No age limit. Compensation varies. Superintendent, Rev. Albin Johnson.

Swedish Societies Old People's Home, Evanston. Matron, Miss Anna Holm. Age limit sixty-five years. Compensation varies.

Western German Baptist Old People's Home Society, 1837 North Spaulding Avenue, Chicago. Hugo Schmidt, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; no fixed compensation.

DEKALB COUNTY

Ellwood Old People's Home, DeKalb. This home has 20 acres of land and endowment fund of \$100,000, donated by Isaac L. Ellwood; will probably be constructed within a short time.

DUPAGE COUNTY

German Evangelical Old People's Home, Bensenville, Rev. E. F. Pinckert, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation—sixty-five to seventy years, \$500; seventy to seventy-five years, \$400; seventy-five years and over, \$300; charity cases also admitted.

JO DAVIES COUNTY

Galena Presbytery, Pilgrim Home, Galena. Address, Rev. A. Krebs.

KANE COUNTY

Old Ladies' Home, Aurora, 421 South Fifth Street, Aurora. Margaret Wright Long, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; Compensation—sixty-five to seventy years, \$500; seventy years or over, \$300.

Old Peoples' Home, Elgin. D. E. Wood, Superintendent; age limit varies; compensation, \$500.

KNOX COUNTY

Knoxville Old Ladies' Home, Knoxville. Mrs. Louise Havens Isham, Matron; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$300.

LAKE COUNTY

Home for Aged and Disabled Railroad Employees, Highland Park. Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe. Supported by the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Railway Conductors, Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen.

Presbyterian Home, 225 S. St. John's Avenue, Highland Park.
St. Joseph's Hospital and Home for the Aged, Highland Park.

M'HENRY COUNTY

Old Peoples' Rest Room, Woodstock. J. D. Kelsey, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation varies.

M'LEAN COUNTY

Jessamine Withers' Home and S. Noble King Endowment, 305 W. Locust Street, Bloomington. Mrs. I. B. Ingle, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; women only admitted; compensation, \$500; must be in good health.

MACON COUNTY

Anna B. Millikin Home, 200 North Oakland Avenue, Decatur. No age limit; compensation varies.

Pythian Home of Illinois, Decatur. Mr. Clifton Hatch, Superintendent; no age limit; no compensation.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

Old People's and Orphan's Home of the Church of the Brethren of the Southern District of Illinois, Girard. H. O. Appleman, Superintendent; no age limit, no fixed compensation.

MADISON COUNTY

Alton Woman's Home, 2224 State Street, Alton. Mrs. A. R. Root, President; age limit sixty years; compensation—sixty to seventy years, \$500; seventy to eighty years, \$400; over eighty years, \$300.

Nazareth Home, Alton. Mother Paulina, Superintendent; no age limit; compensation varies.

St. Joseph's Hospital and Home for the Aged, Highland. Address superintendent; hospital for care of sick and home for the aged; no age limit; compensation varies.

MORGAN COUNTY

Christian Home for the Aged, (Auxiliary to the National Benevolent Association of Christian Churches), Jacksonville. S. Thornbury, Superintendent; age limit, seventy years; compensation varies.

MOULTRIE COUNTY

Evans Home, Sullivan. Home for aged women. Address Irving Shuman, Fairview Stock Farm, Sullivan.

Illinois Masonic Home, Sullivan. Geo. W. Pumphrey, Superintendent; home for indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans; no age limit; no compensation.

OGLE COUNTY

Old People's and Orphan's Home, Mt. Morris. E. S. Snowberger, Superintendent; no age limit; no compensation.

PEORIA COUNTY

Apostolic Christian Home, 711 Monroe Street, Peoria. Miss Carrie Steigle, Matron. Home for aged women; compensation varies.

John C. Proctor Endowment, Spring and Glendale Avenues, Peoria. Miss Eleanor J. Coolidge, Superintendent; age limit, fifty-five years; compensation varies.

Mrs. Mary M. Hotchkiss Geyer Memorial Home for Aged People, Knoxville and Armstrong Avenues, Peoria. Mrs. M. L. Waters, Matron; age limit, sixty-five years; compensation, \$500.

St. Joseph Home, 405 Smith Street, Peoria. Address Superintendent; age limit, sixty-five years; no fixed compensation.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

St. Vincent's Old People's Home, Second and Race Streets, Belleville Ven. Sister M. Lydia, Superior; no age limit; no fixed compensation.

SANGAMON COUNTY

Carrie Post King's Daughters' Home for Aged Women, 541 Black Avenue, Springfield. Mrs. C. M. Meets, Matron, age limit, sixty years; compensation varies.

Lincoln Colored Home, 427 South Twelfth Street, Springfield. Mrs. Eva Monroe, Superintendent; age limit, sixty-three years; compensation varies.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 801 South Sixth Street, Springfield. Sister M. Philomena, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; no fixed compensation.

VERMILION COUNTY

National Soldiers' Home, Danville. Address superintendent.

WILL COUNTY

Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home, Wilmington.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Salem Home for the Aged, Joliet. Rev. A. W. Stark, Superintendent; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$500.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Eastern Star and Masonic Home, Rockford. Mrs. Lola Richard, Superintendent; for old ladies, members of the Eastern Star, and the dependent wives, widows, daughters and sisters of Master Masons.

Jennie Snow Home, 525 Kent Street, Rockford. Miss C. A. Slade, Secretary; home for care of old ladies; age limit, fifty years; compensation, \$200; inmates also leave what property they may have to the home.

Winnebago County Home for the Aged, 408 N. Horsman Street, Rockford. Mrs. Mary White, Matron; age limit, sixty years; compensation, \$300.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
LEN SMALL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
C. H. JENKINS, DIRECTOR

CHARLES F. READ, M. D. HERMAN M. ADLER, M. D.
ALIENIST CRIMINOLOGIST

FIRST ANNUAL
REPORT OF STATISTICIAN
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922



E. R. AMICK
STATISTICIAN

[Printed by authority of the State of Illinois.]

REPORT OF STATISTICIAN

E. R. AMICK, *Statistician.*

"To promote the study of the causes of dependency and delinquency, and mental, moral and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention", is one of the big four objects set forth in our charity law. As a contributing factor to the successful accomplishment of this program, carefully prepared statistics are regarded as constituting an essential part. Although compilation of institution data on so broad a scale in this State has just begun, marked progress has been made in recent months and in a few years it should be among the first in this field. The desirability of uniform statistics nationally and internationally is not questioned. Illinois through its Department of Public Welfare is one of the few States working towards such uniformity, at the present time.

In 1920 a very comprehensive system was introduced, Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician of the New York State Hospital Commission being temporarily engaged as consulting statistician for the purpose. Numerous forms were prepared and explicit instructions issued under department orders for the guidance of all officers of institutions grouped as follows:

SPECIAL ORDER

GROUP

No. 1618

INSANE

Elgin State Hospital
Kankakee State Hospital
Jacksonville State Hospital
Anna State Hospital
Watertown State Hospital
Peoria State Hospital
Chicago State Hospital
Alton State Hospital
Chester State Hospital
Dixon State Hospital
All private licensed institutions for the care
of the insane.

No. 1619

BLIND

Illinois School for the Blind
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind

No. 1659

FEEBLEMINDED

Lincoln State School and Colony
Dixon State Colony

No. 1660

DEAF

Illinois School for the Deaf

No. 1669

EPILEPTIC

Dixon State Hospital

All licensed institutions caring for epileptics.

No. 1708

CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT

Illinois State Penitentiary

Southern Illinois Penitentiary

Illinois State Reformatory

The St. Charles School for Boys

The State Training School for Girls

The scope for which provision has been made will hardly be realized by those not actually engaged in the work. The plan outlined is considered one of the most complete to be found anywhere and with far reaching possibilities its value as a basis for research should enhance from year to year.

Returns representing the institution population as of July 1, 1920 augmented by subsequent admissions, discharges, transfers and deaths presented a somewhat formidable undertaking when almost two years later the first active steps were taken to make use of this material. As one means of solution the tabulating machine was recommended. To adapt our work to this necessitated codification of the data and preparation of new forms for its accommodation. Such being less elastic than the direct method, much care was exercised in an endeavor to make provision broad enough in the beginning to take care not only of present requirements but contingencies as well. Combinations were devised resulting in convenience and economy. In addition to this innovation, much time has been expended in other necessary preliminaries such as correcting reports, making reconciliations and indexing.

Dealing with the subjects of race, occupation and death, classifications adopted by the U. S. Government are used. Valuable references have been obtained from the Immigration Commission and the Department of Commerce. The volume on occupations is very thorough, containing 473 pages and representing 999 groups. Enough of these were purchased to supply each division with a copy; also copies of the "International List of Causes of Sickness and Death" (Third decennial revision by the International Commission. Paris, Oct. 11-14, 1920) were provided for use as a reference in reporting deaths.

For reasons stated above and the fact that three-fourths of this year had elapsed before commencing the work, but little more is presented at this time than a first installment relating to the insane for the year ending June 30, 1922. If some of the detail desired in the initial tabulations can be eliminated in subsequent reports much more territory can be covered in the same or less space.

The tables and charts submitted herewith are as follows:

INSTITUTION MAP

Map of Illinois showing location of the various institutions and class in which they are grouped, page 15.

GENERAL STATISTICS

General Statement—Insane Group. Table, page 16. The nine State hospitals represent property valued at \$14,940,800.67. Of this \$12,198,039.59 is in real estate and \$2,742,761.08 in personal property. The total acreage owned is 4,691.37 of which 3,137 acres were under cultivation. In addition 753.5 acres were rented for State cultivation.

This report shows 6,902 patients were employed in hospital industries; 3,310 were being taught in occupational therapy classes, 5,286 being taught in these classes during the year. The estimated value of articles manufactured by patients during the year was \$131,625.60, and the value of farm and garden products \$424,521.14.

Movement of population, all institutions. Table, page 22.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE

Three score and ten years of insanity in Illinois,—Chronological growth of insane in State hospitals. Table, page 20.

Relative magnitude of State hospitals for the insane. Chart, page 21.

Admissions—This shows 4,792 first admissions, and 1,456 readmissions. Of the total males admitted 77.3% were first admissions and 22.7% readmissions. Of the total females 75.7% were first admissions and 24.3% readmissions. First admissions constituted 76.7% and readmissions 23.3% of the grand total admissions.

Reference is made to the following tables and charts which are self explanatory:

• Total first admissions, readmissions, discharges and deaths by months and percent of first admissions and readmissions by institutions. Table, page 32.

Fluctuation by months of first admissions, readmissions, discharges and deaths. Chart, page 33.

Distribution by months of first admissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 34.

Distribution by months of readmissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 35.

Discharges—The total number of discharges was 3,393 classified as follows: Discharged as recovered 541, improved 2,055, unimproved 652, and as without psychoses 145 (includes drug addicts, alcoholics,

epileptics, feeble-minded and other psychopaths committed because of behavior).

Distribution by months of discharges from each of the State hospitals. Table, page 36.

Percentage of discharges to average population insane and other groups. Chart, page 37.

Condition of patients discharged classified according to psychoses. Table, page 491.

Duration of last hospital residence of patients discharged, classified according to psychoses. Table, page 494.

Duration of last hospital residence of patients discharged as recovered, classified according to psychoses. Table, page 497.

Deaths—The deaths for the year in this group totaled 1,900.

Percentage of deaths to average population insane and other groups. Chart, page 37.

Distribution by months of deaths in each of the State hospitals. Table, page 38.

Causes of death classified according to psychoses. Table, page 500.

Total duration of hospital life of patients dying classified according to psychoses. Table, page 511.

Tuberculosis—Deaths from tuberculosis. Chart, page 39, shows a pronounced decrease.

Coroners' Cases—Number of coroners' cases held in State institutions under jurisdiction of the Department during calendar years 1918 to 1921 inclusive. Chart, page 40.

Deaths by age groups Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and Soldiers' Widows' Home. Percentage to enrollment. Chart, page 41.

Present June 30, 1922. At the close of the year there were actually present 18,019 white, and 738 colored patients. There were absent from institutions but remaining on books 1,157. Of these 1,123 were white and 34 colored. The average number present was *18,372.

INCREASE OF INSANE

The fact that during the past ten years the number of patients in our State hospitals for the insane has increased 5,008 or an average of 500 each year of the decennium, is worthy of special attention.

Insane in State Institutions July 1,		1912	1922	Increase
Male	-----	7,362	10,178	2,816
Female	-----	6,387	8,579	2,192
Total	-----	13,749	18,757	5,008

*Includes 90 temporarily at Dixon.

This increase is more note-worthy when comparison is made with that of the general population of the State.

NUMERICAL INCREASE

NUMBER OF INSANE TO EACH 100,000 OF STATE POPULATION

SEX	1912	1922	Increase
Male	252.84	307.97	55.13
Female	234.22	269.74	35.52
Total	243.83	289.22	45.39

PERCENT INCREASE

DISTRIBUTION	M.	F.	T.
Percent increase of general State population	13.50	16.63	15.01
Percent increase of insane in State institutions	37.65	34.31	36.42

The number of insane in each instance is taken the same length of time ($2\frac{1}{2}$ years) subsequent to the last preceding U. S. census, 1910 and 1920 respectively.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.
First admissions	62.0	38.0	100.0
Readmissions	51.0	49.0	100.0

VOLUNTARY CASES

Year ending June 30.	1920	1921	1922
First admissions	349	355	492
Readmissions	135	160	256
On books at close of year	305	408	552

Ratio of insane in State institutions to general population by census years. Table, page 44.

Population State hospitals and penal institutions 1913 to 1922 inclusive. Chart, page 45.

PAROLES

The number of patients on parole at close of year was the highest of the past ten years. The ratio to enrollment at this time was highest of the last five years and with one exception, highest for the last ten years.

The following figures show the average number on parole and total number paroled during the past three years each ending June 30th:

YEAR	NUMBER	
	Average	Total
1920	639	2,625
1921	696	2,860
1922	773	3,155

The total number of patients on parole at close of each fiscal year for the last ten years was as follows:

Sept. 30th	Number
1913	579
1914	599
1915	655
1916	646
June 30th	
1917	787
1918	702
1919	702
1920	673
1921	713
1922	830

For detailed analysis see table, page 42.

PSYCHOSES

Of the first admissions dementia praecox constituted 26.3%. This is more than twice the percentage of the next largest class diagnosed which is general paralysis 12.5%. Of the readmissions also, dementia praecox exceeds any other class the percent being 37.4%, but manic depressive ranks second with 16%.

Distribution of psychoses of first admissions and readmissions with relative percentages. Table page 46; chart, page 47.

Distribution of psychoses among the several State hospitals with relative percentages. Table, page 48.

Psychoses of first admissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 53.

Psychoses of readmissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 59.

AGES

Ages of first admissions classified with reference to psychoses. Table, page 65.

Among the first admissions male, the highest number 403 is found in ages ranging from 35 to 39 years inclusive. This group constitutes 13.56% of the total male first admissions. The highest number of female first admissions is found to be in age group 30 to 34 years the number being 237 which is 13.00% of the total female first admissions.

Of the first admissions, there were 11 males and 11 females 15 years of age or under and 242 males and 194 females 70 years and over. The following table shows the number and percent by age groups of those with certain psychoses:

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX OF FIRST ADMISSIONS WITH CERTAIN PSYCHOSES

AGE GROUP	GENERAL PARALYSIS				ALCOHOLIC				DEMENTIA PRECOX				MANIC DEPRESSIVE			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Under 15	1	.2	2	1.5	1	.4	4	6.1	2	4	28	5.6	3	2.1	5	3.4
15 - 19	2	.4	2	1.5	2	.9	18	15.5	69	13.8	15	8	15	10.7	8	5.5
20 - 24	2	.4	2	1.5	10	4.5	172	22.6	88	17.6	15	8	15	10.7	17	11.7
25 - 29	10	2.2	8	5.9	16	7.1	159	20.9	106	21.2	12	7	12	8.6	21	14.5
30 - 34	57	12.3	19	14.1	49	21.9	117	15.4	81	16.2	27	14.3	27	19.3	23	15.9
35 - 39	95	20.6	29	21.5	39	17.4	69	9.1	57	11.4	17	7.4	17	12.1	28	19.3
40 - 44	90	19.5	21	15.6	30	13.4	33	4.3	37	7.4	20	2.8	20	14.3	17	11.7
45 - 49	81	17.5	17	12.6	34	15.2	20	2.6	14	1.2	11	1.2	11	7.9	7	4.8
50 - 54	49	10.5	21	15.5	34	15.2	12	1.6	6	.8	4	.4	4	2.8	5	3.5
55 - 59	29	6.3	6	4.4	19	8.5	4	.5	4	.8	4	.8	6	4.3	2	1.4
60 - 64	27	5.9	5	3.7	12	5.4	2	.3	2	.4	2	.4	1	.7	3	2.1
65 - 69	8	1.7	1	.7	7	3.1	1	.3	2	.4	2	.4	1	.7	3	2.1
70 and over	7	1.5	2	1.5	1	.4	1	.3	2	.4	2	.4	1	.7	3	2.1
Unascertained	4	.9	2	1.5	4	1.8	6	.8	2	.4	2	.4	1	.7	3	2.1
TOTAL	462	100.0	135	100.0	224	100.0	28	100.0	760	100.0	500	100.0	140	100.0	145	100.0

MARITAL CONDITION

Marital condition of first admissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 136.

The following summary shows numbers and relative percentages:

STATUS	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	1,336	476	1,812	45.0	26.1	37.8
Married	1,109	848	1,957	37.4	46.6	40.8
Widowed	247	330	577	8.3	18.1	12.1
Separated	101	77	178	3.4	4.2	3.7
Divorced	93	69	162	3.1	3.8	3.4
Unascertained	84	22	106	2.8	1.2	2.2
Total	2,970	1,822	4,792	100.0	100.0	100.0

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES

Residence by counties of first admissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 164.

Residence by counties of readmissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 170.

All counties except Hardin were represented by admissions to State hospitals during the year. Henderson, Putnam and Scott counties had but one admission each, the patient from the former being a readmission.

NATIVITY

Nativity of first admissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 177.

Nativity of readmissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 189.

Forty-two states, the District of Columbia and thirty-nine countries were represented by nativity of admissions for the year. State was not specified in 267 cases designated as "United States." One hundred and thirty-six were reported as natives of countries other than appear in the general list, one was born at sea, and the nativity was unascertained in 167 cases. Of those specified little more than one-half or 58.8% of those born in the United States were natives of Illinois and these constituted but 38.1% of the total admissions.

The following recapitulation shows numbers and percentages of native and foreign born patients and parentage of patients:

FIRST ADMISSIONS

NATIVITY	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PATIENTS:						
Native born (U. S.)	1,838	1,166	3,004	61.9	64.0	62.7
Foreign born	985	579	1,564	33.2	31.8	32.6
Unascertained	147	77	224	4.9	4.2	4.7
TOTAL	2,970	1,822	4,792	100.0	100.0	100.0
PARENTAGE OF PATIENTS:						
Of native parentage (U. S.)	581	332	913	19.5	18.2	19.0
Of foreign parentage	1,149	560	1,709	38.7	30.7	35.7
Of mixed parentage	510	317	827	17.2	17.4	17.3
Unascertained	730	613	1,343	24.6	33.7	28.0

READMISSIONS

NATIVITY	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PATIENTS:						
Native born (U. S.)	631	412	1,043	72.4	70.6	71.6
Foreign born	221	163	384	25.3	27.9	26.4
Unascertained	20	9	29	2.3	1.5	2.0
TOTAL	872	581	1,456	100.0	109.0	100.0
PARENTAGE OF PATIENTS:						
Of native parentage (U. S.)	167	130	297	19.1	22.3	20.4
Of foreign parentage	279	181	460	32.0	31.0	31.6
Of mixed parentage	176	103	279	20.2	17.6	19.2
Unascertained	250	170	420	28.7	29.1	28.8

ALL ADMISSIONS

NATIVITY *	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PATIENTS:						
Native born (U. S.)	2,469	1,578	4,047	64.3	65.6	64.8
Foreign born	1,206	742	1,948	31.4	30.8	31.2
Unascertained	167	86	253	4.3	3.6	4.0
TOTAL	3,842	2,406	6,248	100.0	100.0	100.0
PARENTAGE OF PATIENTS:						
Of native parentage (U. S.)	748	462	1,210	19.5	19.2	19.4
Of foreign parentage	1,428	741	2,169	37.2	30.8	34.7
Of mixed parentage	686	420	1,106	17.8	17.5	17.7
Unascertained	980	783	1,763	25.5	32.5	28.2

RACE

Race of first admissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 199.

Thirty races were represented by the first admissions. Those constituting 1% or more of the total were as follows:

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Mixed	843	17.6
German	599	12.5
(a) Slavonic	533	11.1
English	412	8.6
Irish	360	7.5
African	273	5.7
(b) Scandinavian	226	4.7
Hebrew	130	2.7
(c) Italian	118	2.5
Lithuanian	71	1.5
Scotch	51	1.0
All other	171	3.6
Unascertained	1,605	21.0
TOTAL	4,792	100.0

PERCENT COLORED

RACE	INSANE FIRST AD- MISSIONS	STATE POPULATION 1920 CENSUS
Colored -----	5.7	2.8
White, mixed and all other -----	94.3	97.2
TOTAL -----	100.0	100.0

(a) "Slavonic" includes Bohemian, Bosnian, Croatian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian.

(b) Norwegians, Danes and Swedes.

(c) Includes "north" and "south."

The term "mixed" applies to persons whose ancestors were of two or more races.

EDUCATION

Table, page 288. Compared with the general population, last census it is found that illiteracy among the first admissions for the year was more than 100% greater than that of the general population.

ILLITERACY

DISTRIBUTION	PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.
State population, 1920 census -----	3.4	3.3	3.4
Insane first admissions -----	6.8	8.6	7.4

The following shows the general distribution as to numbers and relative percentages:

EDUCATION	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Illiterate -----	200	157	357	6.8	8.6	7.4
Reads only -----	13	11	24	.4	.6	.5
Reads and writes -----	265	208	473	8.9	11.4	9.9
Common school -----	2,019	1,192	3,211	68.0	65.4	67.0
High school -----	194	144	338	6.5	7.9	7.1
College -----	112	28	140	3.8	1.6	2.9
Unascertained -----	167	82	249	5.6	4.5	5.2
TOTAL -----	2,970	1,822	4,792	100.0	100.0	100.0

RELIGION

Religion of first admissions to each of the State hospitals. Table, page 316.

ENVIRONMENT

Environment of first admissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 320.

Villages and cities of more than 2,500 population are classified as "Urban", all other places as "Rural".

The following summary shows numbers and relative percentages.

ENVIRONMENT	NUMBER			MALES TO 100 FEMALES	
	M.	F.	T.	First Admissions	*State Population
Urban	2,425	1,531	3,956	158.3	101.7
Rural	482	267	749	180.5	108.7
Unascertained	63	24	87	262.5	---
TOTAL	2,970	1,822	4,792	163.0	103.3

*1920 Census.

The following figures tend to show that insanity was more prevalent among the urban than the rural population, urban territory contributing the greater number of first admissions during the year:

ENVIRONMENT	PERCENT					
	First Admissions			State Population		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban	81.7	84.0	82.6	67.2	68.6	67.9
Rural	16.2	14.7	15.6	32.8	31.4	32.1
Unascertained	2.1	1.3	1.8	---	---	---
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Economic condition of first admissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 348.

The terms used in this connection are defined as follows:

Dependent: Lacking in the necessities of life or receiving aid from public funds or persons outside the immediate family.

Marginal: Living on earnings but accumulating little or nothing; being on the margin between self support and dependency.

Comfortable: Having accumulated resources sufficient to maintain self and family for at least four months.

The following shows numbers and relative percentages of first admissions:

CLASS	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent	814	460	1,274	27.4	25.2	26.6
Marginal	1,601	938	2,539	53.9	51.5	53.0
Comfortable	175	176	351	5.9	9.7	7.3
Unascertained	380	248	628	12.8	13.6	13.1
TOTAL	2,970	1,822	4,792	100.0	100.0	100.0

ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS

Table, page 376. The factors considered as contributing to causation of mental diseases assigned among first admissions were as follows:

FACTOR	NUMBER	PERCENT
Alcohol -----	223	4.6
Drugs -----	70	1.5
Physical illness (aside from syphilis) -----	67	1.4
Syphilis -----	403	8.3
Senility -----	200	4.2
Other specified -----	270	5.6
None -----	939	19.6
Unascertained -----	2,620	54.7
TOTAL -----	4,792	100.0

CONSTITUTIONAL MAKE-UP

Temperamentally—Of the 4,792 first admissions 2,564 or 53.5% were reported as without any striking traits; 1,252, or 26.1% as abnormal, and 976, or 20.4% as unascertained. Table, page 389.

Intellectually—Twenty-four or .5% were reported as idiots; 104 or 2.2% as imbeciles; 119 or 2.5% as morons; 513 or 10.7% as borderline; 3,007 or 62.7% as average; 24 or .5% as super-average; 1,001 or 20.9% as unascertained. Table, page 434.

USE OF ALCOHOL

Use of alcohol by first admissions classified according to psychoses. Table, page 462.

The following summary shows numbers and relative percentages.

CLASS	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abstinent -----	872	1,161	2,033	29.4	63.7	42.4
Temperate -----	788	231	1,019	26.5	12.7	21.3
Intemperate -----	677	96	773	22.8	5.3	16.1
Unascertained -----	633	334	967	21.3	18.3	20.2
TOTAL -----	2,970	1,822	4,792	100.0	100.0	100.0

CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Crimes of those committed. Table, page 514.

Commitments by counties. Table, page 517.

Environment of commitments. Table, page 520.

Condition as to employment. Table, page 521.

Citizenship of commitments and of fathers of commitments. Table, page 522.



OTHER SERVICE

Actually in Service at End of Year:

Psychiatric and registered nurses.....	14	14	1	1	4	4	2	2	3	1	1
Other graduate nurses.....	64	71	12	13	13	14	4	4	3	10	13
Other nurses and attendants.....	591	1,610	83	216	92	253	111	173	60	114	174
Social workers.....	10	10	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Teachers of occupational therapy.....	3	47	3	3	3	3	19	21	11	11	11
Other employees.....	538	351	12	66	115	83	26	98	50	40	90
TOTAL	1,139	1,495	138	162	300	264	136	300	113	177	290

Vacancies at End of Year:

Psychiatric and registered nurses.....	2	2									
Other graduate nurses.....	14	14									
Other nurses and attendants.....	34	52	12	12	33	45	4	16			
Social workers.....	2	2	1	1	2	2					
Teachers of occupational therapy.....	5	5	2	2							
Other.....	3	3									
TOTAL	34	78	112	3	3	37	49	12	4	16	

Patients employed in hospital industries at end of year.
 Patients being taught in occupational therapy classes
 at end of year.....
 Patients taught in occupational therapy classes during
 year.....

Estimated value of articles manufactured by patients
 during year.....
 Estimated value of farm and garden products of last
 calendar year.....

	\$131,625.60	\$5,000.00	\$5,509.30	\$3,655.78	\$40,259.43
	424,521.14	44,816.55	70,451.75	80,000.00	57,350.96

OTHER SERVICE

Actually in Service at End of Year:

[illegible]

Vacancies at End of Year:

Psychiatric and registered nurses	2	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Patients employed in hospital industries at end of year - Patients being taught in occupational therapy classes at end of year	333	337	690	538	490	1,028	20	1,213	920	2,133	213	76	289
Patients taught in occupational therapy classes during year	100	40	140	14	78	92	---	552	572	1,124	51	123	174
	70	40	110	98	146	244	---	800	1,030	1,850	54	140	194

Estimated value of articles manufactured by patients during year	-----	\$21,558.79	\$ 250.00	\$44,892.30	\$ 500.00
Estimated value of farm and garden products of last calendar year	-----	\$52,761.05	48,863.29	4,278.05	37,224.95
					28,804.54

**MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.**

ITEM	TOTAL			ELGIN			KANKAKEE			JACKSONVILLE			ANNA		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:															
Patients on books, July 1, 1921	10,248	8,654	18,902	1,214	1,159	2,373	1,917	1,595	3,512	1,277	1,082	2,359	1,012	818	1,830
Admitted during the year:															
First admissions	2,970	1,822	4,792	626	214	840	543	354	897	245	161	406	225	146	371
Re-admissions	872	584	1,456	147	84	231	206	162	368	71	48	119	113	56	169
Transfers from other institutions for the insane	259	77	336	21	2	23	2	2	2	13	16	29	4	---	4
Total admitted during the year	4,101	2,483	6,584	794	300	1,094	751	516	1,267	329	225	554	342	202	544
Total on books during the year	14,349	11,137	25,486	2,008	1,459	3,467	2,668	2,111	4,779	1,606	1,307	2,913	1,354	1,020	2,374
Discharged during the year:															
As recovered	296	245	541	23	20	43	65	52	117	26	14	40	16	23	39
As improved	1,201	854	2,055	210	93	303	222	160	382	128	68	196	127	86	213
As unimproved	491	161	652	149	43	192	52	35	87	14	6	20	32	13	45
As without psychosis	115	30	145	22	2	24	6	9	15	5	2	7	35	8	43
Transferred to other institutions for the insane	319	56	375	20	3	23	66	4	70	1	1	2	9	1	10
Died	1,144	756	1,900	128	78	206	185	115	300	123	72	195	123	112	235
Total discharges, transfers and deaths during the year	3,566	2,102	5,668	552	239	791	596	375	971	297	163	460	342	243	585
Total remaining on books, June 30, 1922	10,783	9,035	19,818	1,456	1,220	2,676	2,072	1,736	3,808	1,309	1,144	2,453	1,012	777	1,789
CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION, JUNE 30, 1922.															
Actually in hospitals:															
White	9,660	8,267	17,927	1,297	1,164	2,461	1,939	1,600	3,539	1,178	1,058	2,236	855	703	1,558
Colored	422	312	734	30	15	45	52	52	104	55	30	85	76	53	129
Total	10,082	8,579	18,661	1,327	1,179	2,506	1,991	1,652	3,643	1,233	1,088	2,321	931	756	1,687
Temporarily at Dixon State Hospital:															
White	92	---	92	28	---	28	19	---	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colored	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Total	10,178	8,579	18,757	1,355	1,179	2,534	2,010	1,652	3,662	1,233	1,088	2,321	931	756	1,687

Massachusetts but still on books:

White...

00

Total-

CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING.

Average daily number patients present during year* -

Rated capacity of institution -----

VOLUNTARY CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

First admissions.

Re-admissions---

Voluntary cases committed.

Voluntary patients on books

PAROLES AND ESCAPES.

Number of patients on parole. June 30, 1922.

Average number on parole during the year.

Total number paroled during the year-----

Number of escapes during the year -----

Number of escapes returned to hospital during the year

C
C
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A
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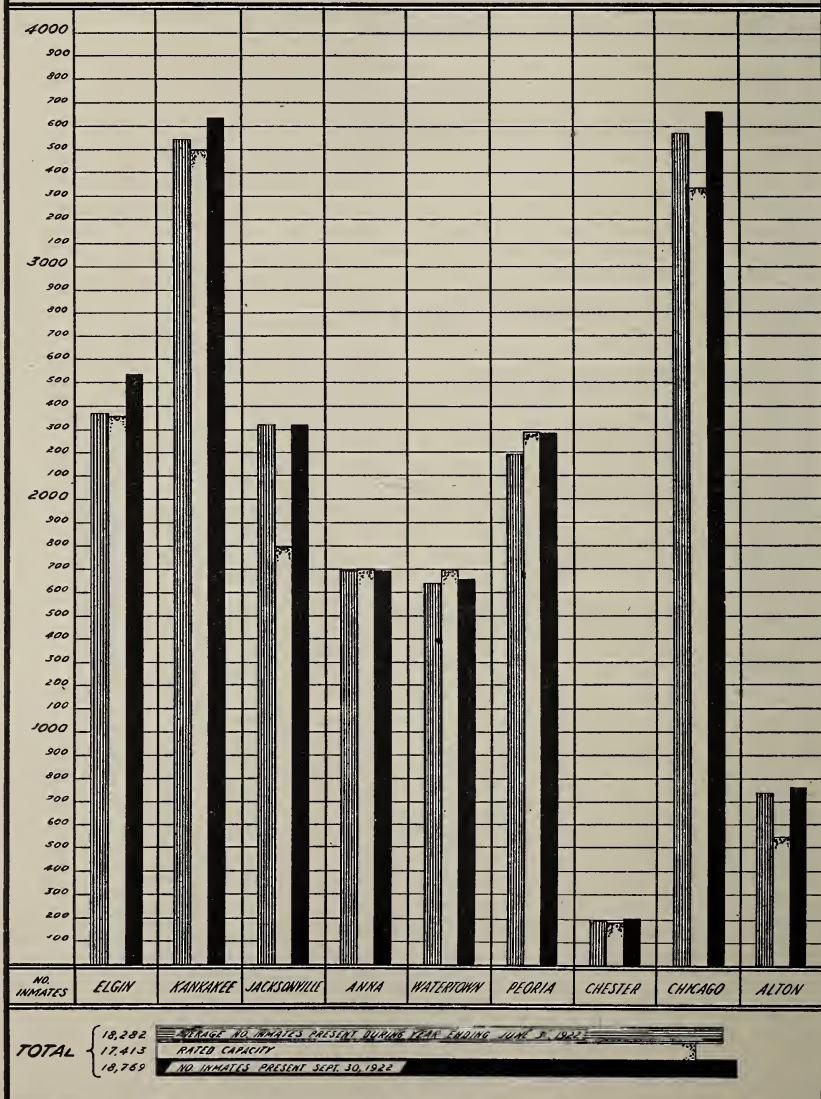
*Exclusive of average of 90 male patients at Dixon.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

ITEM	WATERTOWN			PEORIA			CHESTER			CHICAGO			ALTON		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:															
Patients on books, July 1, 1921.....	946	777	1,723	1,208	1,038	2,246	198			2,061	1,814	3,875	415	371	786
Admitted during the year:															
First admissions.....	199	87	286	198	138	336	32			800	644	1,444	102	78	180
Re-admissions.....	69	38	107	70	26	96	1			179	159	338	16	11	27
Transfers from other institutions for the insane.....	7	1	8	195	51	246	6			10	6	16	1	1	2
Total admitted during the year.....	275	126	401	463	215	678	39			989	809	1,798	119	90	209
Total on books during the year.....	1,221	903	2,124	1,671	1,253	2,924	237			3,050	2,623	5,673	534	461	995
Discharged during the year:															
As recovered.....	46	30	76	13	14	27	11			91	86	177	5	6	11
As improved.....	72	30	102	106	64	170	3			3	304	622	29	35	64
As unimproved.....	26	14	40	83	20	103	1			97	22	119	37	8	45
As without psychosis.....	29	4	33	15	3	18				3	3	5			
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	25	2	27	40	2	42	9			146	26	172	3	17	20
Died.....	90	56	146	100	76	176	1			354	222	576	40	25	65
Total discharges, transfers and deaths during the year.....	288	136	424	357	179	536	25			995	676	1,671	114	91	205
Total remaining on books, June 30, 1922.....	933	767	1,700	1,314	1,074	2,388	212			2,055	1,947	4,002	420	370	790
CENSUS OF PATIENT POPULATION, JUNE 30, 1922.															
Actually in hospitals:															
White.....	878	737	1,615	1,198	1,022	2,220	159			1,782	1,638	3,420	374	345	719
Colored.....	18	9	27	48	29	77	42			80	108	188	21	16	37
Total.....	896	746	1,642	1,246	1,051	2,297	201			1,862	1,746	3,608	395	361	756
Temporarily at Dixon State Hospital:															
White.....	21		21	24		24									
Colored.....	3		3	1		1									
Grand Total.....	920	746	1,666	1,271	1,051	2,292	201			1,862	1,746	3,608	395	361	756
Absent but still on books:															
White.....	37	21	58	67	22	89	8			188	191	379	25	8	33

Colored	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Total.	37	21	58	68	23	91	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									</

*RELATIVE MAGNITUDE
STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE*
AVERAGE NUMBER INMATES PRESENT DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922
AND NUMBER PRESENT SEPT. 30, 1922 COMPARED WITH RATED CAPACITY



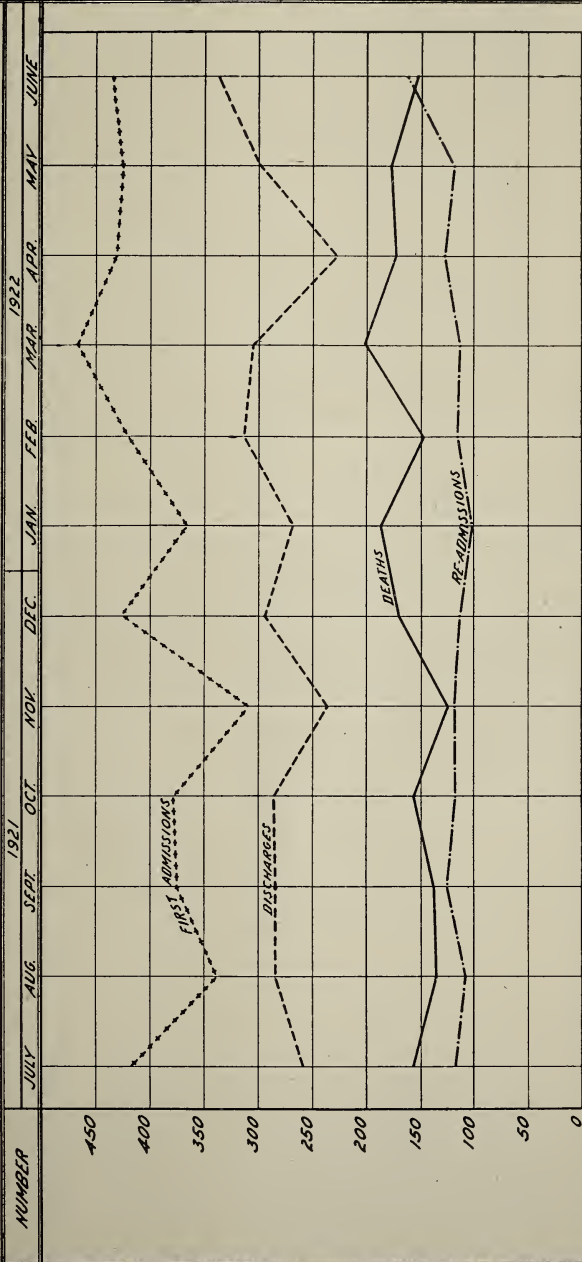
ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS—STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

MONTH	FIRST ADMISSIONS		RE-ADMISSIONS	DIS-CHARGES	DEATHS
	M.	F.			
JULY.....	419		117	258	157
AUGUST.....	339		108	285	136
SEPTEMBER.....	375		126	285	139
OCTOBER.....	379		117	286	157
NOVEMBER.....	309		119	237	125
DECEMBER.....	426		113	294	170
JANUARY.....	365		102	268	187
FEBRUARY.....	420		115	313	147
MARCH.....	467		113	304	201
APRIL.....	431		127	228	172
MAY.....	426		119	298	177
JUNE.....	436		160	337	152
TOTAL.....	4,702		1,456	3,393	1,900

FIRST ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS			FIRST ADMISSIONS NUMBER			PER CENT OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS			RE-ADMISSIONS NUMBER			PER CENT OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	F.			F.			F.			F.			F.		
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	773	298	1,071	626	214	840	81.0	71.8	78.4	147	84	231	19.0	28.2	21.6
KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.....	749	516	1,265	543	354	897	72.5	68.6	70.9	206	162	368	27.5	31.4	29.1
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	316	209	525	245	161	406	77.5	77.0	77.3	71	48	119	22.5	23.0	22.7
ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	338	202	540	225	146	371	66.6	72.3	68.7	113	56	169	33.4	27.7	31.3
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	268	125	393	199	87	286	74.3	69.6	72.8	69	38	107	25.7	30.4	27.2
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	268	164	432	198	138	336	73.9	84.1	77.8	70	26	96	26.1	15.9	22.2
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....	33		33	32		32	97.0		97.0	1		1	3.0		3.0
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....	979	803	1,782	800	644	1,444	81.7	80.2	81.0	179	159	338	18.3	19.8	19.0
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....	118	89	207	102	78	180	86.4	87.6	87.0	16	11	27	13.6	12.4	13.0
TOTAL.....	3,842	2,406	6,248	2,970	1,822	4,792	77.3	75.7	76.7	872	584	1,456	22.7	24.3	23.3

*FIRST ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS
STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922*



DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

INSTITUTION	TOTAL			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	626	214	840	45	22	67	30	12	42	51	16	67	41	14	55	24	6	30	59	14	73
KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.....	543	354	897	46	23	69	24	18	42	17	14	31	27	16	43	30	14	44	54	39	93
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	245	161	406	18	19	37	27	9	36	18	18	36	21	18	39	11	8	19	23	8	31
ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	225	146	371	19	20	39	19	16	35	15	13	28	20	16	36	19	15	34	14	7	21
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	199	87	286	14	8	22	12	14	26	8	6	14	9	8	17	18	6	24	15	8	23
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	198	138	336	16	13	29	13	10	23	17	5	22	15	10	25	13	9	22	12	35	47
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....	32		32	4		4				3		3	8		8			2			4
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....	800	644	1,444	68	67	135	59	55	114	108	58	166	71	65	136	67	53	120	61	62	123
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....	102	78	180	9	8	17	12	9	21	5	3	8	7	13	20	7	7	14	8	3	11
TOTAL.....	2,970	1,822	4,792	239	180	419	196	143	339	242	133	375	219	160	379	191	118	309	250	176	426

DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

INSTITUTION	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	67	35	102	66	20	86	59	14	71	87	20	107	37	13	50	62	28	90
KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.....	73	70	143	57	40	97	74	34	108	34	34	68	67	25	92	40	27	67
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	13	14	27	18	16	34	27	12	39	20	9	29	23	15	38	26	15	41
ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	24	8	32	16	6	22	21	10	31	18	12	30	19	11	30	21	12	33
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	25	6	31	23	7	30	26	5	31	26	8	34	12	6	18	21	5	26
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	21	8	29	19	14	33	18	6	24	19	8	27	18	11	29	17	9	26
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....	1		1	12		12				5		5			1			2
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....				60	47	107	85	59	144	68	49	117	87	61	148	66	68	134
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....				7	2	9	13	6	19	7	7	14	10	10	20	9	8	17
TOTAL.....	222	143	365	268	152	420	321	146	467	284	147	431	274	152	426	264	172	436

DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS OF DISCHARGES FROM THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

INSTITUTION	TOTAL			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	404	158	562	25	15	40	35	12	47	35	15	50	38	10	48	18	14	32	29	11	40
KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.....	345	256	601	24	14	38	28	16	44	14	13	27	23	25	48	24	22	46	33	18	51
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	173	90	263	14	5	19	20	5	25	12	9	24	15	9	24	11	5	16	12	4	16
JANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	210	130	340	17	9	26	17	14	31	13	32	18	15	9	24	11	5	16	12	4	16
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	173	78	251	9	8	17	19	2	21	12	10	22	17	12	29	12	14	27	26	11	37
WPEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	217	101	318	18	8	26	11	11	22	13	7	20	17	8	15	12	5	17	13	8	20
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....	15		15	1		1	2		2	1		1	8		8	3		3			
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....	495	428	923	45	33	78	42	39	81	71	38	109	40	30	70	31	40	71	43	54	97
MALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....	71	49	120	7	6	13	9	3	12	4	2	6	6	3	9	10	2	12	7	9	16
TOTAL.....	2,103	1,290	3,393	160	98	258	183	102	285	181	104	285	172	114	286	134	103	237	172	122	294

DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS OF DISCHARGES FROM THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

INSTITUTION	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE			
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	33	26	59	31	6	37	37	14	51	43	31	12	43	31	11	42	61	12	73
KANKAKE STATE HOSPITAL.....	25	17	42	29	24	53	25	18	43	58	35	23	67	35	32	67	50	34	84
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	10	2	12	16	12	28	18	12	30	11	23	21	23	12	10	22	9	7	30
ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	19	10	29	15	10	25	15	10	25	14	8	22	21	22	7	29	15	9	22
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	13	5	18	9	1	10	21	5	26	15	14	29	21	8	29	16	4	20	20
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	13	3	16	68	13	81	16	14	30	17	8	25	21	13	9	22	16	8	24
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....																			
CHECAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....	51	31	82	36	35	71	40	47	87	15	10	25	25	38	37	75	43	34	77
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....	4	6	10	4	4	8	8	4	12	1	2	3	3	7	5	12	4	3	7
Total.....	168	100	268	208	105	313	180	124	304	140	88	228	226	179	119	298	226	111	337

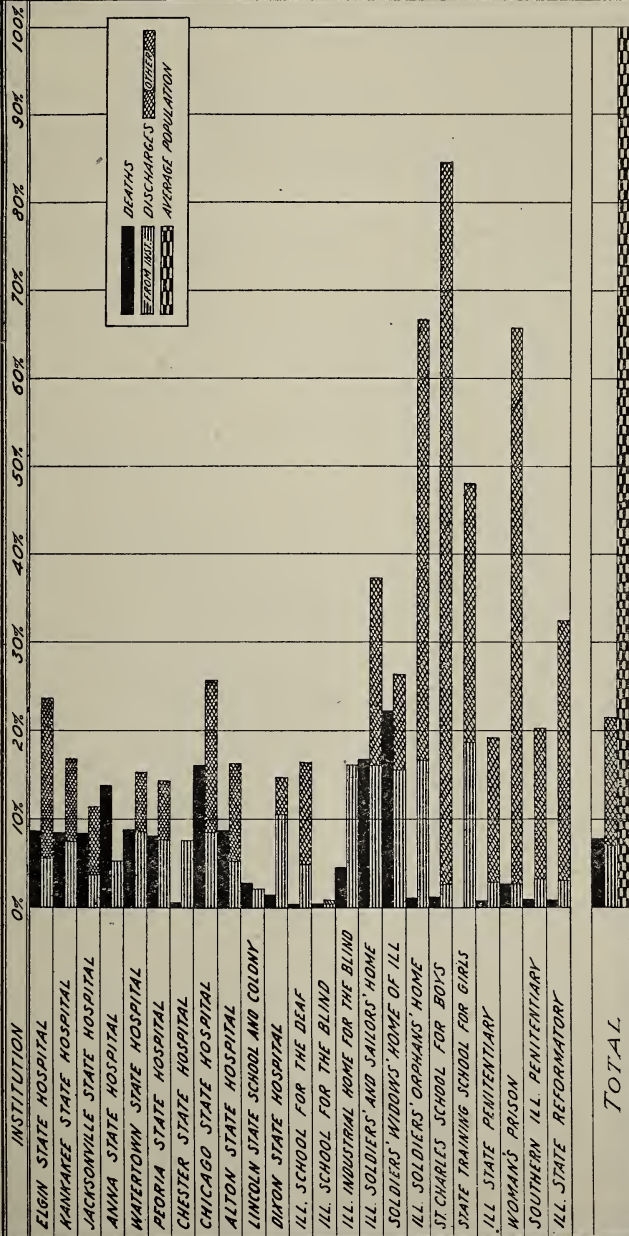
PAROLES
PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT ON PAROLE AT END OF EACH YEAR FOR TEN YEARS.

INSTITUTION	SEPTEMBER 30										JUNE 30	
	1913		1914		1915		1916		1917			
	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Per- cent
ELGIN	1,757	88	1,919	120	2,234	129	2,252	144	2,268	205	2,268	9.03
KANKAKEE	3,207	161	3,262	127	3,351	119	3,443	92	3,443	72	3,443	2.09
JACKSONVILLE	1,773	69	1,811	64	2,162	88	2,257	65	2,285	72	2,285	3.15
ANNA	1,698	44	1,767	50	1,886	53	2,011	83	2,016	74	2,016	3.67
WATERTOWN	1,568	68	1,553	48	1,613	58	1,597	53	1,840	60	1,840	3.26
PEORIA	2,249	43	2,245	47	2,228	46	2,271	28	2,506	83	2,506	3.31
CHESTER	2,229	102	2,225	143	3,162	160	3,575	179	3,697	217	3,697	5.86
CHICAGO	2,578	102	2,759	143	3,162	160	3,575	179	3,697	217	3,697	5.86
ALTON	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL PER YEAR	15,059	579	15,541	599	16,863	655	17,661	646	18,319	787	18,319	4.34
TOTAL PER YEAR omitting Chester	14,830	575	15,316	597	16,637	653	17,466	646	18,098	787	18,098	4.34

PAROLES—Concluded.
PERCENT OF ENROLLMENT ON PAROLE AT END OF EACH YEAR FOR TEN YEARS.

INSTITUTION	JUNE 30									
	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed	Enrolled	Parol- ed
ELGIN	2,229	127	2,281	98	2,236	97	2,370	98	2,676	114
KANKAKEE	3,365	94	3,366	127	3,397	114	3,513	93	3,808	127
JACKSONVILLE	2,183	42	2,177	60	2,274	53	2,359	42	2,453	83
ANNA	1,862	72	1,796	74	1,835	76	1,830	74	1,789	67
WATERTOWN	1,695	45	1,659	36	1,681	39	1,724	43	1,700	39
PEORIA	2,312	50	2,153	37	2,124	21	2,275	32	2,386	51
CHESTER	123	---	143	---	185	---	198	---	212	---
CHICAGO	3,619	247	3,592	248	3,554	253	3,875	310	4,002	335
ALTON	754	28	743	22	754	20	779	21	790	14
TOTAL PER YEAR	18,142	---	17,912	---	18,030	---	18,923	---	19,816	---
TOTAL PER YEAR omitting Chester	18,019	702	17,769	702	17,845	673	18,725	713	19,604	830
				3.95		3.77		3.80		4.23

DEATHS AND DISCHARGES
PERCENTAGE TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PRESENT
AND TO AGGREGATE IN ALL INSTITUTIONS
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922



DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS OF DEATHS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

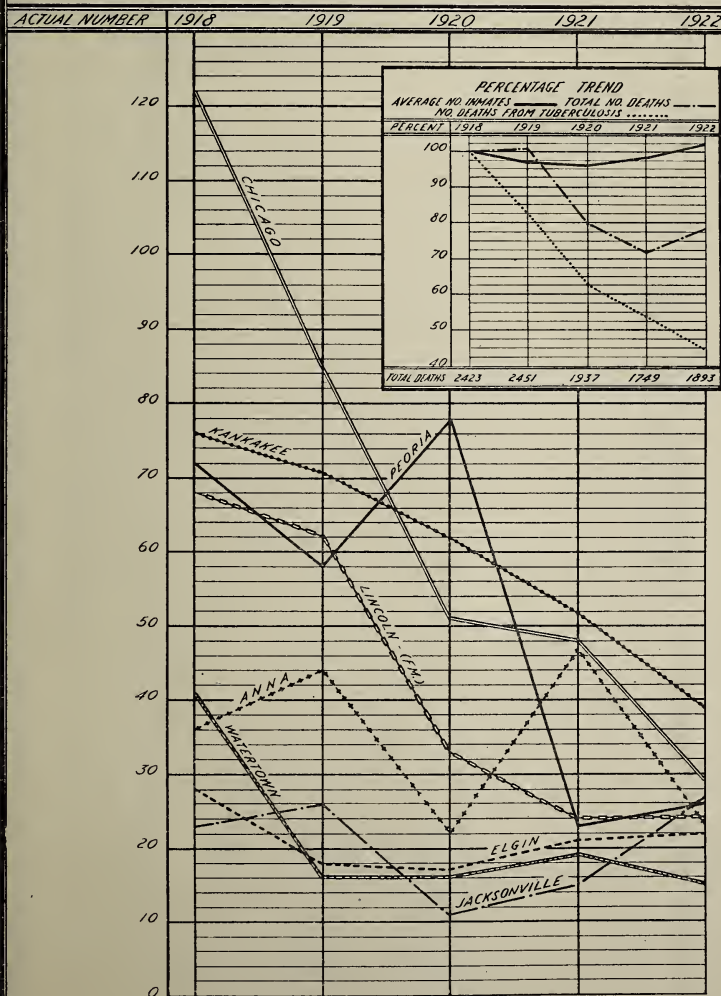
INSTITUTION	TOTAL			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
		F.			F.			F.			F.			F.			F.			F.	
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	128	78	206	11	8	19	6	2	8	2	6	8	14	3	17	10	3	13	14	10	24
KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.....	185	115	300	13	4	17	15	7	22	13	14	27	12	6	18	9	6	15	11	10	21
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	123	72	195	8	4	12	11	2	13	9	2	11	4	15	6	7	13	14	5	19	19
ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	123	112	235	7	17	24	9	8	17	8	12	20	14	10	24	11	5	16	13	6	19
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	90	56	146	9	4	13	6	3	9	6	4	13	7	3	10	5	4	9	4	2	6
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	100	76	176	7	6	13	9	4	13	6	6	12	7	6	13	12	4	16	6	6	12
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....	1		1																		
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....	354	222	576	33	23	55	22	27	49	28	16	44	24	11	35	18	18	36	38	20	58
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....	40	25	65	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	3	4	7	11		11
TOTAL.....	1,144	756	1,900	90	67	157	80	56	136	77	62	139	92	45	157	51	74	125	111	59	170

DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS OF DEATHS TO THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

INSTITUTION	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
		F.			F.			F.			F.			F.			F.	
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL.....	12	10	22	14	6	20	9	7	16	13	7	20	12	7	19	11	9	20
KANKAKEE STATE HOSPITAL.....	21	9	30	5	13	18	23	10	33	25	18	43	19	10	29	19	8	27
JACKSONVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.....	9	5	14	9	7	16	10	17	27	9	10	19	14	10	20	13	3	16
ANNA STATE HOSPITAL.....	12	5	17	5	7	12	10	15	25	13	6	19	10	8	18	11	13	24
WATERTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.....	14	3	17	6	7	13	10	5	15	6	11	17	7	7	14	7	10	6
PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL.....	12	10	22	12	9	21	12	11	23	1	5	12	7	6	13	3	3	6
CHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.....																		
CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL.....	42	15	57	28	17	45	35	22	57	20	19	39	38	18	56	28	17	45
ALTON STATE HOSPITAL.....	3	5	8	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	5	3	8	3	1	4
TOTAL.....	125	62	187	81	66	147	112	89	201	95	77	172	112	65	177	95	57	152

TUBERCULOSIS

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE INSANE,
IN SEVEN STATE HOSPITALS, AND FEEBLEMINDED AT LINCOLN
DURING FIVE YEARS EACH ENDING JUNE 30.



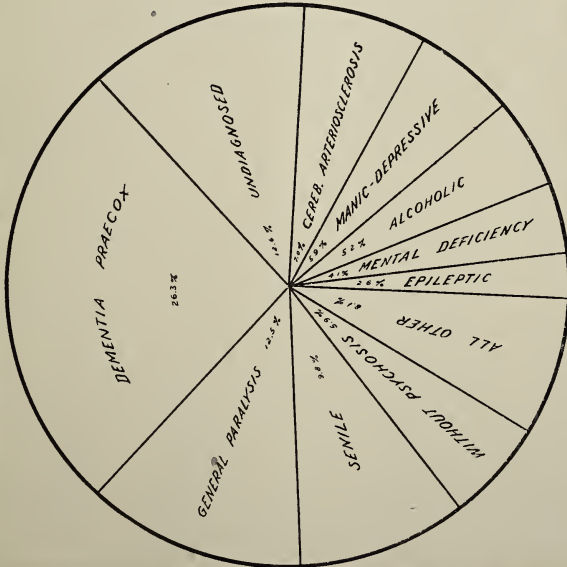
DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOSES OF ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

PSYCHOSES	FIRST ADMISSIONS		RE-ADMISSIONS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per Cent
TRAUMATIC.....	12	.2	1	.1
SENILE.....	472	9.8	39	2.7
WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.....	337	7.0	45	3.1
GENERAL PARALYSIS.....	597	12.5	70	4.8
WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS.....	17	.4	12	.8
WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.....	9	.2	3	.2
WITH BRAIN TUMOR.....	3	.1	1	.1
WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES.....	33	.7	4	.3
ALCOHOLIC.....	252	5.2	66	4.5
DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS.....	27	.6	19	1.3
WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES.....	61	1.3	7	.5
MANIC-DEPRESSIVE.....	285	5.9	233	16.0
INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA.....	49	1.0	6	.4
DEMENTIA PRAECOX.....	1,260	26.3	544	37.4
PARANOLIA OR PARANOID CONDITIONS.....	30	.6	12	.8
EPILEPTIC.....	123	2.6	49	3.3
PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES.....	56	1.2	29	2.0
WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY.....	27	.6	10	.7
WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY.....	195	4.1	58	4.0
UNDIAGNOSED.....	605	12.6	98	6.7
WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS.....	283	5.9	134	9.2
NOT SPECIFIED.....	59	1.2	16	1.1
TOTAL.....	4,792	100.0	1,456	100.0

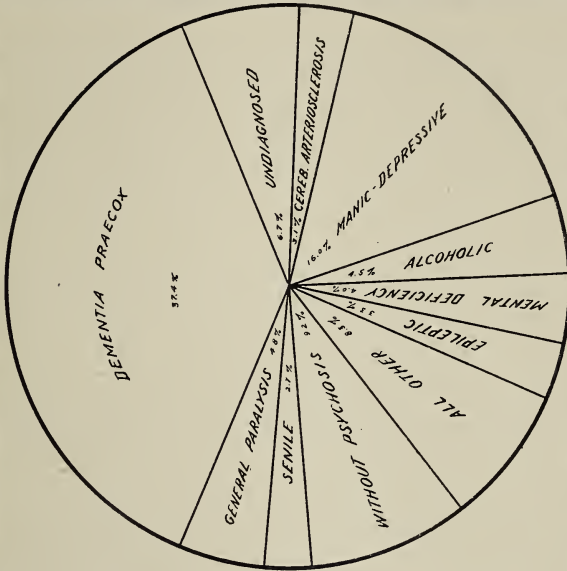
PSYCHOSES OF ADMISSIONS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

FIRST ADMISSIONS



READMISSIONS



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[illegible]

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO EACH OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

	TOTAL				ELGIN				KANKAKEE				JACKSONVILLE				ANNA			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
PSYCHOSES.																				
Other diseases.....	6	9	15						2	1	3		1	2	3					
Type not specified.....	9	3	12		2				2	2	2		2		2			1		1
ALCOHOLIC, total.....	224	28	252		43	3	46		53	6	59		11		11		8		8	
Pathological intoxication.....	7	4	11						1		1									
Delirium tremens.....	32	34	66		1		1		10		10						1		1	
Korsakow psychosis.....	2	1	3		1		1													
Acute hallucinosis.....	41	3	44		9		9		9	1	10		3		3					
Chronic hallucinosis.....	24	4	28		7		7		3		3									
Acute paranoid.....	3	1	4						1		1		1		1					
Chronic paranoid.....	13		13		2		2		4		4						1		1	
Alcoholic deterioration.....	60	9	69		2		2		22	4	26		2		2		1		1	
Other types.....	28	2	30		18	1	19		2	1	3		4		4		4		4	
Type not specified.....	14	2	16		1	2	3		1		1									
DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	14	13	27		5		5						5	3	8					
Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc.....	11	10	21		4		4						4	3	7					
Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....	1		1																	
Other exogenous toxins.....	1	3	4		1		1						1		1					
Type not specified.....	1		1																	
WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total.....	22	39	61		4	1	5			1	1		1	4	5		4	6	10	
Delirium with infectious disease.....	1	1	2																	
Post-infectious.....	4	2	6		1		1										1		1	
Exhaustion-delirium.....	2	6	8																	
Delirium of unknown origin.....	1	1	2																	
Cardio-renal diseases.....	2	4	6																	
Diseases of ductless glands.....		3	3																	
Other diseases or conditions.....	7	17	24		3	1	4						3	3	6		2	2	4	
Type not specified.....	5	5	10						1	1	1		1	1	2		1	1	2	
MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, total.....	140	145	285		31	21	52		9	13	22		29	32	61		24	30	54	
Manic.....	65	59	124		18	13	31						13	16	29		6	8	14	
Depressive.....	46	47	93		5	4	9		5	9	14						11	5	16	
Mixed.....	6	13	19		2	1	3		4	2	6		2	1	3		3	6	9	
Other types.....	6	4	10		3	1	4			2	2		1	2	3		1	1	1	
Type not specified.....	17	22	39		3	2	5						5	7	12		4	10	14	

[illegible]

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO EACH OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

PSYCHOSES.	WATERTOWN			PEORIA			CHESTER			CHICAGO			ALTON		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
		F.			F.			F.			F.			F.	
TRAUMATIC, total.....	2	21	45	2	19	10	29	2	2	4	100	179	11	12	23
Traumatic delirium.....															
Traumatic constitution.....	2		2							2		2			
Post-traumatic mental enfeeblement.....										2		2	1		1
Type not specified.....															
SENILE, total.....	24	21	45	2	19	10	29	2	2	79	100	179	11	12	23
Simple deterioration.....	15	9	24	1	12	8	20	1	1	70	75	145	7	7	14
Presbyophrenic.....		1	1		2		2								
Delirious and confused.....	1	3	4								1	1	1	1	1
Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.....										3	5	8			
Paranoid states.....	4	3	7		5		5	1	1	5	18	23	1	1	1
Pre-senile.....															
Other types.....	1	4	5							1		1		1	1
Type not specified.....	3		3		2	2				1	1	1	1	4	5
WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, total.....	9	1	10		11	8	19			84	64	148	6	1	7
GENERAL PARALYSIS, total.....	17	1	18		30	8	38	1	1	184	64	248	5	1	6
Tabetic.....	2		2		8	2	10			35	7	42			
Cerebral.....	6		6		20	6	26			149	54	203	2		2
Type not specified.....	9	1	10		2		2	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	3
WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS, total.....	1		1		1		1			3	2	5			
WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA, total.....										2		2	1		1
WITH BRAIN TUMOR, total.....															
WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....	3	1	4		2	1	3			4	8	12			
Cerebral embolism.....															
Paralysis agitans.....	1		1								1	1			
Meningitis, tubercular or other forms.....										2		2			
Multiple sclerosis.....					1	1	2				1	1			
Other diseases.....	2	1	3		1		1			2	5	7			
Type not specified.....											1	1			

ALCOHOLIC, total.....	26	26	9	1	10					72	18	90	2	2
Pathological intoxication.....														
Delirium tremens.....	6	6	5	1	5					4	4	8		
Korsakow psychosis.....										8	2	10		
Acute hallucinosis.....	3	3								17	1	19		
Chronic hallucinosis.....										13	3	16		
Acute paranoid.....	1	1		1	2					1	1	2		
Chronic paranoid.....	13	13								5	5	5		
Alcoholic deterioration.....	1	1	1	1	1					20	5	25	1	1
Other types.....	1	1	1	1	1					3	3	3		
Type not specified.....	2	2								1		1		
DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....			1		1					3	10	13		
Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc.....														
Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....			1		1					2	7	9		
Other exogenous toxins.....										1	3	3		
Type not specified.....														
WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total.....	4	3	7	3	6					6	18	24	3	3
Delirium with infectious disease.....														
Post-infectious.....	1	1		1	2					1		1	1	1
Exhaustive-delirium.....	2	1		1	1						1	1		
Delirium of unknown origin.....	1	1									3	3	1	1
Cardio-renal diseases.....				1	1					1	3	4		
Diseases of ductless glands.....				1	1								1	1
Other diseases or conditions.....	1	1	1	1	1					4	11	15		
Type not specified.....	1	1												
MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, total.....	6	7	13	5	10					7	10	24	19	23
Manic.....		2	2	4	5									42
Depressive.....	6	4	10	3	3					5	4	11	7	6
Mixed.....		1	1	1	1					2	9	12	6	13
Other types.....													14	20
Type not specified.....				1	1						1	1	1	
INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA, total.....													5	8
Manic.....	2	3	5	1	4						9	18		1
Depressive.....														
Mixed.....														
Other types.....														
Type not specified.....														
DEMENTIA PRAECOX, total.....	26	13	39	27	52					227	225	452	24	13
Paranoid.....	4	2	6	6	14					5	48	94	6	2
Catatonic.....											58	88		8
Hebephrenic.....	18	8	26	20	33					1	109	254	15	7
Simple.....	3	1	4	1	1					2	8	10	1	1
Other types.....										1				
Type not specified.....	1	1	2							3	2	5	3	6

PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS TO EACH OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

PSYCHOSES.	WATERTOWN				PEORIA				CHESTER				CHICAGO				ALTON			
	M.		F.		T.	M.		F.		T.	M.		F.		T.	M.		F.		T.
PARANOIA OR PARANOID CONDITIONS, total.....	1	3	4										1	15	16			1	2	3
EPILEPTIC, total.....	3	2	5			3	5	8					19	15	34		10	5	15	
Deterioration.....	3	2	5			1	4	5					17	13	30		5	3	8	
Clouded states.....						2	1	3					2	1	3		2	2	2	
Other types.....														1	1		1	1	1	
Type not specified.....																	2	2	4	
PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES, total.....	5	3	8			3	4	7					3	7	10		2	4	6	
Hysterical.....	3	2	5			1	2	3						3	3			2	2	
Psychasthenic.....						2	2	2						1	1			1	1	
Neurasthenic.....	1	1	2			2		2					3	2	5		1	1	1	
Anxiety neuroses.....																				
Other types.....																	1	1	1	
Type not specified.....	1		1											1	1			1	1	
WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY, total.....		1	1			1				2			2	3	5		1		1	
WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY, total.....	2		2			3	27	30		8			23	33	56		1	2	3	
UNDIAGNOSED, total.....	26	9	35			28	18	46		3			41	30	71		10	9	19	
WITHOUT PSYCHOSES, total.....	32	15	47			42	16	58					24	9	33		8	2	10	
Epilepsy.....		2	2			2		2						4	4					
Alcoholism.....	10		10			1		1						2	2					
Drug addiction.....	10	5	15			22	8	30					5	2	7		2		2	
Psychopathic personality.....																				
Mental deficiency.....	6	4	10			8	7	15					12	6	18		5	1	6	
Others.....	2		2			7	1	8					1	1	1		1	1	1	
Not specified.....	4	3	7			1		1												
NOT STATED, total.....	10	4	14			9	2	11												
TOTAL.....	199	87	286			198	138	336		32			800	644	1,444		102	78	180	

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS TO EACH OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922.

PSYCHOSES.	TOTAL			ELGIN			KANKAKEE			JACKSONVILLE			ANNA		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
		F.			F.			F.			F.			F.	
TRAUMATIC, total.....	1		1										1		1
Traumatic delirium.....															
Other types.....	1		1										1		1
SENILE, total.....	11	28	39		2	2		5	5	9	14			2	2
Simple deterioration.....	4	13	17					5	5		4			1	1
Delirious and confused.....	1		1												
Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.....		1	1												
Paranoid states.....	3	6	9							2	3			1	1
Pre-senile.....	3	3	6					2	2	4					
Other types.....		2	2								2				
Type not specified.....		3	3		2	2				1	1				
WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, total.....	27	18	45		3	5		4	6		3			4	7
GENERAL PARALYSIS, total.....	53	17	70		6	9		10	12		5			8	11
Tabetic.....	12	3	15		1	3		1	1					5	5
Cerebral.....	31	10	41		2	2		7	8		1			3	6
Type not specified.....	10	4	14		3	4		2	1		4				
WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS, total.....	11	1	12		1	1					2			3	3
WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA, total.....	1	2	3						2		1				
WITH BRAIN TUMOR, total.....		1	1						1						
WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....	3	1	4						1		1			2	2
Paralysis agitans.....															
Multiple sclerosis.....	1	1	1						1						
Other diseases.....	1		1											1	1
Type not specified.....	1		1								1			1	1

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS TO EACH OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

PSYCHOSES.	TOTAL			ELGIN			KANKAKEE			JACKSONVILLE			ANNA		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ALCOHOLIC, total.....	64	2	66	5	5	10	1	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Delirium tremens.....	13	13	26	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Acute hallucinosis.....	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic hallucinosis.....	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute paranoid.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic paranoid.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholic deterioration.....	25	1	26	2	2	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other types.....	7	7	14	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Type not specified.....	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	14	5	19	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc.....	14	5	19	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total.....	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delirium with infectious disease.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Post-infectious.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion-delirium.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cardio-renal diseases.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of ductless glands.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases or conditions.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, total.....	116	117	233	18	18	36	18	26	44	15	15	30	26	21	47
Manic.....	76	67	143	14	8	22	17	21	38	9	10	19	15	7	22
Depressive.....	29	37	66	4	7	11	1	3	4	4	4	8	7	8	15
Mixed.....	2	7	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7
Circular.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other types.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1
Type not specified.....	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA, total.....	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DEMENTIA PRAECOX, total.....	315	229	544	72	32	104	97	71	168	11	8	19	25	9	34
Paranoid.....	62	40	102	14	4	18	15	11	26	4	1	5	12	7	19
Catatonic.....	18	12	30	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	3	3
Hebephrenic.....	211	157	368	50	24	74	75	53	128	4	5	9	8	2	10
Simple.....	12	15	27	3	1	4	2	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	2

PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS TO EACH OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

PSYCHOSES.	WATERTOWN			PEORIA			CHESTER			CHICAGO			ALTON		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PSYCHONEUROSES AND NEUROSES, total.....	1	3	4	2	2	4				1	2	3	1		1
Hysterical.....															
Psychasthenic.....	1	2	3		2	2							1		1
Neurasthenic.....		1	1	1											
Anxiety neuroses.....											2	2			
Other types.....										1		1			
Type not specified.....															
WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY, total.....										1	3	4			
WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY, total.....		2	2	6	1	7				3	8	11			
UNDIAGNOSED, total.....	5	1	6	1	4	5				7	5	12		1	1
WITHOUT PSYCHOSES, total.....	20	3	29	17	2	19				11	1	12			
Epilepsy.....															
Alcoholism.....	6		6	1	1	2				4		4			
Drug addiction.....	3	4	9	8	1	9				1		1			
Psychopathic personality.....	3		3	1		1				4	1	5			
Mental deficiency.....	6	4	10	4		4				2		2			
Others.....		1	1												
Type not specified.....				2		2									
NOT STATED, total.....				5		5									
TOTAL	69	38	107	70	26	96	1		1	179	159	338	16	11	27

**RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.**

[illegible]

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES FO FIRST ADMISSIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

COUNTY	TOTAL			ELGIN			KANKAKEE			JACKSONVILLE			ANNA		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pope.....	2	1	3										2	1	3
Pulaski.....	13	6	19										13	6	19
Putnam.....	1														
Randolph.....	9	3	12											3	12
Richland.....	5	6	11							1		1		4	10
Rock Island.....	74	32	106												
Saline.....	14	6	20										14	6	20
Sangamon.....	50	30	80							47	30	77			
Schuyler.....	3	1	4												
Scott.....	1		1							1		1			
Shelby.....	9	2	11												
Stark.....	1	1	2							7	2	9			
St. Clair.....	63	43	106							5		5		1	7
Stephenson.....	7	2	9			1									8
Tarewell.....	12	8	20			1				1	3	4			
Union.....	15	7	22												
Vermilion.....	28	13	41				25	13	38	3			15	7	22
Wabash.....	3	2	5							1				2	4
Warren.....	5	2	7												
Washington.....	5	2	7										5	2	7
Wayne.....	4	7	11												
White.....	3	7	10							1		1	3	7	10
Whiteside.....	13	11	24			1									
Will.....	22	10	32		2	3	19	8	27	1		1			
Williamson.....	28	8	36										28	8	36
Winnebago.....	45	24	69		41	22									
Woodford.....	5	4	9												
Unascertained.....	44	17	61				13	8	21	13		13	2		2
TOTAL.....	2,970	1,822	4,792	626	214	840	543	354	897	245	161	406	225	146	371

[illegible]

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

COUNTY	WATERTOWN			PEORIA			CHESTER			CHICAGO			ALTON		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Henderson.....	19	3	22	6	1	7									
Henry.....															
Iroquois.....															
Jackson.....							1	1	1						
Jasper.....							1								
Jefferson.....															
Jersey.....													1	1	2
Jo Daviess.....	6	3	9												
Johnson.....															
Kane.....					1	1									
Kankakee.....															
Kendall.....					1	1									
Knox.....	20	10	30				3	3	3						
Lake.....										1					
LaSalle.....							3	3							
Lawrence.....															
Lee.....	4	6	10												
Livingson.....	1		1	3	2	5									
Logan.....				9	28	37									
Macon.....				7	7	14	1		1						
Macoupin.....															
Madison.....													28	27	55
Marion.....													1	1	2
Marshall.....				6	3	9									
Mason.....				10	4	14									
Massec.....															
McDonough.....				6	6	12									
McHenry.....				1	1										
McLean.....				21	12	33									
Menard.....															
Mercer.....															
Monroe.....	12	2	14												
Montgomery.....													3	1	4
Morgan.....													1	3	4
Moultrie.....											1	1			

RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF READMISSIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

COUNTY	TOTAL			ELGIN			KANKAKEE			JACKSONVILLE			ANNA		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pulaski.....	1	1	2										1	1	2
Putnam.....	2	2	2												
Randolph.....	3	2	5										1	1	2
Richland.....	1	2	3										1	2	3
Rock Island.....	36	15	51												
Saline.....	8	1	9											1	1
Sangamon.....	19	11	30							18	11	29	8	1	9
Schuyler.....	1	1	2							3		3			
Scott.....	3		3												
Shelby.....	2	3	5							2	3	5			
Stark.....															
St. Clair.....	12	7	19							1		1	6	3	9
Stephenson.....	3	2	5												
Tazewell.....	3	1	4												
Union.....	15	3	18												
Vermilion.....	10	6	16												
Wabash.....	2		2	10	6	16							15	3	18
Warren.....	2		2										2		2
Washington.....	4	1	5										4	1	5
Wayne.....															
White.....	2	2	2												
Whiteside.....	6	3	9											1	1
Will.....	12	8	20	2	2					1		1			
Williamson.....	11	4	15										11	4	15
Winneshago.....	12	7	19	11	7	18							1		1
Woodford.....	1	1	1												
Unascertained.....	12	6	18				4	3	7	5	1	6			
TOTAL.....	872	584	1456	147	84	231	206	162	368	71	48	119	113	56	16

**CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM STATE HOSPITALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.**

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			RECOVERED			IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED			WITHOUT PSYCHOSES		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
TRAUMATIC, total.....	7	2	9	2	2	4	3		3	2		2			
Traumatic delirium.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1		1						
Traumatic constitution.....	3		3	1		1	1		1	1		1			
Post-traumatic enfeeblement.....	2	1	3		1	1	1		1	1		1			
SENILE, total.....	44	54	98	2	1	3	34	44	78	8	9	17			
Simple deterioration.....	23	22	45	1		1	19	20	39	3	2	5			
Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.....	1	1	2				1	1	2						
Paranoid states.....	10	12	22				9	8	17	1	4	5			
Pre-senile.....	1	11	12				1	11	12						
Other types.....	2	7	9	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	3	5			
Type not specified.....	7	7	14	1											
WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, total.....	62	37	99	3	4	7	39	25	64	20	8	28			
GENERAL PARALYSIS, total.....	92	44	136				67	33	100	25	11	36			
Tabetic.....	14	4	18				9	2	11	5	2	7			
Cerebral.....	54	28	82				40	25	65	14	3	17			
Type not specified.....	24	12	36				18	6	24	6	6	12			
WITH CEREBRAL SYPHILIS, total.....	12	5	17				10	5	15	2		2			
WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA, total.....	3		3				1		1	2		2			
WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES, total.....	12	5	17	2	1	3	8	2	10	2	2	4			
Cerebral embolism.....	1		1	1		1									
Paralysis agitans.....	1		1				1		1						
Tubercles.....	1		1	1		1									
Other diseases or conditions.....	5	5	10		1	1	3	2	5	2	2	4			
Type not specified.....	4		4				4		4						
ALCOHOLIC, total.....	203	16	219	96	5	101	88	10	98	19	1	20			

CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM STATE HOSPITALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30
1922—Concluded.

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			RECOVERED			IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED			WITHOUT PSYCHOSES		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pathological intoxication.....	6	3	9	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	1			
Delirium tremens.....	33	1	34	25		25		7	8	1		1			
Korsakow psychosis.....	2		2					2	2						
Acute hallucinosis.....	28	3	31	19	2	21		1	8	2		2			
Chronic hallucinosis.....	18	3	21	8	2	10		8	1	2		2			
Acute paranoid.....	3		3					3	3						
Chronic paranoid.....	18		18	9		9		8		1		1			
Alcoholic deterioration.....	52	4	56	20		20		24	4	8		8			
Other types.....	20		20	6		6		12	12	2		2			
Type not specified.....	23	2	25	5		5		16	1	2		1			
DUE TO DRUGS AND OTHER EXOGENOUS TOXINS, total.....	28	8	36	5	1	6	19	7	26	4		4			
Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc.....	25	7	32	4	1	5	17	6	23	4					
Gases.....	1		1					1							
Type not specified.....	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2						
WITH OTHER SOMATIC DISEASES, total.....	17	18	35	3	6	9	12	10	22	2	2	4			
Delirium with infectious disease.....		1	1												
Post-infectious.....	4	3	7	1	1	2	2	2	4	1		1			
Exhaustion-delirium.....	2	3	5		2	2	2	1	3						
Delirium of unknown origin.....		1	1		1	1									
Cardio-renal diseases.....	5	1	6	1		1	4	1	5						
Diseases of ductless glands.....		1	1					1	1						
Other diseases or conditions.....	3	6	9		1	2	1	4	5	1		1			
Type not specified.....	3	2	5		1	1	3	1	4						
MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, total.....	199	214	413	73	107	180	106	94	200	20	13	33			
Manic.....	113	111	224	48	66	114	56	40	96	9	5	14			
Depressive.....	48	65	113	17	22	39	26	38	64	5	5	10			
Stuporous.....															
Mixed.....	10	23	33	3	10	13	5	12	17	2	1	3			
Circular.....	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	2	4						
Other types.....	7	2	9	1	1	2	5	1	6	1		1			
Type not specified.....	18	11	29	3	7	10	12	2	14	3	2	5			

[illegible]

DURATION OF LAST HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED CLASSIFIED ACCORD- ING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			LESS THAN 1 MONTH			1 TO 3 MONTHS			4 TO 7 MONTHS			8 TO 12 MONTHS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Traumatic.....	7	2	9	2	---	2	4	1	5	1	---	1	---	---	---
Senile.....	44	54	98	7	4	11	11	14	25	7	16	23	4	3	7
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	62	37	99	14	5	19	27	21	48	12	2	14	2	2	4
General paralysis.....	92	44	136	16	9	25	30	16	46	18	10	28	10	3	13
With cerebral syphilis.....	12	5	17	3	---	3	6	2	8	2	1	3	---	---	---
With Huntington's chorea.....	3	3	3	1	---	1	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
With other brain or nervous diseases.....	12	5	17	1	---	1	6	3	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alcoholic.....	203	16	219	46	3	49	94	6	100	31	4	35	1	1	2
Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	28	18	36	20	4	24	7	1	8	1	2	3	---	---	---
With other somatic diseases.....	17	18	35	3	3	6	6	11	17	5	2	7	---	---	---
Manic-depressive.....	199	214	413	15	9	24	72	78	150	55	65	120	15	19	34
Involution melancholia.....	15	35	50	3	3	6	6	11	17	4	7	11	---	4	4
Dementia praecox.....	680	442	1,122	47	25	72	223	145	368	153	99	252	86	40	135
Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	12	12	24	---	---	1	5	3	8	2	3	5	1	2	3
Epileptic psychoses.....	49	38	87	5	2	7	24	13	39	7	6	13	6	5	11
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	27	28	55	4	3	7	12	13	25	6	8	14	1	1	2
With psychopathic personality.....	15	14	29	3	2	5	8	4	12	1	15	35	---	2	2
With mental deficiency.....	77	58	135	9	3	12	27	19	46	20	15	47	5	7	12
Undiagnosed.....	253	151	404	98	32	130	80	73	153	41	12	53	13	14	27
Without psychosis.....	258	95	353	128	28	156	71	30	101	25	16	41	11	5	16
Not stated.....	38	14	52	16	2	18	9	7	16	2	---	2	2	2	4
TOTAL.....	2,103	1,290	3,393	441	138	579	730	473	1,203	393	273	666	173	123	296

Note—Whole months only used. In computing duration by year groups, more than six months has been reckoned as a year.

DURATION OF LAST HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

PSYCHOSES	1 TO 2 YEARS			3 TO 4 YEARS			5 TO 6 YEARS			7 TO 8 YEARS			9 TO 10 YEARS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Traumatic.....		1	1												
Senile.....	7	7	14	4	7	11		1	1	2		2			
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	2	6	8	3		3									
General paralysis.....	14	4	18	1		1	2	2	2	1			1		
With cerebral syphilis.....	1	2	3				1	1	3			1			1
With other brain or nervous diseases.....	3		3												
Alcoholic.....	6	1	7	1		1									
With other somatic diseases.....	2		2	6		6	3		3						
Manic-depressive.....	27	26	53	8		1									
Involution melancholia.....		7	7	1		21	2	3	5			1	1		1
Dementia praecox.....	38	69	157	31	28	59	21	11	32	10	2	2	1		1
Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	1		1	1	1	2			1	1		14	3	2	5
Epileptic psychoses.....	2	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	1	1		1			
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	1	3	3	1		1	1								
With psychopathic personality.....	2	1	3												
With mental deficiency.....	7	10	17	2	2	4	3	1	4	1		1	2		2
Undiagnosed.....	13	11	24	3	5	8	2	3	5	1	1	2			
Without psychosis.....	16	8	24	4	5	9	1		1						
Not stated.....	2	1	3	1		1	1		1						
TOTAL.....	194	159	353	69	65	134	38	24	62	17	8	25	8	2	10

DURATION OF LAST HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

PSYCHOSES	1 TO 12 YEARS			13 TO 14 YEARS			15 TO 19 YEARS			20 YEARS AND OVER			UNASCERTAINED		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Senile.....															
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....		1	1	1		1		1	1		1		1	1	2
Alcoholic.....													1	1	2
Manic-depressive.....													1		2
Dementia precox.....	4	3	7	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	3	4	7	1	8
Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....				1		1					1	1			
Epileptic psychoses.....		3	3										2		2
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....													1	1	1
With psychopathic personality.....													1	1	2
With mental deficiency.....													2	2	2
Undiagnosed.....													2	3	5
Without.....													5	2	7
Not stated.....															
TOTAL.....	4	7	11	6	1	7	3	3	6	2	4	6	25	10	35

DURATION OF LAST HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

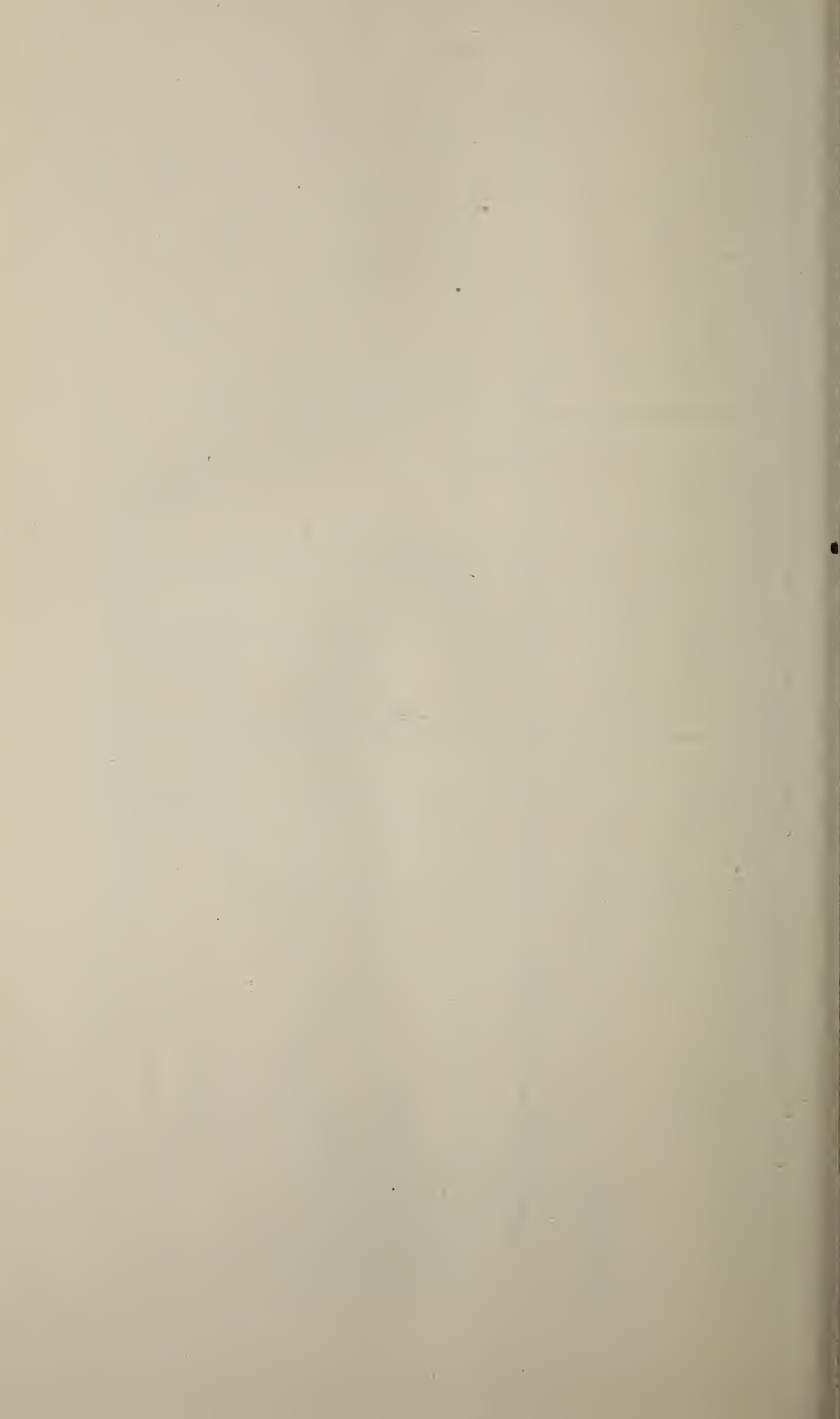
PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			LESS THAN 1 MONTH			1 TO 3 MONTHS			4 TO 7 MONTHS			8 TO 12 MONTHS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Traumatic	2	2	4	2		2		1	1						
Senile	2	1	3							1				1	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	3	5						
With other brain diseases	2	1	3				1	1	2						
Alcoholic	96	5	101	26	2	28	50		50	13					
Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	5	1	6	2		2	3		3				5	1	6
With other somatic diseases	3	6	9	2		2			5						
Manic-depressive	73	107	180	2	2	4	29	39	68	19	33	52	7	14	21
Involution melancholia	3	8	11	1			1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	2
Dementia praecox	51	54	105	1	3	4	16	24	40	14	14	28	11	5	16
Paranoia or paranoid conditions		1	1				1	1	1	1					
Psychoneuroses and neuroses	5	7	12	1		1	3	5	8					1	1
With psychopathic personality	2	1	3	1			1		1						
With mental deficiency	3	3	6				1		1				1	2	3
Undiagnosed	23	26	49	3	1	4	9	15	24	6	3	9	2	3	5
Without	22	16	38	10	4	14	10	9	19	1				1	1
Not stated	1	2	3		1	1									
TOTAL	296	245	541	50	14	64	126	105	231	56	59	115	26	31	57

DURATION OF LAST HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.—Continued.

PSYCHOSES	1 TO 2 YEARS			3 TO 4 YEARS			5 TO 6 YEARS			7 TO 8 YEARS			9 TO 10 YEARS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Traumatic.....		1	1												
Senile.....												1			
With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1		1	1											
Alcoholic.....	2		2												
With other somatic diseases.....															
Manic-depressive.....	12	13	25	2	4	6	1	1	2		1	1			
Involution melancholia.....		2	2												
Dementia praecox.....	4	5	9	1		1	2	1	3	1		1			
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....							1		1						
With psychopathic personality.....	1		1												
With mental deficiency.....															
Undiagnosed.....	3	3	6					1	1						
Without psychosis.....					1	1									
Not stated.....	1		1												
TOTAL.....	25	24	49	4	5	9	4	3	7	2	1	4			

DURATION OF LAST HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL.
PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

PSYCHOSES	11 TO 12 YEARS			13 TO 14 YEARS			15 TO 19 YEARS			20 YEARS AND OVER			UNASCERTAINED			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	T
Manic-depressive.....										1		1				
Dementia praecox.....				1		1		1	1			1				
Without psychosis.....													1	1		2
TOTAL.....				1		1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1		2



CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1922—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL			TRAUMATIC			SENILE			WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CAUSE OF DEATH												
General paralysis of the insane.....	380	79	459									
Other forms of mental alienation.....	49	67	116				2	8	10	2	1	3
Epilepsy.....	40	21	61				1	1	2			
Chorea.....	4	4	8							1		
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1		1									1
Diseases of the Circulatory System.												
Pericarditis.....	5	3	8									
Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute).....	11	5	16				2	4	6	4		4
Other diseases of the heart.....	132	158	310				55	69	124	21	12	36
Arteriosclerosis.....	160	76	236				42	33	75	75	35	110
Other diseases of the arteries.....		1	1				1					
Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral).....	1	1	2									
Hemorrhage without specified cause.....	1	1	1				1		1		2	2
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	2	6	8									
Diseases of the Respiratory System.												
Other than nasal fossae and their adnexa.....		2	2									
Bronchitis.....	1		1									
Bronchopneumonia.....	20	17	37									
Pneumonia, lobar.....	15	17	32				10	6	16	2	2	4
Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	4	8	12				4	4	4	2	1	3
Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung.....	2		3				2	5	7		1	1
Asthma.....	1	2	3									
Pulmonary emphysema.....	1		1					1	1			
Chronic interstitial pneumonia, including occupational diseases of the lung.....		1	1								1	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	2	1	3									
Diseases of the Digestive System.												
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	7	11	18					3	3			
Hernia.....	1		1									
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	4	5									
Other diseases of the intestines.....	7	16	23				1	7	8	2	1	3

External Causes.										
Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....	1	1	2							
Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	1	1	1							
Suicide by jumping from high places.....	2	2	2							
Accidental burns.....	1	1	1							
III Defined Diseases.										
Not defined or ill-defined.....	1		1							
TOTAL.....	412	85	497	3	1	4	6	4	10	1

[illegible]

CAUSE OF DEATH	INVOLUTION MELANCHOLIA			DEMENTIA PRAECOX			PARANOIA OR PARANOID CONDITIONS			EPILEPTIC			PSYCHONEURO- SES AND NEUROSES		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.															
Typhoid fever.....				1	1	1				1		1			
Diphtheria.....					1	3									
Influenza.....				1	2	1									
Erysipelas.....					1	1					1	1			1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....				49	61	110				2	4	8			
Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum.....					1	1									
General Diseases Not Included Above.															
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity							1								
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver.....															
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.....				2	2	4									
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.....					1	1									
Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or unspecified organs.....				1	1	2		1							
Pellagra.....					1	1		1							
Pernicious anemia.....					1	1									
Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.															
Cerebral hemorrhage.....				10	5	15				2		2		1	1
Other forms of mental alienation.....	5	1	6	18	29	47								1	
Epilepsy.....							1			31	17	48			
Diseases of the Circulatory System.															
Pericarditis.....							1			4	2	6			
Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute).....				1		1									
Other diseases of the heart.....				28	33	61		2		3	2	5		1	1
Arteriosclerosis.....	1	5	6	7	3	10	1	1		2	2	2		2	2
Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral).....	1		1		1	1									

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1922—Concluded.

CAUSE OF DEATH	WITH PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY			WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY			UNDIAGNOSED			WITHOUT PSYCHOSIS			NOT STATED		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.															
Typhoid fever.....									1						
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	1		1	6	3	9			3	4	1	5	3	4	7
Syphilis.....							2		2						
General Diseases not Included Above.															
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.....				1		1									
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver.....					1	1				1		1			
Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.....								1	1						
Cancer and other malignant tumors of other or unspecified organs.....										1	1	1			
Pellagra.....															
Exophthalmic goiter.....														1	1
Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.															
Cerebral hemorrhage.....				4		4	8	1	9	1			5		5
Cerebral thrombosis and embolism.....							1		1		1	1			
Paralysis without specified cause.....											1	1			
Other forms of mental alienation.....					1	1	3	9	12	1			3	1	4
Epilepsy.....				3	1	4		1	1	2	1	3	1		1
Diseases of the Circulatory System.															
Pericarditis.....					1	1									
Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute).....					1	1	1		1	2		2			
Other diseases of the heart.....				1	5	6	13	19	7	7	2	9	3	1	4
Arteriosclerosis.....					2	2	10	1	11				6	1	7
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....					1	1									
Diseases of the Respiratory System.															
Bronchopneumonia.....					2	2		2							
Pneumonia, lobar.....	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	7	1	1	1			

TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN STATE HOSPITALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PSYCHOSES, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			LESS THAN 1 MONTH			1 TO 3 MONTHS			4 TO 7 MONTHS			8 TO 12 MONTHS		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Traumatic.....	1	200	369	30	19	49	40	48	88	22	30	52	18	27	45
Senile.....	169	71	263	33	15	48	28	17	45	17	14	31	11	11	22
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	132	85	497	53	11	64	89	18	107	52	19	61	55	7	62
General paralysis.....	412	3	1	2	1	3				1					
With cerebral syphilis.....	3	1	4	2	1	3				1					
With Huntington's chorea.....	6	4	10	1	1	2									
With brain tumor.....	1		1												
With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	9	18	1	1	2	1		3	1					
Alcoholic.....	26	3	29	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	2	3		2	2
Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	1	2	3						2	1					
With other somatic diseases.....	1	22	29	3	8	11	1	7	8	1	6	7			1
Manic-depressive.....	7	42	86	6	8	14	5	7	12	9	4	13	4	1	5
Involunt melancholia.....	44	9	17	1	1	2	4	1	5	2				1	1
Dementia praecox.....	8	147	324	8	10	18	5	11	16	5	10	15	5	4	9
Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	147	7	13										2	2	1
Epileptic psychoses.....	7	35	88	4		4	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	3
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	53	4	7	1		1	1	1	2	1					1
With psychopathic personality.....	4	3	7	1		1	1	1	1						
With mental deficiency.....	2	1	3												
Undiagnosed.....	20	22	42		1	1	1	2	4		1	1			
Without psychosis.....	47	45	92	19	19	38	9	11	20	5		5	1	2	3
Not stated.....	21	10	31	1	1	2	8	1	9		3	3		1	1
	24	9	33	16	2	18	3	2	5	3	1	4			
TOTAL.....	1,144	756	1,900	183	100	283	203	129	332	126	85	211	96	60	156

Note:—Whole months only used. In computing duration by year groups, more than six months has been reckoned as a year.

TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN STATE HOSPITALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PSYCHOSES,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Continued.

PSYCHOSES	1 TO 2 YEARS			3 TO 4 YEARS			5 TO 6 YEARS			7 TO 8 YEARS			9 TO 10 YEARS		
	1 TO 2 YEARS		T	3 TO 4 YEARS		T	5 TO 6 YEARS		T	7 TO 8 YEARS		T	9 TO 10 YEARS		T
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Traumatic.....	1		1												
Senile.....	24	30	54	16	13	29	5	11	19	3	5	8	1	5	6
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	25	9	34	2	1	3	10	4	14	2	2	2	1	14	1
General paralysis.....	104	19	123	34	11	45	12	4	16	3	4	7	1		
With Huntington's chorea.....		2	2	3		3	1		1						
With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	1		1		1	1
Alcoholic.....	2	1	3	1		1	3		3	2		2	5	1	1
Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....															
With other somatic diseases.....	1		1	1		1									3
Manic-depressive.....	1	5	6	3	5	8	4	3	7	2		2	1	2	1
Involution melancholia.....		3	3	1		1								1	1
Dementia praecox.....	12	19	31	17	16	33	18	16	34	8	13	21	9	18	27
Paranoid or paranoid conditions.....	12		1	1	1	2	1	1	2						
Epileptic psychoses.....	14	2	16	9	5	14	6	5	11	3	5	8	3	1	4
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....															
With psychopathic personality.....	1		1	7	7	14			1		1	1			
With mental deficiency.....	5	4	9	1	5	6		1	1	2	4	6			
Undiagnosed.....	3	2	5	1	5	6		2	2				1		1
Without psychosis.....	4	2	6	3		3	1	2	3	1		1	2	1	3
Not stated.....															
TOTAL.....	200	98	298	100	64	164	63	52	115	27	33	60	23	30	53

TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN STATE HOSPITALS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PSYCHOSES,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

PSYCHOSES	11 TO 12 YEARS			13 TO 14 YEARS			15 TO 19 YEARS			20 YEARS AND OVER			UNASCERTAINED		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Senile.....		2	2				2	1	3				8	3	11
With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	1		1										3		3
General paralysis.....	4	1	5										4	1	5
With other brain or nervous diseases.....		1	1							1		1		1	1
Alcoholic.....	2		2												
Manic-depressive.....				1	1	2	1		1	2		2	2		2
Involution melancholia.....							3	3	6	3		6			
Dementia praecox.....	3	11	14	11	8	19	18	1	1	1		1			
Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	1		1					18	36	26		45	2	4	6
Epileptic psychoses.....	1	5	5		1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....				1		1		1	3	5		10	1		
With mental deficiency.....	3		3		1	1		1	1	1		1			
Undiagnosed.....				1	1	1		2	2	4		5	3		3
Without psychosis.....				1		1	1	1	1					1	1
Not stated.....	1		1											1	
TOTAL.....	15	20	35	15	12	27	27	29	56	43	32	75	23	12	35

**CRIMES OF THOSE COMMITTED TO CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.**

CRIME	TOTAL		ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY		WOMEN'S PRISON		SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY		ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY		STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS		ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Offenses against the person:														
Assaults.....	79	1	24	1	1	1	28	1	21	1	1	1	6	1
Kidnapping.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayhem.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Manslaughter.....	29	7	15	7	7	7	9	7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Murder.....	74	3	45	3	3	3	29	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gainful offenses against property:														
Burglary.....	288	5	112	5	5	5	17	5	77	5	5	5	82	5
Larceny.....	455	1	103	1	1	1	88	1	193	1	1	1	71	1
Burglary and larceny.....	240	1	3	1	1	1	94	1	143	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery.....	298	2	141	2	2	2	54	2	102	2	2	2	1	2
Robbery and larceny.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary and robbery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery, burglary and larceny.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Confidence game.....	64	2	44	2	2	2	12	2	8	2	2	2	1	2
Confidence game and forgery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	31	1	1	1	5	1
Forgery.....	78	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving deposits when insolvent.....	33	2	11	2	2	2	8	2	13	2	2	2	1	2
Receiving stolen property.....	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Extortion by threats.....	13	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Embezzlement.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Embezzlement and forgery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other offenses against property:														
Arson.....	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burning to defraud.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Offenses against chastity:									
Abduction.....	15	1		10	1	4	1		
Bigamy.....	2			2		1			
Crime against children.....	7			6		1			
Crime against nature.....	15			11		5	1		1
Indecent liberty.....	17			1			1		
Public indecency.....	1			1					1
Rape.....	75			46		17	12		
Offenses against the administration of government:									
Perjury.....	2					2			
Offenses against public health and safety:									
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2						1		1
Having burglar tools.....	2						2		
Procuring explosives.....	2			2					
Offenses against public policy:									
Conspiracy.....	4			4					
Gambling.....	1			1					1
Violating liquor law.....	3			1		2			
Violating marriage law.....	1			1		1			
Offenses against prisoner's family:									
Abandonment of child.....	1						1		
Offenses peculiar to children:									
Delinquency.....	222	182						182	222
Incorrigibility.....		8						8	
Delinquency and incorrigibility.....		8						8	
Tuancy.....	7							7	
Attempted offenses:									
Arson.....	2			1					1
Burglary.....	15			6			8		
Confidence game.....	3					1			
"Felony".....	1					3			
Larceny.....	3			1			1		
Murder.....	1			1			2		
Rape.....	1			1					1
Robbery.....	2					1			1
Sodomy.....	1								1

CRIMES OF THOSE COMMITTED TO CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

CRIME	TOTAL			ILLINOIS STATE PENI- TENTIARY	WOMEN'S PRISON	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENI- TENTIARY	ILLINOIS STATE REFOR- MATORY	STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS
	Male	Female	Total						
Miscellaneous offenses:									
Accessory after the fact.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Contributing to delinquency of child.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Making check to defraud.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Making fictitious check.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passing forged check.....	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nuisance.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful use of auto.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL.....	2,082	221	2,303	620	23	423	636	198	403

COMMITMENTS BY COUNTIES—CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

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COUNTY	TOTAL			ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY		WOMEN'S PRISON		SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY		ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY		STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS		ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adams.....	23	1	24					16		5		1		2	
Alexander.....	21	4	25					14		5		4		2	
Bond.....	3		3					2		1				2	
Boone.....	2		2												
Brown.....	5		5	2											
Bureau.....								2		2				1	
Calhoun.....	21	3	24	12				1		6		3		2	
Carroll.....	6		6	4											
Cass.....	9		9					1		2				2	
Champaign.....	23	4	27	1	1			15		4		3		3	
Christian.....	6		6												
Clark.....	3		3					5						1	
Clay.....	3		3					2						1	
Clinton.....	2		2							2					
Coles.....	1	1	2					1							
Cook.....	17	3	20					12		4		1			
Crawford.....	807	68	875	383										1	
Cumberland.....	3		3			10		6		274		58		144	
DeKalb.....	3		3					1		1				1	
DeWitt.....	8		8	6				1						2	
Douglas.....	13		13					8		1				1	
DuPage.....	3		3					2							
Edgar.....	3		3	2						1				1	
Edwards.....	19	3	22			1		7		11		2			
Efingham.....	1		1					1		1					
Fayette.....	10		10					4		4				2	
Ford.....	5	1	6	1				4							
Franklin.....	9		9	2						5		1		2	
Fulton.....	53	4	57			1		22		9		3		22	
Gallatin.....	18		18	12						4				2	
Greene.....	4		4					3		1					
Greene.....	8		8					7						1	

COMMITMENTS BY COUNTIES, CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUPS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922—Concluded.

COUNTY	TOTAL		ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY		WOMEN'S PRISON		SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY		ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY		STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS		ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Grundy	2	2	4	1									1	
Hamilton	9	1	10	3			3		1		1		5	
Hancock	10		10						6				1	
Hardin	2	2	4				1		1					
Henderson	1		1	1										
Henry	5	1	6	2									3	
Iroquois	17	1	18	3					13		1		1	
Jackson	44	3	47			1	25		13		2		6	
Jasper														
Jefferson	23	2	25				11		8		2		4	
Jersey	2	2	4						1		1		1	
Jo Daviess	8		8	2					6					
Johnson	8	1	9				2		5		1		5	
Kane	28	6	34	19					4		6			
Kankakee	15	1	16	6			1		4		1		4	
Kendall	16		16	2					3				1	
Knox	13		13	7					3				3	
Lake	11	4	15	7					1		4		3	
LaSalle	31	4	35	15					3		4		13	
Lawrence	4		4				2		1				1	
Lee	1	1	2								1		1	
Livingston	19	3	22	6			5		12		3		1	
Logan	7		7						1				1	
Macon	48	2	50			1	26		19		1		3	
Macoupin	9	4	13			1	1		2				6	
Madison	41	7	48			1	29		2		3		6	
Marion	31	5	36			1	16		8		6		6	
Marshall	1		1						1		4		7	
Mason	2	2	4				1		1					
Massac	4	1	5				2		2		1			
McDonough	12		12	8					3				1	
McHenry	7	1	8						2				1	
McLean	17	1	18	4					6		1		4	
Menard	5	1	6	7			2		1		1		2	

[illegible]

**ENVIRONMENT OF COMMITMENTS TO CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.**

INSTITUTION	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL			UNASCERTAINED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illinois State Penitentiary.....	620	23	620	415	15	415	195	5	195	10	3	10
Women's Prison.....	423	636	423	171	540	171	247	93	247	5	5	5
Southern Illinois Penitentiary.....	636	198	636	540	147	540	93	34	93	3	3	3
Illinois State Reformatory.....	403	403	403	50	50	50	57	57	57	17	17	17
State Training School for Girls.....										296	296	296
St. Charles School for Boys.....												
TOTAL.....	2,082	221	2,303	1,176	162	1,338	592	39	631	314	20	334

CONDITION AS TO EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF COMMITMENT OF THOSE COMMITTED TO
THE CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP, DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

INSTITUTION	TOTAL			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNASCERTAINED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illinois State Penitentiary	620		620	372		372	246		246	2		2
Women's Prison		23	23		16	16		7	7			
Southern Illinois Penitentiary	423		423	205		205	194		194	24		24
Illinois State Reformatory	636		636	274		274	337		337	5		5
State Training School for Girls		198	198		15	15		69	69		114	114
St. Charles School for Boys	403		403	4		4	64		64	335		335
TOTAL	2,082	221	2,303	855	31	886	861	76	937	366	114	480

CITIZENSHIP OF COMMITMENTS AND OF FATHERS OF COMMITMENTS—CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT GROUP, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

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CITIZENSHIP	TOTAL			ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY		WOMEN'S PRISON		SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY		ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY		STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS		ST. CHARLES SCHOOL FOR BOYS	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Commitments.	Number														
	Total commitments.....	2,082	221	2,303	620			423		636		198		403	
	Citizens by birth.....	1,521	205	1,726	511			384		576		186		50	
	Foreign born.....	1,193	3	1,196	104			33		54		1		2	
	Citizens by naturalization.....	73	3	76	46			11		16					
	Aliens.....	120	3	123	58			22		38		1		2	
Fathers of Commitments.	Unascertained.....	368	13	381	5			6		6		11		351	
	Per cent														
	Total commitments.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
	Citizens by birth.....	73.0	92.8	75.0	82.4			90.8		90.6		94.0		12.4	
	Foreign born.....	9.3	1.3	8.5	16.8			7.8		8.5		.5		.5	
	Citizens by naturalization.....	3.5	1.3	3.2	7.4			2.6		2.5					
Fathers of Commitments.	Aliens.....	5.8	1.3	5.3	9.4			5.2		6.0		.5		.5	
	Unascertained.....	17.7	5.9	16.5	.8			1.4		.9		5.5		87.1	
	Number														
	Total commitments' fathers.....	2,082	221	2,303	620	23		423		636		198		403	
	Citizens by birth.....	1,160	118	1,278	347	17		351		443		101		19	
	Foreign born.....	545	16	561	267	3		65		188		13		25	
Fathers of Commitments.	Citizens by naturalization.....	355	12	367	173	3		39		140		12		3	
	Aliens.....	190	4	194	94			26		48		1		22	
	Unascertained.....	377	87	464	6	3		7		5		84		359	
	Per cent														
	Total commitments' fathers.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
	Citizens by birth.....	55.7	53.4	55.5	56.0	74.0		83.0		69.7		51.0		4.7	
Fathers of Commitments.	Foreign born.....	26.2	7.2	24.4	43.1	13.0		15.4		29.5		6.6		6.2	
	Citizens by naturalization.....	17.1	5.4	16.0	27.9			9.2		22.0		6.1		5.5	
	Aliens.....	9.1	1.8	8.4	15.2	13.0		6.2		7.5		.5		89.1	
	Unascertained.....	18.1	39.4	20.1	.9	13.0		1.6		.8		42.4			

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